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STATE OF NEW YORK (*State*)

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Special BULLETIN *7*

1915

Nos. 69-74



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J. B. LYON COMPANY, PRINTERS
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NOTE.—Beginning with 1914 the former quarterly bulletin was superseded by the present series of separate bulletins on particular subjects. As each bulletin stands by itself, a volume arrangement is not followed in this series, but this title-page and list of bulletins is furnished for those desiring to bind the bulletins by years.

BULLETINS OF 1915

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Dec 15

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STATE OF NEW YORK
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BULLETIN

Issued Under the Direction of
JAMES M. LYNCH
Commissioner of Labor

Whole No. 69

IDLENESS OF ORGANIZED WAGE EARNERS
IN 1914

Prepared by
THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS AND INFORMATION

Previous Publications Concerning Unemployment

Statistics of Unemployment have been published from 1897 to date. All such statistics have been based on returns from trade unions. For the years 1897 and 1898, these were published only in the annual reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. From 1899 to 1913 summary figures were published quarterly in the Bulletin of that Bureau, which after 1900 became the Bulletin of the Department of Labor, with detailed annual figures in the annual reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Beginning with 1913, statistics, or other information concerning unemployment, have been published from time to time in the special Bulletins, constituting the present Bulletin series, of which Nos. 57, 58 and 61 have dealt with unemployment.

From 1896 to 1905 a State Employment Bureau was maintained in New York City. The annual reports of this Bureau were published in the annual reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics for the years 1896 to 1900, and in the annual reports of the Commissioner of Labor for 1901 to 1905. Concerning the abolition of that Bureau, see page 14 of the report of the Commissioner of Labor for 1905.

Of the publications above referred to, files of which may be found in many public libraries, the Department can now supply only the following:

Bulletins: Those not indicated as out of print on the inside page of the back cover of this Bulletin.

Annual Reports of Bureau of Labor Statistics: 1900, 1901-4, 1906-7, 1909-12.

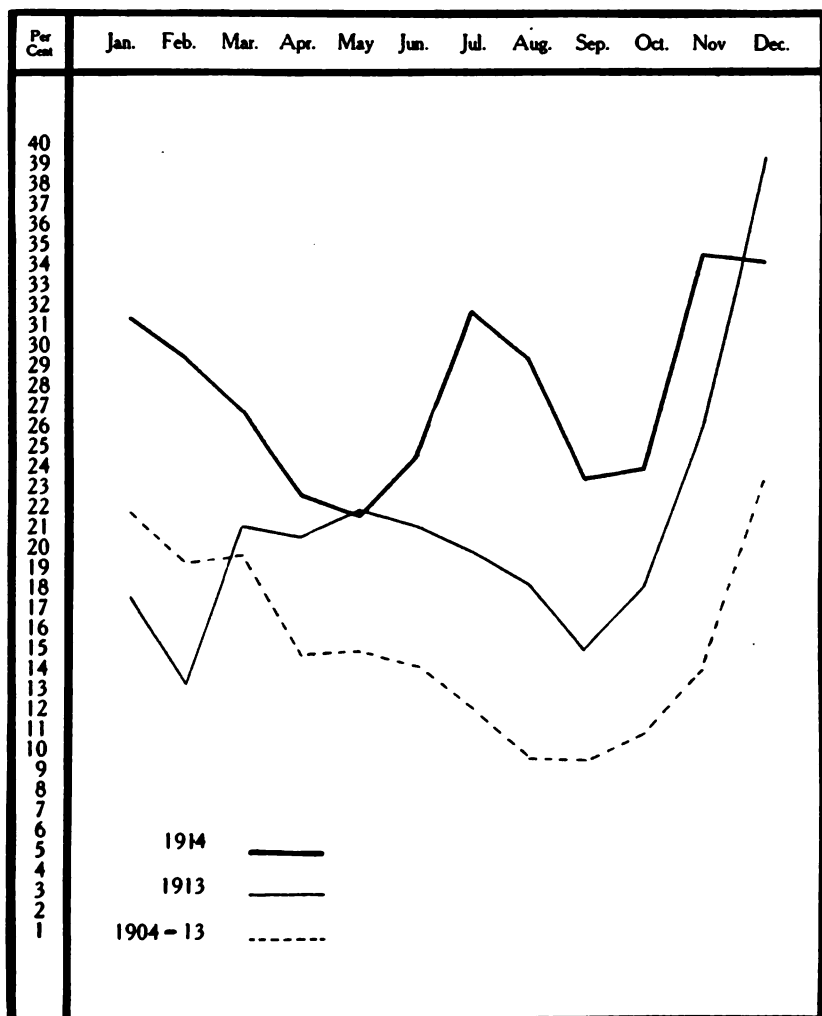
Annual Reports of the Commissioner of Labor: 1901-5.



ALBANY
J. B. LYON COMPANY, PRINTERS
1915

UNEMPLOYMENT OF ORGANIZED WAGE EARNERS

[This chart is based on monthly returns from representative trade unions and shows the course of the percentage of members reported idle at the end of each month for causes other than disputes or disability, which is practically equivalent to unemployment, or idleness due to the condition of trade.]



[2]

DEC 9 1933

New York Labor Bulletin

Published by the State Department of Labor

Whole No. 69

ALBANY

March, 1915

IDLENESS AMONG ORGANIZED WAGE EARNERS IN 1914 Summary

The returns received from labor organizations which are reviewed in this Bulletin indicate:

That there was more idleness in 1914 than in 1913;

That there was less idleness on account of labor disputes, this decrease occurring in the first half of the year only;

That the increased idleness was due entirely to a lessened demand for labor;

That in the first half of the year, the total idleness was practically the same, for the period as a whole, as in the first half of 1913, but that unemployment (idleness due to the condition of trade) was nearly 7 points higher;

That in the second half of the year also, unemployment idleness was nearly 7 points higher than in the corresponding period of 1913;

That unemployment was not only greater in every industry represented in the returns but also in nearly every month in every industry;

That unemployment for the year, as a whole, nearly equaled that for 1908, which was the highest in recent years.

Analysis

Returns as to idleness on the last working day of each month in 1914 have been received from 232 trade unions.* These organizations, chosen from 36 localities, represent 98 different trades and include 25 per cent. of the total union membership in the State. These returns, and similar ones for previous years, are summarized in Table 1, which shows that in eight months the idleness was greater than at the corresponding date in 1913. These included every month, except December, in the second half of the year. The mean percentage of idleness for the first six months of 1914 was one-half of one point higher (27.2 as compared with 26.7) than for the corresponding period in 1913

* See footnote, p. 4.

TABLE 1.—PERCENTAGE OF IDLE WAGE EARNERS IN REPRESENTATIVE TRADE UNIONS AT END OF EACH MONTH

YEAR	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1902.....	20.9	18.7	17.3	15.3	14.0	14.5	15.8	7.1	6.3	11.2	14.3	22.2
1903.....	20.5	17.8	17.6	17.3	20.2	23.1	17.8	15.4	9.4	11.7	16.4	23.1
1904.....	25.8	21.6	27.1	17.0	15.9	13.7	14.8	13.7	12.0	10.8	11.1	19.6
1905.....	22.5	19.4	19.2	11.8	8.3	9.1	8.0	7.2	5.9	5.6	6.1	11.1
1906.....	15.0	15.3	11.6	7.3	7.0	6.3	7.6	5.8	6.3	6.9	7.6	15.4
1907.....	21.5	20.1	18.3	10.1	10.5	8.1	8.5	12.1	12.3	18.5	22.0	32.7
1908.....	36.9	37.5	37.5	33.9	32.2	30.2	26.8	24.6	24.6	23.1	21.5	28.0
1909.....	29.3	26.5	23.0	20.3	17.1	17.4	13.9	11.9	14.5	13.7	13.3	20.6
1910.....	24.5	22.4	22.6	16.0	14.5	15.4	19.4	22.3	12.5	15.0	17.5	27.3
1911.....	26.7	24.8	25.6	21.3	27.2	22.9	15.5	11.7	11.2	11.6	20.0	34.2
1912.....	25.8	17.6	18.8	13.3	20.1	22.8	21.1	9.1	5.9	7.4	15.3	30.1
1913.....	38.2	33.4	21.8	21.7	22.9	22.2	20.8	19.6	16.2	19.3	27.8	40.0
1914.....	32.3	30.7	28.3	23.6	22.7	25.5	32.5	30.3	24.3	24.9	35.8	35.7
Mean, 1902-13.	25.6	22.9	21.7	17.1	17.5	17.1	15.8	13.4	11.4	12.9	16.1	25.4

In the second half of 1914, the mean percentage was 6.6 points higher (30.6 as compared with 24.0) than in the second half of 1913. The mean percentage for the entire year 1914 was 3.6 points higher (28.9 as compared with 25.3) than in 1913, and lacked only slightly less than one point of equaling that for 1908 (29.7), which was the highest in any year since these records have been kept.

In Table 2 following, the mean monthly percentage of idleness in these representative unions is given by industries for 1914 and for previous years. It will be seen that in all save one of the industrial groups the idleness was greater than in 1913. Of the four leading industrial groups, which together include more than three-fourths of the total number reporting, increases in

* In compiling the list of representative unions, the aim has been to preserve as far as possible, the same proportionate representation of different industries and industrial centers, particularly the former, in the selected group as appears in the membership of all trade unions in the State. Of the 232 unions reporting in the latter part of the year 94 were in New York City, 37 in Buffalo, 20 in Albany, 16 in Rochester, 11 in Syracuse, and 54 were in 30 other localities. The following table compares, by industries, the distribution of members who were reported as to idleness, in the selected groups and in all unions at the end of September, 1914:

INDUSTRY	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL IN EACH GROUP				Percentage of total group membership in representative unions
	NUMBER OF MEMBERS All unions	Representative unions	All unions	Representative unions	
1. Building, stone working, etc.....	130,847	33,112	23.7	23.6	25.3
2. Transportation.....	72,345	22,659	13.1	16.1	31.3
3. Clothing and textiles.....	190,734	45,659	34.5	32.5	23.9
4. Metals, machinery and shipbuilding	33,544	8,426	6.1	6.0	25.1
5. Printing, binding, etc.....	31,103	7,507	5.6	5.4	24.1
6. Wood working and furniture.....	13,730	3,264	2.5	2.3	28.8
7. Food and liquors.....	17,066	4,238	3.1	3.0	24.8
8. Theaters and music.....	6,509	1,122	1.2	0.8	17.2
9. Tobacco.....	7,867	2,387	1.4	1.7	30.3
10. Restaurants, trade, etc.....	11,245	3,422	2.0	2.4	30.4
11. Public employment.....	18,178	4,283	3.3	3.1	23.6
12. Stationary engine tending.....	11,221	2,391	2.0	1.7	21.3
13. Miscellaneous.....	8,528	1,956	1.5	1.4	22.9
Total.....	552,917	140,426	100.0	100.0	25.4

idleness were reported in three. These increases were in building—the second largest as to numbers reporting—more than 14 points, in transportation—the third largest—4 points, and in the metals-machinery group nearly 10 points. Some of the other industries reported large increases, but none of them are significant except as indicative of a general tendency, because of the relatively small numbers reporting. Clothing and textiles alone of the industries reported less idleness than in 1913, the decrease amounting to 2 points. This decrease, although slight, seems significant in view of the fact that the number reporting in this industry was nearly 40 per cent. larger than in any other industry and will be discussed further in connection with a later table.

TABLE 2.—MEAN MONTHLY PERCENTAGE OF IDLENESS IN REPRESENTATIVE TRADE UNIONS, BY INDUSTRIES

INDUSTRY	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907
1. Building, stone working, etc.	39.8	25.2	21.2	30.7	24.1	26.7	42.3	25.0
2. Transportation	13.5	9.4	7.5	19.9	14.0	23.8	31.0	16.6
3. Clothing and textiles	38.9	40.9	28.8	22.8	34.1	18.8	34.3	16.4
4. Metals, machinery, etc.	20.2	10.5	11.4	24.0	7.7	13.7	29.0	10.4
5. Printing, binding, etc.	10.4	7.1	5.7	5.2	5.0	9.4	18.7	11.9
6. Wood working and furniture	32.4	21.7	17.8	19.4	10.5	13.3	33.2	17.9
7. Food and liquors	12.5	10.3	9.9	8.5	12.8	9.6	11.0	7.4
8. Theaters and music	20.2	13.1	15.7	18.7	13.4	4.9	16.1	6.6
9. Tobacco	25.9	10.0	7.7	12.8	11.1	12.4	15.4	11.0
10. Restaurants, trade, etc.	13.5	6.0	5.3	5.3	5.4	6.6	11.1	6.5
11. Public employment	0.9	0.5	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.4
12. Stationary engine tending	3.0	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.4	1.6	3.1	1.8
13. Miscellaneous	24.4	9.5	7.1	13.1	14.5	14.4	22.0	4.6
Total	28.9	25.3	17.3	21.1	19.1	18.5	29.7	16.2

In the two preceding tables, reference has been made to idleness due to all causes. In Table 3 following, this total idleness is separated into three causes.

TABLE 3.—PERCENTAGES OF IDLENESS IN REPRESENTATIVE UNIONS AT END OF EACH MONTH FOR SPECIFIED CAUSES

YEAR	<i>Labor Disputes</i>												Mean
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
1904	2.5	1.5	6.6	3.1	3.9	1.7	5.1	5.0	4.8	3.3	2.8	2.9	3.6
1905	3.1	2.9	3.4	2.4	1.4	1.3	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.6
1906	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.1	1.8	2.0	1.9	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.1	0.7	1.4
1907	0.7	1.0	1.4	0.4	1.5	0.7	1.9	3.1	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.6	1.2
1908	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.1	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.4
1909	1.4	0.5	0.5	3.7	3.0	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.8	2.6	1.6	2.2
1910	6.4	5.5	3.9	2.0	1.4	2.3	10.1	13.7	3.1	0.5	1.4	0.6	4.2
1911	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.3	1.8	3.8	1.4	1.1	1.2	0.5	1.2	1.1	1.2
1912	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.5	1.1	1.7	0.1	0.2	0.1	5.8	0.9
1913	19.8	19.1	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.1	3.5
1914	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.9	0.3

TABLE 3 — *Concluded*
Disability

YEAR	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Mean
1904....	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.2
1905....	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2
1906....	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.2
1907....	1.8	0.7	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.4
1908....	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
1909....	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.3
1910....	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.3
1911....	1.3	1.4	1.0	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2
1912....	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2
1913....	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
1914....	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.1

* *Unemployment (Principally Lack of Work)*

1904....	22.0	18.8	18.9	12.7	10.9	10.8	8.6	7.7	6.3	6.4	7.1	15.4	12.1
1905....	18.0	15.3	14.6	8.2	5.9	6.7	6.3	5.4	4.4	3.6	4.0	9.2	8.5
1906....	11.8	12.4	8.9	5.0	4.1	3.2	4.7	4.0	4.3	4.5	5.3	13.3	6.8
1907....	19.0	17.4	15.5	8.5	7.7	6.2	5.4	7.7	9.6	16.1	20.0	30.5	13.6
1908....	35.1	35.9	35.9	32.2	30.6	28.6	25.2	23.2	23.0	21.3	20.0	28.9	28.0
1909....	26.4	24.6	21.2	15.1	12.7	13.1	10.0	8.2	11.0	9.6	9.5	17.7	14.9
1910....	16.5	15.5	17.4	12.6	11.8	11.7	8.1	7.5	8.4	13.4	15.0	25.6	13.6
1911....	24.9	22.9	24.1	19.6	24.0	17.7	13.1	9.5	8.9	9.8	17.6	31.9	18.7
1912....	24.4	16.1	17.4	11.9	18.5	21.0	19.0	6.3	4.9	6.0	14.1	23.1	15.2
1913....	17.5	13.2	20.7	20.4	21.7	20.9	19.7	18.2	15.0	18.1	26.1	38.8	20.9
1914....	31.0	29.3	26.5	22.4	21.4	24.3	31.4	29.1	23.2	23.7	34.1	33.8	27.5

Inspection of the preceding table reveals that labor disputes accounted for but an insignificant proportion of idleness in these representative unions, not amounting to as much as 1 per cent. in any month. This was in marked contrast with the preceding year, in which the garment workers' strike in New York City caused an unprecedented amount of idleness in January and February and raised the mean of such idleness for the entire year to the high figure of 3.5 per cent. The idleness caused by disability remained practically constant and insignificant, as usual.

The most significant indication of the state of the demand for labor, however, is the extent of idleness remaining after the elimination of that due to disputes and disability, since it is a gauge of the extent to which those who are able and willing to work are unable to find employment. The dominant influence in such idleness is the general business situation. From the preceding table, it will be seen that practically all of the idleness reported in these representative unions in 1914 was due to unemployment. The curve of this unemployment is graphically

* Due to lack of work, lack of material, the weather, etc.

illustrated in the chart at the front of this Bulletin. This curve is generally higher than that for 1913, and in comparison with it three special points of difference appear, namely, the great excess of unemployment in January and February, a similar excess in July, and the downward tendency in December. In connection with the first, attention should be called to the abnormally high percentage of dispute idleness in those months in 1913, caused by the garment workers' strike above referred to, which cause of idleness was lacking in 1914. The total idleness in January and February, 1913 exceeded that for those months in 1914. The idleness at the end of July, 1914, was the greatest ever reported for that month by the representative unions.

Unemployment idleness, while greater than in 1913, decreased each month from January to May, in which month it was slightly less than in May, 1913. This was followed by an upturn in June. The mean percentage of unemployment in the first half of 1914 was 6.7 points higher than in the corresponding period of 1913. In the second half of the year, unemployment was greater in every month than in the corresponding period of 1913, December alone excepted, the mean percentage being 6.6 points higher. The mean percentage of unemployment idleness for the year was 27.5, nearly equaling that for 1908, which was the highest recorded since these figures have been kept.

In Table 4, a summary of the idleness due to all causes at the end of each month in 1914 and in previous years is given for each industry.

TABLE 4.—PERCENTAGE OF MEMBERS OF REPRESENTATIVE TRADE UNIONS IDLE AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, BY INDUSTRIES

YEAR	<i>I. Building, Stone Working, Etc.</i>											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1904.....	38.3	31.2	42.6	12.8	9.3	11.9	12.9	19.8	15.2	12.6	17.1	32.9
1905.....	41.5	32.6	31.8	18.8	12.8	12.7	5.6	4.5	2.5	5.2	7.5	8.4
1906.....	14.3	16.4	9.4	6.7	7.6	6.4	10.8	6.9	6.4	7.3	10.2	19.2
1907.....	40.4	36.1	32.5	17.7	14.9	10.7	11.4	18.5	18.1	25.1	32.5	42.1
1908.....	55.6	56.3	53.6	42.2	38.3	36.3	39.5	35.5	34.3	35.2	36.7	44.3
1909.....	52.3	46.2	34.7	29.0	23.5	21.5	17.8	13.8	16.7	16.5	18.5	29.7
1910.....	38.9	37.0	33.6	20.3	17.9	19.6	15.6	13.7	18.9	19.5	23.5	30.4
1911.....	36.8	44.5	47.7	34.1	31.5	29.6	20.9	20.9	18.0	21.8	26.6	35.5
1912.....	43.3	40.0	38.2	19.9	20.4	15.6	10.2	11.8	10.2	12.3	12.6	19.9
1913.....	27.7	29.1	27.9	19.6	17.7	21.9	22.5	20.9	20.8	24.3	28.5	41.4
1914.....	47.4	50.1	45.3	40.2	33.2	35.5	30.5	32.8	35.7	35.0	44.0	48.2

TABLE 4—Continued

II. Transportation

YEAR	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1904.....	40.6	37.7	42.1	33.2	35.3	7.7	8.6	8.8	9.2	6.5	6.2	28.8
1905.....	30.8	26.4	25.5	13.7	6.3	6.6	7.7	6.8	4.2	3.2	3.7	29.2
1906.....	32.6	29.8	23.6	4.2	4.3	5.9	4.3	3.3	4.6	4.3	4.5	29.1
1907.....	28.2	26.5	25.3	5.1	9.2	6.3	4.0	17.8	13.0	13.1	11.7	38.5
1908.....	40.7	38.3	40.6	37.2	36.1	32.4	26.4	25.4	22.2	21.5	13.7	37.8
1909.....	36.7	31.5	34.2	22.1	20.0	20.3	19.5	18.5	18.0	17.4	16.6	30.2
1910.....	30.5	30.0	30.3	8.1	5.4	5.9	5.8	5.9	5.7	6.7	8.4	24.9
1911.....	32.5	31.9	31.4	26.8	22.9	17.6	7.5	10.2	10.4	5.8	10.4	31.0
1912.....	9.3	10.9	9.3	8.8	7.5	7.4	6.9	9.3	4.7	4.0	4.7	7.2
1913.....	13.8	12.3	11.0	7.4	7.2	7.9	6.7	7.5	6.9	7.2	9.6	14.8
1914.....	17.2	13.4	14.8	11.5	8.6	12.7	11.4	14.4	14.2	14.1	12.6	17.5

III. Clothing and Textiles

1904.....	30.0	20.5	28.3	39.4	35.7	38.4	37.1	19.1	18.9	16.3	14.1	14.4
1905.....	15.2	12.8	16.3	11.3	7.3	10.2	11.1	9.6	11.9	10.8	8.5	7.3
1906.....	8.1	12.5	10.2	9.4	10.4	5.3	5.2	8.5	8.0	9.4	8.4	11.5
1907.....	5.4	9.2	6.5	8.2	10.8	8.2	15.4	7.1	10.7	35.5	36.4	43.6
1908.....	44.1	43.9	46.8	49.6	48.6	45.2	22.8	19.0	29.2	24.1	21.4	16.6
1909.....	11.8	14.6	16.4	27.2	20.3	23.1	13.0	13.7	23.8	23.7	17.0	21.4
1910.....	29.3	19.9	32.2	36.0	32.6	30.7	51.0	57.8	15.7	26.1	29.4	47.9
1911.....	35.1	21.4	19.0	17.5	38.7	27.4	15.2	3.0	3.8	4.5	28.5	59.4
1912.....	34.8	7.4	14.6	13.3	38.0	52.1	52.9	8.0	2.0	6.4	35.4	80.2
1913.....	68.3	56.6	30.1	35.1	39.6	35.7	33.2	30.8	23.4	27.6	45.1	65.0
1914.....	42.4	37.4	33.8	26.2	28.3	31.5	57.0	47.9	27.8	30.0	56.4	47.9

IV. Metals, Machinery and Shipbuilding

1904.....	13.7	13.8	13.0	13.3	16.1	14.7	13.2	10.0	8.0	9.5	8.8	8.8
1905.....	9.4	7.9	6.2	4.1	4.6	4.2	5.0	4.7	4.5	3.4	4.1	3.8
1906.....	7.1	5.1	5.4	4.5	4.7	4.8	3.5	4.0	2.8	3.8	7.5	6.2
1907.....	5.5	5.6	3.7	4.5	4.9	4.4	5.4	7.4	12.0	16.0	24.7	30.9
1908.....	30.1	35.0	32.4	37.4	35.3	31.9	29.9	23.9	26.5	22.8	21.7	20.9
1909.....	25.7	24.8	17.9	15.3	14.5	13.2	14.3	8.9	8.7	5.9	7.1	8.5
1910.....	9.8	9.1	6.4	6.0	5.7	6.1	6.1	6.9	8.2	9.1	9.2	9.7
1911.....	10.5	12.9	18.8	16.8	32.7	33.9	31.0	26.2	28.0	26.8	25.4	24.4
1912.....	17.0	15.6	12.3	14.6	13.4	12.8	8.5	8.3	8.3	8.4	7.5	10.2
1913.....	7.6	9.1	6.8	6.7	6.7	9.1	8.3	10.0	9.0	9.5	21.4	16.2
1914.....	15.7	18.4	16.2	16.5	16.0	13.9	17.4	19.4	21.1	24.9	30.6	32.0

V. Printing, Binding, Etc.

1904.....	15.0	11.0	16.0	10.4	11.3	12.4	10.8	9.9	8.5	9.8	9.8	9.4
1905.....	7.3	7.3	7.2	8.6	8.6	13.8	9.3	9.2	11.3	10.8	13.0	12.1
1906.....	19.6	18.9	18.1	17.0	16.9	16.3	15.8	15.7	15.5	15.8	14.4	13.2
1907.....	12.9	12.8	13.1	11.5	11.6	11.5	11.5	10.3	12.1	13.3	11.7	11.1
1908.....	21.2	21.7	21.8	21.7	22.3	21.6	19.6	17.5	14.5	13.9	13.6	15.0
1909.....	11.0	12.1	10.9	11.6	9.9	12.6	6.4	7.4	8.1	6.8	7.1	9.2
1910.....	5.9	7.2	6.6	7.8	6.8	6.4	3.1	3.3	2.8	2.8	3.4	4.0
1911.....	4.6	4.8	4.6	8.5	6.7	4.6	3.3	3.8	4.0	5.6	6.0	6.1
1912.....	4.3	4.1	7.8	5.1	5.2	6.5	9.3	5.9	6.7	5.1	5.1	3.3
1913.....	6.3	6.4	8.7	6.3	6.5	6.1	4.4	7.4	4.8	10.9	7.4	9.4
1914.....	8.2	7.4	8.5	10.3	9.9	10.1	11.1	11.9	14.7	12.8	12.4	6.9

TABLE 4—Continued

VI. Wood Working and Furniture

YEAR	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1904.....	37.0	33.7	34.4	27.0	26.3	28.7	36.8	27.6	25.2	19.3	18.5	26.2
1905.....	24.8	33.0	34.1	21.1	14.7	9.3	12.1	12.5	12.6	3.9	4.0	3.3
1906.....	14.5	13.2	13.2	15.3	11.9	10.8	13.5	10.9	9.0	7.5	6.9	12.9
1907.....	19.7	15.4	16.8	18.4	20.2	17.0	10.9	11.4	9.3	23.3	23.9	27.9
1908.....	39.3	46.1	41.7	38.8	37.5	36.7	25.9	36.3	27.9	22.6	23.1	22.1
1909.....	20.3	19.5	15.1	15.3	13.3	13.9	12.8	9.7	13.5	8.0	7.2	10.6
1910.....	14.0	14.6	10.8	11.4	11.8	6.7	7.1	8.0	8.4	7.2	8.8	17.1
1911.....	23.2	22.1	23.6	21.4	18.3	19.6	13.5	17.5	19.1	16.4	17.8	20.1
1912.....	26.1	26.1	23.6	21.6	18.3	19.3	16.1	12.6	11.3	8.5	10.1	19.6
1913.....	26.8	28.9	26.2	23.	18.6	16.1	14.4	18.0	18.8	20.1	23.9	24.7
1914.....	35.2	41.3	41.4	32.5	28.8	25.9	31.2	31.7	31.9	27.5	29.5	31.7

VII. Food and Liquors

1904.....	6.3	7.2	6.6	7.2	7.1	5.8	5.9	7.4	8.2	16.9	10.6	10.9
1905.....	9.3	9.7	8.4	7.7	6.6	5.8	5.2	6.0	7.3	6.9	6.6	6.3
1906.....	7.4	6.9	6.0	16.9	7.5	5.2	5.6	5.5	7.2	6.1	5.5	5.6
1907.....	8.2	8.7	7.4	5.2	5.4	5.6	5.3	6.6	8.3	9.1	9.0	10.1
1908.....	11.4	10.6	11.7	10.8	11.0	10.8	10.0	10.4	11.5	11.9	11.6	10.6
1909.....	11.5	11.7	10.9	10.7	9.3	9.4	7.0	7.4	8.2	8.6	10.2	9.9
1910.....	9.8	9.9	9.2	11.0	21.0	23.5	21.9	10.3	10.7	7.9	8.7	9.1
1911.....	10.7	9.0	10.4	9.2	8.4	6.9	8.1	7.0	8.8	7.6	7.8	8.2
1912.....	10.5	9.8	10.2	9.5	11.3	10.7	10.2	9.8	9.7	9.6	8.6	8.7
1913.....	9.0	8.7	9.5	10.6	11.3	9.0	11.1	12.4	9.5	11.0	10.3	11.4
1914.....	10.2	13.1	12.0	10.7	11.8	11.4	12.6	12.5	12.6	13.5	15.0	14.7

VIII. Theaters and Music

1904.....	9.9	9.2	11.3	13.1	12.5	15.6	17.4	15.6	13.6	13.3	12.7	12.4
1905.....	12.4	13.1	12.2	8.6	10.5	15.8	24.7	21.1	11.6	4.9	4.9	4.9
1906.....	7.6	4.9	6.1	4.8	5.2	4.8	24.8	10.7	4.2	7.3	6.8	6.8
1907.....	3.0	3.0	7.1	10.8	11.3	15.3	7.0	4.0	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.4
1908.....	4.6	4.8	5.1	10.0	40.9	43.2	26.1	22.0	13.4	9.6	6.5	6.5
1909.....	5.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.2	29.4	11.0	0.3	8.7	0.2	0.2	0.4
1910.....	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	11.7	30.3	41.3	39.7	36.0	0.2	0.2	0.3
1911.....	0.3	0.2	3.9	48.8	46.2	52.5	45.9	11.4	0.2	6.5	4.5	4.4
1912.....	0.3	0.4	0.5	13.9	40.6	66.9	45.0	19.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
1913.....	0.5	0.0	0.7	16.9	16.9	66.6	54.2	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0
1914.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.5	51.3	53.8	56.2	55.1	8.9	0.0	0.0	0.0

IX. Tobacco

1904.....	5.6	7.7	7.9	10.5	7.4	8.7	10.2	4.1	4.7	3.4	2.8	9.8
1905.....	5.6	6.0	6.6	8.4	5.2	3.6	8.3	7.8	2.9	2.2	2.8	10.9
1906.....	4.7	8.8	6.9	4.8	3.7	3.3	5.1	3.1	7.2	2.7	2.4	6.2
1907.....	5.4	5.7	4.3	4.9	10.7	8.5	6.5	4.4	4.9	3.4	17.7	55.0
1908.....	12.9	16.4	14.7	18.3	12.9	9.1	14.6	13.3	14.5	15.2	13.0	30.3
1909.....	14.0	14.2	17.1	16.1	17.7	16.9	8.0	9.0	7.1	4.4	3.5	20.6
1910.....	12.0	12.0	13.6	21.7	22.4	22.6	3.8	3.7	6.6	3.2	3.1	7.9
1911.....	6.1	9.3	7.2	10.6	9.3	15.5	11.0	9.4	9.2	8.1	7.7	50.2
1912.....	15.5	10.8	9.9	13.3	11.3	9.2	6.1	4.2	3.5	2.8	2.9	3.2
1913.....	8.0	6.2	10.0	5.1	5.2	3.8	5.0	4.8	3.3	5.0	3.8	59.4
1914.....	14.2	17.7	15.7	15.6	12.8	48.2	24.5	23.5	25.4	22.5	14.8	75.9

TABLE 4—*Concluded**X. Restaurants, Trade, Etc.*

YEAR	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1904.....	9.6	9.9	8.0	7.7	5.1	3.1	16.1	4.3	9.1	4.6	5.8	5.4
1905.....	7.7	9.5	8.5	4.1	3.6	3.8	4.9	5.6	6.7	13.0	7.3	11.3
1906.....	8.1	8.8	5.5	5.1	3.9	3.6	2.6	1.7	7.1	4.9	4.4	3.9
1907.....	3.4	6.0	4.2	5.7	4.9	3.1	5.8	3.1	4.5	11.5	10.4	15.2
1908.....	8.6	9.4	17.3	12.6	10.6	11.6	14.5	11.4	10.5	8.1	9.3	9.6
1909.....	9.2	8.3	7.8	7.2	6.1	5.3	4.5	4.8	5.6	6.0	6.6	7.2
1910.....	6.1	6.8	3.5	5.8	4.7	4.6	8.3	4.0	5.0	4.8	4.8	6.3
1911.....	4.4	4.9	5.8	3.6	3.3	2.8	3.9	3.6	10.7	6.2	6.3	7.5
1912.....	7.5	7.1	9.0	6.8	4.3	4.5	4.8	4.3	2.3	4.7	4.4	4.2
1913.....	5.7	5.3	3.3	4.9	4.5	5.2	5.4	6.1	8.3	7.0	7.5	8.8
1914.....	11.7	12.3	11.7	10.5	9.4	12.8	10.5	12.9	14.2	16.9	17.8	21.2

XI. Public Employment

1904.....	11.5	11.9	6.9	6.8	7.3	8.2	8.1	9.0	9.3	6.0	6.1	5.0
1905.....	6.1	4.9	7.4	7.0	5.9	8.3	4.8	4.7	4.7	2.4	2.0	2.6
1906.....	4.7	4.1	2.5	3.3	2.4	1.8	1.9	2.2	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.9
1907.....	2.5	2.1	1.7	1.4	1.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	2.3	0.8	0.6	0.8
1908.....	1.6	1.1	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.1	0.8	1.0
1909.....	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.2	0.8	1.3
1910.....	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4
1911.....	2.0	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.5	1.0	0.7	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.4	0.9
1912.....	1.4	2.5	1.2	1.5	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.0	1.1	1.0	0.6
1913.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.9	1.0	0.3	1.0	0.8	1.3
1914.....	2.3	2.1	2.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0

XII. Stationary Engine Tending

1904.....	3.5	3.2	3.5	2.4	3.3	4.6	5.1	3.9	3.1	2.8	1.9	1.8
1905.....	1.6	1.6	1.1	2.8	2.8	3.1	2.7	2.7	3.0	2.4	2.7	3.9
1906.....	2.2	1.8	1.6	2.5	2.0	1.7	0.8	2.1	2.4	1.9	1.9	0.7
1907.....	1.3	1.8	1.5	2.6	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.7	2.9	3.2
1908.....	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.2	2.5	3.1	2.4	2.9	3.9	2.9	3.3	2.8
1909.....	2.5	2.2	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.3	1.0	1.7	1.5	0.9	1.0
1910.....	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.7	2.0	2.3	2.1
1911.....	2.0	1.8	2.0	1.5	1.7	1.3	1.6	2.0	2.4	1.4	1.7	1.6
1912.....	1.9	2.7	2.6	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.3	2.2
1913.....	1.9	1.8	2.3	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.5	2.1	2.3	3.0	3.0	2.3
1914.....	1.9	1.7	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.7	2.6	4.1	3.9	4.4	4.7	3.2

XIII. Miscellaneous

1904.....	10.2	3.9	5.2	3.3	3.0	2.9	14.8	3.6	3.0	4.9	3.9	4.5
1905.....	4.5	6.7	7.2	3.8	3.5	5.0	1.2	2.2	2.8	3.3	3.0	3.1
1906.....	3.9	3.0	2.6	2.6	2.2	2.0	1.6	3.1	2.1	3.2	3.9	3.0
1907.....	3.5	5.8	3.2	2.6	2.8	4.2	1.9	4.7	3.4	5.6	6.7	10.6
1908.....	11.0	17.4	26.9	27.1	16.3	25.5	20.6	42.0	36.3	21.0	10.1	10.2
1909.....	8.7	10.5	7.9	4.2	7.1	7.3	30.4	19.4	22.0	19.6	18.0	18.0
1910.....	17.4	17.7	32.5	34.7	4.1	7.0	20.6	18.0	3.7	4.5	6.1	7.9
1911.....	15.6	14.0	20.1	12.2	11.5	12.0	34.6	27.3	2.3	1.5	2.6	3.3
1912.....	3.8	4.9	12.1	5.5	5.7	6.8	18.0	19.2	1.2	3.1	3.5	2.7
1913.....	12.3	5.8	6.1	13.1	7.8	4.4	11.5	9.9	4.4	11.9	10.8	17.2
1914.....	17.0	16.7	17.6	12.4	25.9	30.2	19.6	24.3	31.7	36.4	23.8	36.9

In connection with a previous table, it was pointed out that the mean percentage of all idleness was greater in 1914 than in the previous year for all industries combined. Inspection of Table 4 reveals that, almost without exception, the idleness was also greater in every month of 1914 than in the corresponding month of 1913 in all of the industrial groups except clothing and textiles. In the building industry, the monthly idleness ranged from 7 to 21 points higher, the increase being in excess of 10 points in every month except two. In transportation, the increase amounted to 7 points in each of three months. In metals-machinery, the increases ranged from 4 to 16 points, being as much as 9 points in each of eight months. In clothing and textiles, for every month in the first half of the year, except March, a decrease in idleness as compared with the previous year was reported, while for every month in the second half, except December, an increase in idleness was reported. The mean percentage of total idleness in this industry for the first six months of 1914 was 11 points lower than in the corresponding period of 1913, the decrease being due to the absence of dispute idleness. The mean percentage of unemployment idleness, however, was 4.3 points higher. In the second half of the year, the mean of all idleness was 7 points higher and the mean of unemployment idleness was 6.2 points higher than in the second half of 1913. This resulted in the mean of all idleness in this industry in 1914 being 2 points lower than in 1913, as was noted in connection with Table 2, while the mean of unemployment idleness was 5.3 points higher.

Mention was made in connection with a previous table that, contrary to the usual course, the percentage of unemployment idleness was smaller at the end of December than at the end of November. Inspection of Table 4 reveals that this was caused by a decrease of idleness in two of the five leading industries: clothing and textiles (8.5 points) and printing (5.5 points). Three of the five leading industries reported an increase of idleness at the end of December as compared with one month previous: building and transportation, 4 points each; and metals-machinery in excess of 1 point. It should be noted, however, that the increases of idleness at the end of December were smaller than usual.

The percentage of idleness due to all causes in New York City and in the State as a whole at the end of June and of December is given in Table 5. As usual, the idleness in the metropolis exceeded that in the State at large. It appears that, both in New York City and in the entire State, there was a decrease in idleness at the end of December as compared with the previous year, the decrease being greater in the city. Only two industries in the State as a whole reported such a decrease — clothing and textiles, and printing. The decrease in the former — 17.1 points — was great enough, because of the large numbers involved — nearly 40 per cent more than in the next largest group — to lower the percentage of idleness for the entire number reporting in these representative unions. Moreover, the concentration of this industry in New York City caused a greater effect there than in the State as a whole.

In Table IX of the appendix will be found details as to idleness due to all causes and to unemployment in New York City in the last quarter of the year, classified by industries. It will be seen that practically all of the idleness was due to unemployment. The recovery at the end of December as compared with the end of November, although slight, was more pronounced in New York City than in the State as a whole. The decrease in all idleness in the entire State (Table 1) was nominal (one-tenth of a point); in New York City, it was 2.7 points. The decrease in unemployment idleness in the State (Table 3) was three-tenths of a point; in New York City, it was 2.8 points. These decreases, both in the State and in the metropolis, were confined to clothing and textiles, and printing, and the concentration in New York City of the membership in those industries included in these returns produced a greater effect there than in the entire State.

TABLE 5.—PERCENTAGE OF IDLENESS IN REPRESENTATIVE UNIONS IN THE STATE AND IN NEW YORK CITY

YEAR	END OF —			
	JUNE		DECEMBER	
	New York City	New York State	New York City	New York State
	City	State	City	State
1904.....	16.9	13.7	17.8	19.6
1905.....	11.1	9.1	6.7	11.1
1906.....	6.8	6.8	12.8	15.4
1907.....	10.0	8.1	34.2	32.7
1908.....	33.3	30.2	27.7	28.0
1909.....	19.0	17.4	18.0	20.6
1910.....	19.4	15.4	29.6	27.3
1911.....	25.2	22.9	36.7	34.2
1912.....	27.3	22.8	35.7	30.1
1913.....	26.5	22.2	46.4	40.0
1914.....	29.3	25.5	38.3	35.7

More detailed figures as to idleness in New York City at the end of June and of December are given in Table 6. The relatively small part played by disputes and by disability appears clearly. It should also be noted that the number reporting in 1914 was less by 11,000 at the end of June and by 16,000 at the end of December than in 1913. This decrease was confined almost entirely to the garment trades in the clothing industry, and the reports made by the union secretaries in these trades indicate that, as usual, trade depression with consequent lack of employment was responsible for this decline in membership.

TABLE 6.—IDLENESS IN REPRESENTATIVE NEW YORK CITY UNIONS

YEAR	Unions	Members reporting	THEREOF IDLE		IDLE ON ACCOUNT OF —		
			Number	Per cent	Labor disputes	Dis- ability	Unem- ployment†
End of June							
1904.....	*	66,629	11,250	16.9	1,349	*	*
1905.....	85	64,294	7,149	11.1	1,005	756	5,383
1906.....	87	61,946	4,186	6.8	1,315	598	2,273
1907.....	89	64,117	6,421	10.0	567	781	5,073
1908.....	92	62,498	20,804	33.3	129	808	19,867
1909.....	92	60,589	11,495	19.0	253	775	10,467
1910.....	89	68,811	13,342	19.4	1,510	923	10,904
1911.....	88	92,284	23,213	25.2	3,940	1,199	18,074
1912.....	92	88,993	24,287	27.3	428	1,110	22,749
1913.....	98	125,566	33,288	26.5	7	893	32,388
1914.....	94	114,345	33,515	29.3	232	1,084	32,199

* Not reported.

† Due to lack of work, lack of material and the weather (principally lack of work).

TABLE 6.—IDLENESS IN REPRESENTATIVE NEW YORK CITY UNIONS—*Concluded*

YEAR	Unions	Members reporting	THEREOF IDLE		IDLE ON ACCOUNT OF —		
			Number	Per cent	Labor disputes	Dis- ability	Unem- ployment†
<i>End of December</i>							
1904.....	86	66,185	11,770	17.8	2,564	897	8,309
1905.....	89	62,940	4,226	6.7	673	701	2,852
1906.....	90	62,213	7,938	12.8	654	841	6,443
1907.....	92	66,120	22,627	34.2	592	1,053	20,982
1908.....	92	59,847	16,585	27.7	661	813	15,111
1909.....	90	62,736	11,862	18.0	1,391	799	9,672
1910.....	89	89,609	26,526	29.6	258	778	25,490
1911.....	87	86,351	31,699	36.7	826	883	29,990
1912.....	92	89,805	32,056	35.7	6,575	786	24,695
1913.....	97	120,591	55,976	46.4	160	947	54,869
1914.....	94	104,251	39,917	38.3	588	747	38,582

The foregoing returns were from 232 representative unions only. In addition, returns were received from practically all (2,550, or 97.5 per cent) of the labor organizations in the State as to idleness at the end of September. These returns are summarized in the three following tables.

TABLE 7.—IDLENESS OF MEMBERS OF ALL LABOR ORGANIZATIONS AT END OF SEPTEMBER

YEAR	Members included in reports	THEREOF IDLE —	
		Number	Per cent
1897.....	168,454	23,230	13.8
1898.....	171,067	22,485	13.1
1899.....	201,904	9,590	4.7
1900.....	237,166	31,460	13.3
1901.....	268,635	18,617	6.9
1902.....	321,082	18,381	5.7
1903.....	383,971	34,370	9.0
1904.....	385,740	37,380	9.7
1905.....	376,391	18,430	4.9
1906.....	376,355	21,573	5.7
1907.....	404,814	42,556	10.5
1908.....	358,756	80,576	22.5
1909.....	359,787	36,968	10.3
1910.....	462,466	63,106	13.6
1911.....	467,825	50,390	10.8
1912.....	491,178	34,829	7.1
1913.....	627,094	101,149	16.1
1914.....	552,970	135,145	24.4

† Due to lack of work, lack of material and the weather (principally lack of work).

TABLE 8.—IDLENESS OF MEMBERS OF ALL LABOR ORGANIZATIONS AT END OF SEPTEMBER, BY INDUSTRIES

INDUSTRY	Num- ber, 1914	PERCENTAGE						
		1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908
1. Building, stone working, etc.....	39,510	30.2	18.3	6.8	15.9	20.8	13.6	33.5
2. Transportation.....	9,847	13.6	9.5	8.9	5.5	8.2	7.8	14.8
3. Clothing and textiles.....	61,310	32.1	24.8	7.3	9.7	18.4	15.0	30.4
4. Metals, machinery, etc.....	8,150	24.3	6.7	6.3	20.2	8.7	8.2	24.4
5. Printing, binding, etc.....	3,876	12.5	4.7	9.8	5.0	6.3	5.3	12.7
6. Wood working, etc.....	3,741	27.2	12.4	7.6	14.3	8.6	10.5	21.1
7. Food and liquors.....	1,979	11.6	7.6	7.1	8.5	10.4	9.3	10.9
8. Theaters and music.....	1,081	16.6	1.5	5.4	1.6	12.0	10.6	11.5
9. Tobacco.....	1,169	14.9	4.5	5.9	10.7	6.8	8.7	14.2
10. Restaurants, trade, etc.....	1,451	12.9	9.5	6.9	7.6	4.9	5.3	10.7
11. Public employment.....	123	0.7	3.4	0.2	0.9	0.6	3.2	6.2
12. Stationary engine tending.....	734	6.5	4.3	1.8	8.5	2.1	2.2	7.4
13. Miscellaneous.....	2,174	25.5	8.6	3.3	10.9	8.1	14.7	37.8
Total.....	135,145	24.4	16.1	7.1	10.8	13.6	10.3	22.5

TABLE 9.—CAUSES OF IDLENESS IN ALL LABOR ORGANIZATIONS AT END OF SEPTEMBER

CAUSE	NUMBER				PERCENTAGE			
	1914	1913	1912	1911	1914	1913	1912	1911
Lack of work.....	127,554*	93,495	24,798	39,959	94.4*	92.4	71.1	79.3
Lack of material.....	*	667	279	690	*	0.7	0.8	1.3
Weather.....	*	493	237	493	*	0.5	0.7	1.0
Labor disputes.....	3,643	1,855	6,057	5,099	2.7	1.8	17.4	11.3
Disability.....	3,577	4,321	3,199	3,336	2.6	4.3	9.2	6.6
Other causes.....	138	248	93	128	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3
Cause not stated.....	233	70	166	95	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.2
Total.....	135,145	101,149	34,829	50,390	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

By comparison of Table 7 with Table 1, it appears that the idleness, due to all causes, reported at the end of September was the same — 24 per cent.—in the representative unions and in all unions. Table 8 compared with Table 4 reveals that the idleness reported in all unions at the end of September exceeded that reported in the representative unions in two of five leading industries — clothing and textiles (4 points), and metals-machinery (3 points). In two others, the idleness in all unions was less than that in the representative unions — building (5.5 points), and printing (2 points). In transportation, the percentage is practically the same, being slightly less in all unions. The re-

* In 1914, lack of work, lack of material and the weather are combined as "unemployment."

turns as to unemployment at the end of September, exclusive of disputes and disability, from the representative unions (Table 3) and from all unions (Table 9) agree, the idleness in each case being 23 per cent., and the increase over September, 1913, being 8 per cent. in each case.

APPENDIX—STATISTICAL TABLES

Monthly Returns from Representative Unions

- I. Number and Membership of Unions Reporting.
- II. Number of Members Idle.
- III. Percentage of Members Idle.
- IV. Principal Causes of Idleness at End of Each Month (January to June).
- V. Principal Causes of Idleness at End of Each Month (July to December)
- VI. Idleness in New York City at End of June.
- VII. Idleness in New York City at End of September.
- VIII. Idleness in New York City at End of December.
- IX. Percentage of Members Idle in New York City at End of October, November and December.

Returns from All Unions

- X. Idleness at End of September, by Industries.
- XI. Idleness at End of September, by Industries and Trades

TABLE I.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF REPRESENTATIVE TRADE UNIONS

INDUSTRIES OR GROUPS OF TRADES	Un- ions	NUMBER		
		Jan.	Feb.	March
1. Building, Stone Working, Etc.	60	33,660	33,553	33,530
Stone working.....	2	670	670	670
Building and paving trades.....	*55	31,405	31,353	31,330
Building and street labor.....	3	1,585	1,530	1,530
2. Transportation	56	22,836	22,900	22,978
Railways.....	29	7,610	7,585	7,577
Navigation.....	8	5,401	5,441	5,426
Teaming and cab driving.....	10	6,356	6,400	6,488
Freight handling.....	7	2,119	2,117	2,135
Telegraphs.....	2	1,350	1,357	1,352
3. Clothing and Textiles	29	61,362	60,824	61,370
Garments.....	†12	49,405	49,171	49,286
Shirts, collars and laundry.....	1	22	22	22
Hats, caps and furs.....	14	9,507	9,334	9,786
Boots, shoes and gloves.....	4	1,089	1,086	1,051
Textiles.....	8	1,339	1,211	1,225
4. Metals, Machinery and Shipbuilding	25	8,778	8,642	8,599
Iron and steel.....	‡22	8,062	7,926	7,883
Other metals.....	2	366	366	366
Shipbuilding.....	1	350	350	350
5. Printing, Binding, Etc.	6	7,704	7,697	7,695
6. Wood Working and Furniture	7	3,124	3,115	3,100
7. Food and Liquors	14	4,260	4,390	4,355
Food products.....	**9	1,769	1,804	1,892
Beverages.....	5	2,491	2,496	2,463
8. Theaters and Music	2	1,227	1,206	1,206
9. Tobacco	5	2,591	2,602	2,638
10. Restaurants, Trade, Etc.	12	3,406	3,382	3,426
Hotels and restaurants.....	8	2,587	2,589	2,594
Barbering.....	2	467	463	464
Retail trade.....	2	352	350	368
11. Public Employment	7	3,684	3,759	3,768
12. Stationary Engine Tending	4	2,374	2,378	2,407
13. Miscellaneous	9	1,861	1,873	1,863
Paper and paper goods.....	3	542	549	552
Leather and leather goods.....	2	488	496	509
Glass and glassware.....	2	437	432	438
Other distinct trades.....	1	346	346	315
Mixed employment.....	1	48	50	49
Total	236	156,867	156,321	156,935

α Includes only those members who were reported as to idleness.

* Fifty-four unions from April to December, inclusive.

† Eleven unions in April, May, and June.

‡ Three unions from July to December, inclusive.

§ Twenty-one unions from July to October, inclusive; twenty unions in November and December.

** Eight unions from July to December, inclusive.

MAKING MONTHLY RETURNS ON IDLENESS AT THE END OF EACH MONTH IN 1914

OF MEMBERS(a) AT END OF —

April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
23,769	23,833	23,385	22,791	22,852	23,112	22,850	22,399	22,209
725	766	818	749	765	844	725	745	720
31,544	31,572	31,022	30,582	30,627	30,808	30,666	30,204	30,089
1,500	1,495	1,495	1,460	1,460	1,460	1,459	1,456	1,400
22,923	22,038	22,849	22,560	22,628	22,659	22,549	22,306	22,077
7,711	7,689	7,772	7,524	7,537	7,457	7,511	7,559	7,558
5,288	5,644	5,404	5,458	5,390	5,537	5,417	5,226	5,241
6,576	6,354	6,312	6,212	6,381	6,338	6,367	6,437	6,192
2,090	1,987	1,996	2,000	1,950	1,960	1,889	1,726	1,721
1,358	1,364	1,365	1,366	1,370	1,367	1,365	1,360	1,365
46,182	57,053	55,926	49,894	46,563	45,659	46,046	47,103	47,154
48,151	45,026	48,886	37,409	35,941	35,390	35,305	35,795	35,546
22	21	16	21	22	12	11	11	10
9,782	9,796	9,823	9,814	8,401	8,193	8,688	8,751	8,934
1,035	1,033	1,032	998	1,045	1,022	1,017	1,567	1,663
1,192	1,177	1,169	1,152	1,154	1,042	995	979	1,101
9,069	8,967	8,740	8,553	8,316	8,426	8,182	8,187	8,054
8,353	8,251	8,026	7,839	7,602	7,712	7,463	7,428	7,340
366	366	364	364	364	364	369	364	364
350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350
7,694	7,657	7,611	7,474	7,476	7,597	7,592	7,590	7,579
2,952	2,934	3,068	3,101	3,125	3,264	3,273	3,267	3,256
4,469	4,465	4,329	4,207	4,169	4,238	4,279	4,309	4,362
1,937	1,940	1,791	1,759	1,756	1,750	1,803	1,831	1,858
2,532	2,525	2,538	2,448	2,413	2,488	2,476	2,499	2,504
1,211	1,225	1,277	1,068	1,089	1,122	1,094	1,141	1,142
2,621	2,599	2,607	2,425	2,464	2,367	2,343	2,285	2,275
3,568	3,574	3,509	3,249	3,308	3,422	3,366	3,361	3,342
2,503	2,545	2,444	2,507	2,539	2,630	2,601	2,576	2,566
726	690	721	402	425	458	420	442	434
339	339	344	340	344	334	345	343	342
4,067	4,078	4,102	4,142	4,159	4,283	4,290	4,274	4,265
2,469	2,397	2,391	2,352	2,325	2,391	2,364	2,398	2,313
1,916	1,944	1,877	1,983	1,967	1,956	1,934	1,418	1,487
524	549	545	568	560	558	558	543	546
593	601	527	602	588	576	583	88	157
434	430	439	488	437	452	442	436	437
311	310	317	317	321	316	309	309	310
54	54	49	58	61	54	42	42	37
156,976	158,755	151,621	143,299	140,361	140,426	140,132	139,886	139,515

TABLE II.—NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF REPRESENTATIVE

INDUSTRIES OR GROUPS OF TRADES	Jan.	Feb.	March
1. Building, Stone Working, Etc.	15,965	16,801	15,192
Stone working.....	540	551	589
Building and paving trades.....	14,505	15,327	13,828
Building and street labor.....	920	923	775
2. Transportation.	3,918	3,076	3,398
Railways.....	368	390	410
Navigation.....	1,383	1,380	1,305
Teaming and cab driving.....	1,187	571	757
Freight handling.....	964	714	910
Telegraphs.....	16	21	16
3. Clothing and Textiles.	26,016	22,769	20,757
Garments.....	18,413	16,150	13,634
Shirts, collars and laundry.....	3	4	6
Hats, caps and furs.....	7,490	6,461	7,020
Boots, shoes and gloves.....	72	59	60
Textiles.....	38	95	37
4. Metals, Machinery and Shipbuilding.	1,378	1,538	1,392
Iron and steel.....	1,235	1,438	1,228
Other metals.....	93	100	114
Shipbuilding.....	50	50	50
5. Printing, Binding, Etc.	628	568	655
6. Wood Working and Furniture.	1,101	1,287	1,282
7. Food and Liquors.	435	577	523
Food products.....	290	389	393
Beverages.....	145	188	130
8. Theaters and Music.			
9. Tobacco.	368	460	414
10. Restaurants, Trade, Etc.	400	415	401
Hotels and restaurants.....	326	359	338
Barbering.....	53	38	40
Retail trade.....	21	18	23
11. Public Employment.	83	78	87
12. Stationary Engine Tending.	45	40	55
13. Miscellaneous.	316	312	327
Paper and paper goods.....	2	10	2
Leather and leather goods.....	119	167	181
Glass and glassware.....	64	67	66
Other distinct trades.....	130	63	69
Mixed employment.....	1	5	9
Total.	50,653	47,971	44,483

TRADE UNIONS IDLE AT THE END OF EACH MONTH IN 1914

April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
13,549	11,239	11,826	10,017	10,777	11,811	11,501	14,261	15,516
417	463	374	424	421	485	423	613	643
12,440	10,101	10,767	8,967	9,730	10,800	10,552	13,033	14,243
712	675	685	626	626	526	526	615	630
2,639	1,972	2,910	2,575	3,256	3,222	3,177	2,816	3,864
421	418	433	476	504	416	441	397	495
763	504	749	658	678	629	738	627	1,425
878	635	1,271	895	1,618	1,457	1,496	1,213	1,298
572	402	440	540	435	447	441	364	456
5	13	17	6	21	273	61	215	190
15,782	16,163	17,607	28,159	22,294	12,706	13,804	26,577	22,572
8,407	8,993	11,812	20,998	15,726	11,197	11,330	23,660	19,478
4	1	5	.....	2	6	1	1	1
7,296	7,000	5,572	6,826	6,088	949	2,136	2,089	2,077
48	71	67	125	237	376	157	640	779
27	98	151	210	241	178	180	187	237
1,499	1,439	1,219	1,492	1,612	1,779	2,035	2,439	2,578
1,337	1,287	1,068	1,347	1,475	1,632	1,900	2,369	2,468
112	102	101	95	87	97	85	70	60
50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
769	758	766	830	886	1,106	973	938	521
959	844	794	966	992	1,041	901	963	1,031
479	525	495	529	521	536	579	645	642
346	389	381	415	399	398	382	448	504
133	136	114	114	122	138	197	197	138
200	629	687	600	600	100	.....	.....	.....
406	331	1,257	593	565	606	527	338	1,726
376	336	448	341	428	435	569	598	708
332	297	273	282	360	440	530	558	659
26	31	21	28	25	41	35	35	43
18	8	154	31	43	4	4	5	6
63	62	60	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
56	54	65	61	96	94	104	109	74
227	503	567	388	478	621	704	337	548
10	9	105	31	1	108	109	.....	90
40	201	113	65	163	247	266	3	80
64	75	245	162	140	80	61	69	81
123	215	95	130	174	186	268	265	290
.....	3	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
37,056	34,855	38,701	46,561	42,505	34,112	34,874	50,071	49,780

TABLE III.—PERCENTAGE OF MEMBERS OF REPRESENTATIVE

INDUSTRIES OR GROUPS OF TRADES	Jan.	Feb.	March
1. Building, Stone Working, Etc.....	47.4	50.1	45.3
Stone working.....	80.6	82.2	87.9
Building and paving trades.....	46.2	48.9	44.1
Building and street labor.....	58.0	60.3	50.7
2. Transportation.....	17.2	13.4	14.8
Railways.....	4.8	5.1	5.4
Navigation.....	25.6	25.4	24.1
Teaming and cab driving.....	18.7	8.9	11.7
Freight handling.....	45.5	33.7	42.6
Telegraphs.....	1.2	1.5	1.2
3. Clothing and Textiles.....	42.4	37.4	33.8
Garments.....	37.3	32.8	27.7
Shirts, collars and laundry.....	13.6	18.2	27.3
Hats, caps and furs.....	78.8	69.2	71.7
Boots, shoes and gloves.....	6.6	5.4	5.7
Textiles.....	2.8	7.8	3.0
4. Metals, Machinery and Shipbuilding.....	15.7	18.4	16.2
Iron and steel.....	15.3	18.1	15.6
Other metals.....	25.4	27.3	31.1
Shipbuilding.....	14.3	14.3	14.3
5. Printing, Binding, Etc.....	8.2	7.4	8.5
6. Wood Working and Furniture.....	35.2	41.3	41.4
7. Food and Liquors.....	10.2	13.1	12.0
Food products.....	16.4	20.5	20.8
Beverages.....	6.8	7.5	5.3
8. Theaters and Music.....	0.0	0.0	0.0
9. Tobacco.....	14.2	17.7	15.7
10. Restaurants, Trade, Etc.....	11.7	12.3	11.7
Hotels and restaurants.....	12.6	14.0	13.0
Barbering.....	11.3	8.2	8.6
Retail trade.....	6.0	5.1	6.3
11. Public Employment.....	2.3	2.1	2.3
12. Stationary Engine Tending.....	1.9	1.7	2.3
13. Miscellaneous.....	17.0	16.7	17.6
Paper and paper goods.....	0.4	1.8	0.4
Leather and leather goods.....	24.4	33.7	35.6
Glass and glassware.....	14.6	15.5	15.1
Other distinct trades.....	37.6	18.2	21.9
Mixed employment.....	2.1	10.0	18.4
Total.....	32.3	30.7	28.3

TRADE UNIONS IDLE AT THE END OF EACH MONTH IN 1914

April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
46.2	28.2	35.5	29.5	32.8	25.7	25.0	44.0	48.2
57.5	60.4	45.7	56.6	55.0	57.5	58.3	82.3	89.3
39.4	32.0	34.7	29.3	31.8	35.1	34.4	43.2	47.3
47.5	45.2	45.8	42.9	42.9	36.0	36.1	42.4	45.0
11.5	8.6	12.7	11.4	14.4	14.2	14.1	12.6	17.5
5.5	5.4	5.6	6.3	6.7	5.6	5.9	5.3	6.5
14.4	8.9	13.9	12.1	12.6	11.4	13.6	12.0	27.2
13.4	10.0	20.1	14.4	25.4	23.0	23.5	18.8	21.0
27.4	20.2	22.0	27.0	22.3	22.8	23.3	21.1	26.5
0.4	1.0	1.2	0.4	1.5	20.0	4.5	15.8	13.9
26.2	28.3	31.5	57.0	47.9	27.8	20.0	56.4	47.9
17.5	20.0	26.9	56.1	43.8	31.6	32.1	66.1	54.8
18.2	4.8	31.3	0.0	9.1	50.0	9.1	0.1	10.0
74.6	71.5	56.7	69.6	72.5	11.6	24.6	23.9	23.5
4.6	6.9	6.5	12.5	22.7	36.8	15.4	40.8	46.8
2.3	8.3	12.9	18.2	20.9	17.1	18.1	19.1	21.5
16.5	16.0	13.9	17.4	19.4	21.1	24.9	20.6	32.0
16.0	15.6	13.3	17.2	19.4	21.2	25.5	31.9	33.6
30.6	27.9	27.7	26.1	23.9	26.6	23.0	19.2	16.5
14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3
10.3	9.9	10.1	11.1	11.9	14.7	12.8	12.4	6.9
32.5	28.8	25.9	31.2	31.7	31.9	27.5	29.5	31.7
10.7	11.8	11.4	12.6	12.5	12.6	13.5	15.0	14.7
17.9	20.1	21.3	23.6	22.7	22.7	21.2	24.5	27.1
5.3	5.4	4.5	4.7	5.1	5.5	8.0	8.0	5.5
16.5	51.3	53.8	56.2	55.1	8.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
15.6	12.8	48.2	24.5	23.5	25.4	22.5	14.8	75.9
10.5	9.4	12.8	10.5	12.9	14.2	16.9	17.8	21.2
13.3	11.7	11.2	11.2	14.2	16.7	20.4	21.7	25.7
3.6	4.5	2.9	7.0	5.9	9.0	8.3	7.9	9.9
5.3	2.4	44.8	9.1	12.5	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.8
1.5	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
2.3	2.3	2.7	2.6	4.1	3.9	4.4	4.7	3.2
12.4	25.9	30.2	19.6	24.3	31.7	36.4	23.8	36.9
1.9	1.6	19.3	5.5	0.2	19.4	19.5	0.0	16.5
6.7	33.4	21.4	10.8	27.7	42.9	45.6	3.4	51.0
14.7	17.4	55.8	37.0	32.0	17.7	13.8	15.8	18.5
39.5	69.4	30.0	41.0	54.2	58.9	86.7	85.8	93.5
0.0	5.6	13.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.9
22.6	22.7	25.5	32.5	30.3	24.3	24.9	35.8	35.7

TABLE IV.—PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF IDLENESS AMONG MEMBERS OF

INDUSTRIES OR GROUPS OF TRADES	LABOR DISPUTES					
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June
1. Building, Stone Working, Etc.		5	115	38	40	6
Stone working.....						
Building and paving trades.....		5	115	38	40	6
Building and street labor.....						
2. Transportation.....		15	110			3
Railways.....						
Navigation.....			110			
Teaming and cab driving.....		15				3
Freight handling.....						
Telegraphs.....						
3. Clothing and Textiles.....	75	75	805			
Garments.....	75	75	805			
Shirts, collars and laundry.....						
Hats, caps and furs.....						
Boots, shoes and gloves.....						
Textiles.....						
4. Metals, Machinery and Shipbuilding.....	37	37	59	39	63	41
Iron and steel.....	4	4	29	9	33	17
Other metals.....	33	33	30	30	30	24
Shipbuilding.....						
5. Printing, Binding, Etc.....						
6. Wood Working and Furniture.....		150			5	2
7. Food and Liquors.....	1		2	33	7	
Food products.....	1		2	33	7	
Beverages.....						
8. Theaters and Music.....						
9. Tobacco.....				46	14	
10. Restaurants, Trade, Etc.....	20	30				190
Hotels and restaurants.....	20	30				40
Barbering.....						
Retail trade.....						150
11. Public Employment.....						
12. Stationary Engine Tending.....						
13. Miscellaneous.....					112	
Paper and paper goods.....						
Leather and leather goods.....						
Glass and glassware.....						
Other distinct trades.....					112	
Mixed employment.....						
Total.....	133	312	1,091	156	241	242

* Due to lack of work, lack of material, the weather, etc.

REPRESENTATIVE TRADE UNIONS, JANUARY TO JUNE, 1914

DISABILITY						UNEMPLOYMENT*					
Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June
722	799	645	807	710	705	15,242	16,006	14,412	12,724	10,489	11,115
2	1	2	5	2	4	538	550	587	412	461	370
719	786	663	801	693	701	13,786	14,536	13,050	11,601	9,368	10,060
1	3	.....	1	15	.....	919	920	775	711	660	685
357	336	359	290	271	264	3,561	2,725	2,929	2,949	1,701	2,643
194	222	219	201	186	196	174	168	191	220	232	237
23	10	7	15	13	4	1,360	1,370	1,188	748	491	745
135	57	65	24	32	28	1,052	499	692	854	603	1,240
5	47	68	50	40	36	959	667	842	522	362	404
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	21	16	5	13	17
29	35	28	20	38	15	25,912	22,659	19,924	15,762	16,125	17,592
8	7	8	4	10	.....	18,330	16,068	12,821	8,403	8,983	11,812
3	2	2	1	1	1	.....	2	4	3	.....	4
8	17	12	7	15	9	7,482	6,444	7,008	7,289	6,985	5,563
7	9	4	5	8	5	65	50	56	43	63	62
3	.....	2	3	4	.....	35	95	35	24	94	151
113	131	115	102	120	110	1,228	1,420	1,218	1,353	1,256	1,068
83	101	85	72	90	78	1,148	1,333	1,114	1,256	1,164	973
5	5	5	5	5	5	55	62	79	77	67	70
25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
297	212	212	220	214	218	421	356	443	569	544	548
52	56	46	52	45	53	1,049	1,081	1,236	907	794	739
103	101	97	71	75	59	331	476	424	375	443	436
30	29	32	14	20	13	259	360	359	299	362	368
73	72	65	57	55	36	72	116	65	76	81	68
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	629	687
65	101	79	80	70	75	303	359	335	282	247	1,182
83	51	49	52	58	64	297	334	352	324	278	194
70	37	18	34	39	50	236	292	320	298	258	183
11	8	8	11	11	10	42	30	32	15	20	11
2	6	23	7	8	4	19	12	.....	11	.....	.....
79	76	85	61	60	60	4	2	2	2	2	.....
5	8	9	7	6	10	40	32	46	49	48	55
3	21	8	15	10	6	313	291	319	222	381	561
2	10	2	10	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	105
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	119	167	181	40	200	113
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	65	66	64	75	245
.....	8	4	5	.....	5	130	55	65	118	103	90
1	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	4	7	.....	3	8
1,818	1,918	1,752	1,777	1,677	1,639	48,702	45,741	41,640	35,123	32,937	36,820

TABLE V.—PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF IDLENESS AMONG MEMBERS OF

INDUSTRIES OR GROUPS OF TRADES	LABOR DISPUTES					
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1. Building, Stone Working, Etc.....	44	77	.....	31	6	.....
Stone working.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Building and paving trades.....	44	77	.....	31	6	.....
Building and street labor.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Transportation.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Railways.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Navigation.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Teaming and cab driving.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Freight handling.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Telegraphs.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Clothing and Textiles.....	2	60	67	115	1,090	1,182
Garments.....	.....	.....	.....	48	550	580
Shirts, collars and laundry.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hats, caps and furs.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boots, shoes and gloves.....	2	60	67	67	540	602
Textiles.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Metals, Machinery and Shipbuilding.....	68	37	37	42	51	119
Iron and steel.....	51	30	31	37	48	119
Other metals.....	17	7	6	5	3	.....
Shipbuilding.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5. Printing, Binding, Etc.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6. Wood Working and Furniture.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	4
7. Food and Liquors.....	4	3	3	3	9	4
Food products.....	4	3	3	3	9	4
Beverages.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8. Theaters and Music.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9. Tobacco.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10. Restaurants, Trade, Etc.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hotels and restaurants.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barbering.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Retail trade.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11. Public Employment.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12. Stationary Engine Tending.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13. Miscellaneous.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paper and paper goods.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leather and leather goods.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glass and glassware.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other distinct trades.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mixed employment.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	140	179	107	191	1,156	1,309

* Due to lack of work, lack of material, the weather, etc.

REPRESENTATIVE TRADE UNIONS, JULY TO DECEMBER, 1914

DISABILITY						UNEMPLOYMENT*					
July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
536	581	616	634	468	525	9,437	10,119	11,195	10,836	13,787	14,991
7	4	5	.....	.....	3	417	417	480	423	613	640
529	577	611	634	468	522	8,394	9,076	10,189	9,887	12,559	13,721
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	626	626	526	526	615	630
223	259	208	244	227	270	2,352	2,997	3,014	2,933	2,589	3,594
165	160	145	146	152	200	311	344	271	295	245	295
7	14	3	16	10	2	651	664	626	722	617	1,423
17	45	21	21	36	30	1,573	1,436	1,475	1,475	1,177	1,268
28	40	39	61	29	38	512	395	408	380	335	418
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	273	61	215	190
72	77	35	34	34	43	28,085	22,157	12,604	13,655	25,453	21,347
16	15	7	11	25	34	20,982	15,711	11,190	11,271	23,085	18,864
.....	2	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
42	58	19	13	8	.....	6,784	6,030	930	2,123	2,081	2,977
14	2	4	5	.....	2	109	175	305	85	100	175
.....	.....	3	4	.....	6	210	241	175	176	187	231
105	100	122	117	128	127	1,319	1,475	1,620	1,876	2,310	2,332
74	69	93	86	97	96	1,222	1,376	1,508	1,777	2,224	2,253
6	6	4	6	6	6	72	74	87	74	61	54
25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
176	175	166	170	127	125	654	711	940	803	811	396
62	67	54	41	47	70	902	923	987	860	916	957
71	77	55	57	57	84	454	441	478	519	579	554
11	20	9	10	13	16	400	376	386	369	428	484
60	57	46	47	44	68	54	65	92	150	153	70
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	600	100	.....	.....	.....
64	52	53	61	62	55	529	513	553	466	276	1,671
51	49	35	39	34	57	279	379	450	530	564	651
41	39	27	26	21	41	221	321	413	504	537	618
5	10	6	10	10	13	23	15	35	25	25	30
5	.....	2	3	3	3	26	43	2	1	2	3
.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	14	5	13	10	9	49	82	89	91	99	65
6	10	9	5	5	2	382	468	612	699	332	546
1	1	2	3	.....	.....	30	.....	106	106	.....	90
.....	1	1	.....	3	.....	65	162	246	266	.....	80
.....	4	.....	2	2	.....	162	136	80	59	67	81
5	4	6	.....	.....	2	125	170	180	268	265	290
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
1,378	1,461	1,363	1,415	1,199	1,367	45,033	40,865	32,642	33,268	47,716	47,104

TABLE VI.— IDLENESS IN REPRESENTATIVE TRADE UNIONS IN NEW YORK CITY AT THE END OF JUNE, 1914

INDUSTRIES OR GROUPS OF TRADES	Unions	Members†	Number idle	Per cent idle	IDLE ON ACCOUNT OF —		
					Labor disputes	Disability	Unemployment*
1. Building, Stone Working, Etc.	28	23,761	10,091	42.5	6	435	9,600
Stone working.....	1	712	368	51.7	.....	.....	368
Building and paving trades.....	25	21,649	9,063	41.9	6	485	8,572
Building and street labor.....	2	1,400	660	47.1	.....	.....	660
2. Transportation	13	9,519	997	10.5	3	47	947
Railways.....	3	656	26	4.0	.....	16	10
Navigation.....	3	3,710	124	3.3	.....	4	120
Teaming and cab driving.....	3	3,090	455	14.7	3	18	434
Freight handling.....	3	1,000	375	37.5	.....	9	366
Telegraphs.....	1	1,063	17	1.6	.....	.....	17
3. Clothing and Textiles	11	53,123	17,127	32.2	.....	10	17,117
Garments.....	8	43,025	11,682	27.2	.....	.....	11,682
Hats, caps and furs.....	2	9,648	5,403	56.0	.....	8	5,395
Boots, shoes and gloves.....	1	450	42	9.3	.....	2	40
4. Metals, Machinery and Shipbuilding	13	4,711	656	13.9	31	70	555
Iron and steel.....	10	3,997	505	12.6	7	38	460
Other metals.....	2	364	101	27.7	24	7	70
Shipbuilding.....	1	350	50	14.3	.....	25	25
5. Printing, Binding, Etc.	2	7,056	739	10.5	.....	213	526
6. Wood Working and Furniture	5	2,328	786	26.8	2	51	733
7. Food and Liquors	7	3,145	455	14.5	.....	53	402
Food products.....	5	1,373	351	25.5	.....	9	342
Beverages.....	2	1,772	104	5.9	.....	44	60
8. Theaters and Music	1	1,087	637	63.2	.....	.....	637
9. Tobacco	2	1,709	1,180	69.0	.....	46	1,134
10. Restaurants, Trade, Etc.	3	1,131	247	21.8	190	43	14
Hotels and restaurants.....	2	926	97	10.5	40	43	14
Retail trade.....	1	205	150	73.2	150	.....	.....
11. Public Employment	2	3,199	53	1.7	.....	53	.....
12. Stationary Engine Tending	2	1,693	44	2.6	.....	8	36
13. Miscellaneous	5	1,183	453	35.3	.....	5	448
Leather and leather goods.....	2	52	113	21.4	.....	.....	113
Glass and glassware.....	2	439	245	55.8	.....	.....	245
Other distinct trades.....	1	317	95	30.0	.....	5	90
Total	94	114,345	33,515	29.3	232	1,084	32,199

* Due to lack of work, lack of material, the weather, etc.

† Includes only those members who were reported as to idleness.

TABLE VII.—IDLENESS IN REPRESENTATIVE TRADE UNIONS IN NEW YORK CITY AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER, 1914

INDUSTRIES OR GROUPS OF TRADES	Un-ions	Mem-bers†	Num-ber idle	Per cent idle	IDLE ON ACCOUNT OF —		
					Labor dis-putes	Disa-bility	Unem-ploy-ment*
1. Building, Stone Working, Etc.	28	23,800	10,089	42.4		411	9,678
Stone working.	1	729	464	63.6		4	460
Building and paving trades.	25	21,711	9,109	42.0		407	8,702
Building and street labor.	2	1,360	516	37.9			516
2. Transportation.	13	9,624	1,915	19.9		57	1,858
Railways.	3	667	20	3.0		18	2
Navigation.	3	3,807	127	3.3			127
Teaming and cab driving.	3	3,088	1,110	35.9		10	1,100
Freight handling.	3	995	385	38.7		29	356
Telegraphs.	1	1,067	273	25.6			273
3. Clothing and Textiles.	12	43,046	12,100	28.1		25	12,075
Garments.	9	34,626	11,106	32.1		6	11,100
Hats, cape and furs.	2	8,045	945	11.7		15	930
Boots, shoes and gloves.	1	305	49	12.4		4	45
4. Metals, Machinery and Shipbuilding.	12	4,469	747	16.0	7	77	663
Iron and steel.	9	3,955	600	15.2	1	48	551
Other metals.	2	364	97	26.6	6	4	87
Shipbuilding.	1	350	50	14.3		25	25
5. Printing, Binding, Etc.	2	7,011	1,067	15.5		166	921
6. Wood Working and Furniture.	5	3,117	1,028	33.0		51	977
7. Food and Liquors.	7	3,153	480	15.2	3	39	438
Food products.	5	1,388	370	26.7	3	4	363
Beverages.	2	1,765	110	6.2		35	75
8. Theaters and Music.	1	1,060	100	9.4			100
9. Tobacco.	2	1,655	524	31.7		35	489
10. Restaurants, Trade, Etc.	3	1,139	255	22.4		9	246
Hotels and restaurants.	2	941	254	27.0		8	246
Retail trade.	1	198	1	0.5		1	
11. Public Employment.	2	3,304		0.0			
12. Stationary Engine Tending.	2	1,721	67	3.9		4	63
13. Miscellaneous.	5	1,344	513	38.2		7	506
Leather and leather goods.	2	578	247	42.9		1	246
Glass and glassware.	2	452	80	17.7			80
Other distinct trades.	1	316	186	58.9		6	180
Total.	94	104,643	28,905	27.6	10	881	28,014

* Due to lack of work, lack of material, the weather, etc.

† Includes only those members who were reported as to idleness.

TABLE VIII.—IDLENESS IN REPRESENTATIVE TRADE UNIONS IN NEW YORK CITY
AT THE END OF DECEMBER, 1914

INDUSTRIES OR GROUPS OF TRADES	Un- ions	Mem- bers†	Num- ber idle	Per cent idle	IDLE ON ACCOUNT OF —		
					Labor dis- putes	Disa- bility	Unem- ploy- ment*
1. Building, Stone Working, Etc.	28	23,292	12,114	52.0		266	11,848
Stone working.....	1	650	605	93.1			605
Building and paving trades.....	25	21,342	10,899	51.1		266	10,633
Building and street labor.....	2	1,300	610	46.9			610
2. Transportation	13	9,383	1,198	12.8		62	1,136
Railways.....	3	685	30	4.4		30	
Navigation.....	3	3,662	96	2.6			96
Teaming and cab driving.....	3	3,155	557	17.7		7	550
Freight handling.....	3	800	325	40.6		25	300
Telegraphs.....	1	1,081	190	17.6			190
3. Clothing and Textiles	12	43,851	21,300	48.6	580	31	20,689
Garments.....	9	34,759	19,355	55.7	580	31	18,744
Hats, caps and furs.....	2	8,692	1,935	22.3			1,935
Boots, shoes and gloves.....	1	400	10	2.5			10
4. Metals, Machinery and Shipbuilding	12	4,580	912	19.9		73	839
Iron and steel.....	9	3,866	802	20.7		42	760
Other metals.....	2	364	60	16.5		6	54
Shipbuilding.....	1	350	50	14.3		25	25
Printing, Binding, Etc.	2	7,099	496	7.0		121	375
6. Wood Working and Furniture	5	3,119	1,013	32.5	4	66	943
7. Food and Liquors	7	3,187	551	16.8	4	71	476
Food products.....	5	1,512	463	30.6	4	10	449
Beverages.....	2	1,775	88	5.0		61	27
8. Theaters and Music	1	1,075		0.0			
9. Tobacco	2	1,538	1,430	93.0		27	1,463
10. Restaurants, Trade, Etc.	3	1,148	406	35.4		26	380
Hotels and restaurants.....	2	941	405	43.0		25	380
Retail trade.....	1	207	1	0.5		1	
11. Public Employment	2	3,293		0.0			
12. Stationary Engine Tending	2	1,682	46	2.7		4	42
13. Miscellaneous	5	904	451	49.9			451
Leather and leather goods.....	2	157	80	51.0			80
Glass and glassware.....	2	437	81	18.5			81
Other distinct trades.....	1	310	290	93.5			290
Total	94	104,251	39,917	38.3	588	747	38,582

* Due to lack of work, lack of material, the weather, etc.

† Includes only those members who were reported as to idleness.

TABLE II.—IDLENESS IN REPRESENTATIVE TRADE UNIONS IN NEW YORK CITY AT THE END OF OCTOBER, NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER, 1914

INDUSTRIES OR GROUPS OF TRADES	PERCENTAGE OF MEMBERS IDLE FOR —					
	ALL CAUSES			UNEMPLOYMENT*		
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1. Building, Stone Working, Etc.	39.5	50.7	52.0	37.9	49.7	50.9
Stone working.	62.3	86.4	93.1	62.3	86.4	93.1
Building and paving trades.	38.9	49.9	51.1	37.2	48.7	49.8
Building and street labor.	37.9	45.2	46.9	37.9	45.2	46.9
2. Transportation.	15.8	12.8	12.8	14.9	12.3	12.1
Railways.	3.3	3.6	4.4	0.3	0.0	0.0
Navigation.	4.2	3.4	2.6	4.1	3.4	2.6
Teaming and cab driving.	29.6	17.9	17.7	29.6	17.5	17.4
Freight handling.	36.8	33.8	40.6	31.6	33.1	37.5
Telegraphs.	5.7	20.0	17.6	5.7	20.0	17.6
3. Clothing and Textiles.	30.5	57.9	48.6	30.4	56.6	47.2
Garments.	32.6	67.2	55.7	32.5	65.6	53.9
Hats, caps and furs.	23.2	22.6	22.3	23.1	22.5	22.3
Boots, shoes and gloves.	1.0	2.5	2.5	0.0	2.5	2.5
4. Metals, Machinery and Shipbuilding.	16.4	18.2	19.9	14.7	16.5	18.3
Iron and steel.	15.9	18.4	20.7	14.8	17.4	19.7
Other metals.	23.0	19.2	18.5	20.1	16.8	14.8
Shipbuilding.	14.3	14.3	14.3	7.1	7.1	7.1
5. Printing, Binding, Etc.	13.4	12.7	7.0	11.0	11.0	5.3
6. Wood Working and Furniture.	28.7	30.2	32.5	27.5	28.7	30.2
7. Food and Liquors.	15.7	17.6	16.8	14.2	15.8	14.5
Food products.	24.1	27.6	30.6	23.7	26.3	29.7
Beverages.	8.8	9.1	5.0	6.5	6.8	1.5
8. Theaters and Music.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9. Tobacco.	30.7	17.1	93.0	28.4	14.6	91.2
10. Restaurants, Trade, Etc.	28.1	29.2	35.4	27.4	28.8	33.1
Hotels and restaurants.	34.4	35.8	43.0	33.5	35.2	40.4
Retail trade.	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
11. Public Employment.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12. Stationary Engine Tending.	4.3	4.9	2.7	3.6	4.5	2.5
13. Miscellaneous.	44.6	40.9	49.9	44.5	40.3	49.9
Leather and leather goods.	45.6	3.4	51.0	45.6	0.0	51.0
Glass and glassware.	13.8	15.8	18.5	13.3	15.4	18.5
Other distinct trades.	86.7	85.8	93.5	86.7	85.8	93.5
Total.	27.4	41.0	38.3	26.5	39.8	37.0

* Due to lack of work, lack of material, the weather, etc. (all causes other than disability and labor disputes).

TABLE I.—IDLENESS IN ALL TRADE UNIONS IN NEW

INDUSTRIES OR GROUPS OF TRADES	Number not reporting	Number re- porting
1. Building, Stone Working, Etc.....	2,382	130,847
Stone working.....	55	5,960
Building and paving trades.....	1,871	100,983
Building and street labor.....	456	23,904
2. Transportation.....	7,138	72,326
Railways.....	3,456	32,051
Navigation.....	1,044	14,035
Teaming and cab driving.....	640	17,439
Freight handling.....	94	6,173
Telegraphs.....	1,904	2,628
3. Clothing and Textiles.....	6,087	190,734
Garments.....	3,725	160,962
Shirts, collars and laundry.....	6	7,379
Hats, caps and furs.....	1,762	14,255
Boots, shoes and gloves.....	587	3,903
Textiles.....	7	4,335
4. Metals, Machinery and Shipbuilding.....	1,122	33,544
Iron and steel.....	1,031	27,385
Other metals.....	31	4,563
Shipbuilding.....	60	1,616
5. Printing, Binding, Etc.....	897	31,103
6. Wood Working and Furniture.....	235	13,730
7. Food and Liquors.....	504	17,066
Food products.....	136	8,350
Beverages.....	368	8,716
8. Theaters and Music.....	20,430	6,509
9. Tobacco.....	2,163	7,867
10. Restaurants, Trade, Etc.....	992	11,245
Hotels and restaurants.....	101	7,187
Barbering.....	864	2,436
Retail trade.....	27	1,622
11. Public Employment.....	864	18,250
12. Stationary Engine Tending.....	51	11,221
13. Miscellaneous.....	298	8,528
Paper and paper goods.....	115	3,269
Leather and leather goods.....	6	1,437
Glass and glassware.....	110	1,331
Cement, clay and plaster products.....	1	125
Other distinct trades.....	1	2,143
Mixed employment.....	66	223
Total.....	43,163	552,970

* Due to lack of work, lack of material and the weather.

YORK STATE AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER, 1914

Total number idle	Per cent idle	NUMBER IDLE ON ACCOUNT OF —				
		Unemploy- ment*	Labor disputes	Disability	Other causes	Cause not stated
39,510	39.2	37,605	378	1,352	40	135
2,244	37.7	2,177	10	57		
26,701	26.4	24,945	368	1,218	40	130
10,565	44.2	10,483		77		5
9,847	13.6	9,073	155	552	36	31
1,520	4.7	977	59	444	36	4
3,099	22.1	3,084		14		1
3,612	20.7	3,452	96	38		26
1,342	21.7	1,287		55		
274	10.4	273		1		
61,310	32.1	60,109	887	277	17	20
55,026	34.2	54,210	616	183	1	16
1,413	19.1	1,402	5	6		
2,965	20.8	2,894	17	54		
1,062	27.9	791	249	20		2
844	19.5	812		14	16	2
8,150	24.3	6,971	813	335	11	20
5,770	21.1	4,751	733	261	5	20
1,897	41.6	1,825	60	10	2	
483	29.9	395	20	64	4	
3,876	12.5	3,498	1	372	2	3
3,741	27.2	2,702	921	104	12	2
1,979	11.6	1,575	255	142	5	2
1,515	18.1	1,209	255	46	5	
464	5.3	366		96		2
1,081	16.6	1,069		10	2	
1,169	14.9	912		256		1
1,451	12.9	1,318	22	96	2	13
1,120	15.6	1,052		55		
246	10.1	188	22	34	2	
85	5.2	78		7		
123	0.7	98		25		
734	6.5	701		25	2	6
2,174	25.5	1,923	211	31	9	
333	10.2	310	3	11	9	
647	45.0	646		1		
465	34.9	251	208	6		
1	0.8	1				
707	33.0	695		12		
21	9.4	20		1		
135,145	24.4	127,554	3,643	3,577	138	233

TABLE XI.—CAUSES OF IDLENESS IN ALL TRADE UNIONS IN EACH INDUSTRY AND TRADE AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER, 1914

INDUSTRY AND TRADE	Sex	NUMBER IDLE ON ACCOUNT OF —					Total number idle	Number reporting	Per cent idle
		Unemployment*	Labor disputes	Disability	Other causes	Cause not stated			
I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.									
(a) Stone Working									
Bluestone cutters	M	200		4			204	453	45.0
Bluestone cutters' helpers	"	15					15	29	51.7
Granite cutters	"	270		23			293	899	32.6
Machine stone workers, rubbers and helpers	"	326					326	585	55.7
Marble cutters, carvers and setters	"	355	10				365	1,156	31.6
Marble cutters' helpers	"	90		15			105	382	27.5
Marble polishers, rubbers and sawyers	"	300		1			301	671	44.9
Paving block cutters	"	10		2			12	458	2.6
Quarry workers	"	4					4	24	16.7
Sculptors and carvers	"	42					42	203	20.7
Stone cutters	"	565		12			577	1,100	52.5
Total	M	2,177	10	57			2,244	5,960	37.7
(b) Building and Paving Trades									
Blasting foremen	M	25					25	100	25.0
Bricklayers and masons	"	5,298		138		5	5,441	12,704	42.8
Caisson and foundation workers	"	200					200	393	50.9
Carpenters and joiners	"	7,471	117	458	40	20	8,106	29,058	27.9
Cement masons	"	250					250	565	44.2
Derrick men and riggers	"	100		5			105	399	26.3
Dredgemen, steamshovelmen, etc.	"	242		10		1	253	1,012	25.0
Electrical workers	"	1,558	24	33			1,615	6,001	26.9
Elevator constructors	"	419					419	908	46.1
Glasiers	"							61	0.0
House shorers and movers	"			10			10	500	2.0
Housecarpenters and bridgemen	"	480	149	68			697	2,668	26.1
Insulators, heat and frost	"	257					257	387	66.4
Lathers	"	307		1			308	1,270	24.3
Millwrights	"	40		4			44	325	13.5
Painters and decorators	"	2,182	30	129		100	2,441	22,949	10.6
Paper hangers	"	45		4			49	497	9.9
Pavers and rammermen	"	229					229	749	30.6
Plasterers	"	1,268		130			1,398	3,724	37.5
Plumbers, gas and steam fitters and helpers	"	826	1	38		3	868	5,673	15.3
Rock drillers, tool sharpeners, etc.	"	165					165	905	18.2
Roofers, slate and tile	"	10	45	6			61	135	45.2
Sheet metal workers	"	737		34			771	3,417	22.6
Stair builders	"	30					30	126	23.8
Steam and hot water fitters	"	287		149		1	437	1,696	25.8
Steam fitters' helpers	"	500					500	1,200	41.7
Stone masons	"	700					700	1,191	58.8
Stone setters	"	166					166	222	74.8
Tar, felt and waterproof workers	"	450		1			451	806	56.0
Tile layers and marble mosaic workers	"	268	2				270	628	43.0
Tile layers and marble mosaic workers' helpers	"	435					435	698	62.3
Tuck pointers	"							16	0.0
Total	M	24,945	368	1,218	40	130	26,701	100,983	26.4
(c) Building and Street Labor									
Asphalt workers	M	204					204	353	57.8
Bricklayers, masons and plasterers' laborers	"	7,506		76		5	7,587	15,769	48.1
Cement workers	"	210					210	1,800	11.7
Excavators and tunnel workers	"	650		1			651	1,437	45.3
General building and street laborers	"	1,893					1,893	4,460	42.4
Plumbers' laborers	"	20					20	85	23.5
Total	M	10,483		77		5	10,565	23,904	44.2
Total — Group I	M	37,605	378	1,352	40	135	39,510	130,847	30.2

* Due to lack of work, lack of material and the weather.

Table XL—Causes of Idleness in All Trade Unions in Each Industry and Trade at the End of September, 1914—Continued

INDUSTRY AND TRADE	Sex	NUMBER IDLE ON ACCOUNT OF—					Total number idle	Number reporting	Per cent idle
		Unemployment*	Labor disputes	Disability	Other causes	Cause not stated			
II. TRANSPORTATION									
(a) Railways									
Car and locomotive painters.....	M	18					18	61	29.5
Car inspectors, repairers, etc.....	"	12		5			17	968	1.8
Clerks, railway.....	P	3		3			6	357	1.7
								16	0.0
Conductors.....	M	16		47	15	3	81	2,530	3.2
Engineers, locomotive.....	"	106		60	1		167	4,155	4.0
Firemen and engineers, locomotive.....	"	333		42	9	1	385	5,120	7.5
Motormen, guards, etc. (electric trains).....	"			13			13	206	6.3
Signal maintainers.....	"	47					47	167	28.1
Street railway employees.....	"	150		74			224	7,361	3.0
Switchmen.....	"	89	2	15			106	1,218	8.7
Trackmen.....	"							43	0.0
Trainmen, road and yard.....	"	202	57	185	11		456	9,850	4.6
Total.....	M	977	59	444	36	4	1,520	32,036	4.7
	P							16	0.0
(b) Navigation									
Boatmen.....	M	1,050					1,050	2,080	50.5
Cooks and stewards, marine.....	"	720		10			730	4,464	16.4
Engineers, marine.....	"	138		1		1	140	2,895	4.8
Firemen, marine.....	"	1,079		3			1,082	2,938	36.8
Masters and pilots.....	"	27					27	1,518	1.8
Seamen.....	"	70					70	140	50.0
Total.....	M	3,084		14		1	3,099	14,035	22.1
(c) Teaming and Cab Driving									
Cab and coach drivers and chauffeurs.....	M	336					336	2,369	14.2
Garage workers.....	"	122					122	185	65.9
Truck and wagon drivers and chauffeurs.....	"	2,994	96	38		26	3,154	14,885	21.2
Total.....	M	3,452	96	38		26	3,612	17,439	20.7
(d) Freight Handling									
Coal heavers.....	M	200					200	950	21.1
Freight handlers.....	"	6					6	93	6.5
Grain handlers.....	"	43		12			55	719	7.6
Longshoremen.....	"	1,026		43			1,069	3,570	29.9
Lumber handlers.....	"	12					12	531	2.3
Scow trimmers.....	"							310	0.0
Total.....	M	1,287		55			1,342	6,173	21.7
(e) Telegraphs									
Telegraphers, commercial.....	M	268					268	842	31.8
	P	6					6	225	2.2
Telegraphers, railroad.....	M			1			1	1,518	0.1
	P							43	0.0
Total.....	M	268		1			269	2,360	11.4
	P	6					6	268	1.9
Total—Group II.....	M	9,068	155	552	36	31	9,842	72,043	13.7
	P	6					6	223	1.8
III. CLOTHING AND TEXTILES									
(a) Garments									
Badge, banner and regalia makers.....	M							6	0.0
	P							26	0.0
Besters.....	M	2,225		15		4	2,244	5,850	38.4
	P	400					400	1,000	40.0
Buttonhole makers.....	M	240	3			12	255	925	27.6
	P	45					45	186	56.7
Clip sorters.....	M	30					30	282	10.6
	P	10					10	76	13.8

* Due to lack of work, lack of material and the weather.

Table XI.—Causes of Idleness in All Trade Unions in Each Industry and Trade at the End of September 1914 — Continued

INDUSTRY AND TRADE	Sex	NUMBER IDLE ON ACCOUNT OF—					Total number idle	Number reporting	Per cent idle
		Unemployment*	Labor disputes	Disability	Other causes	Cause not stated			
III. CLOTHING AND TEXTILES — Continued									
(a) Garments—Concluded									
Cloak and suit cutters.....	M	500	50	25			575	5,700	10.1
Cloak and suit makers.....	M	5,600	200	54			5,854	39,299	14.9
	F	1,175	100	10			1,285	8,330	15.4
Cloth examiners, spongers and helpers.....	M	60					60	342	17.5
Clothing cutters and trimmers.....	M	2,836	20	3			2,859	5,009	57.1
Clothing pressers.....	M	3,085	6	46			3,137	12,503	25.1
	F							6	0.0
Coat, pants and vest makers.....	M	9,558	31	3			9,592	16,463	58.3
	F	3,125	8	2		1	3,136	5,772	54.3
Jacket makers.....	M	3,750	20	3			3,773	7,111	53.1
	F	1,341	4				1,345	2,808	47.9
Knee pants makers.....	M	300	50	15			365	3,150	11.6
	F	50					50	200	25.0
Neckwear cutters.....	M	44	10				54	285	18.9
Neckwear makers.....	M	30	40				70	700	10.0
	F	20	30				50	800	6.3
Overall makers.....	M	50					50	340	14.7
	F	15					15	958	1.6
Sailor suit makers.....	M	250					250	500	50.0
	F	100					100	600	20.0
Skirt makers.....	M	1,125					1,125	4,500	25.0
	F	625					625	2,500	25.0
Stuffed toy makers.....	M							150	0.0
	F							60	0.0
Tailors.....	M	1,314	40	2			1,356	2,810	48.3
	F	329	4	5			338	981	36.5
Theatrical costumers.....	M	2					2	12	16.7
	F	6					6	14	42.9
Waist, dress and wrapper makers.....	M	3,610					3,610	7,215	50.0
	F	12,380		2			12,382	23,725	52.1
Total.....	M	34,609	470	166		16	35,261	113,152	31.2
	F	19,601	148	17		1	19,765	47,810	41.3
(b) Shirts, Collars and Laundry									
Collar makers.....	M							5	0.0
	F							31	0.0
Laundry workers.....	M	20	5	4			29	439	6.6
	F							82	0.0
Shirt cutters.....	M	3					3	30	10.0
Shirt makers.....	M	300					300	400	75.0
	F	75					75	300	25.0
Underwear makers.....	M							80	0.0
	F	1,004		2			1,006	6,012	16.7
Total.....	M	323	5	4			332	954	34.8
	F	1,079		2			1,081	6,425	16.8
(c) Hats, Caps and Furs									
Cloth hat and cap cutters.....	M	75	2				77	315	24.4
Cloth hat and cap makers.....	M	280					280	1,585	17.7
	F	130					130	271	48.0
Fur workers.....	M	903	15	4			922	6,675	13.8
	F	180					180	1,460	12.3
Hat and cap sweatband cutters.....	M	30		1			31	50	62.0
Hat finishers.....	M							702	0.0
Hat makers.....	M	20		9			29	230	12.6
Hat trimmers.....	M	26					26	378	6.9
Muff bed workers.....	M							5	0.0
	F							295	0.0
Straw hat makers.....	M	850		40			890	1,798	49.7
	F	400					400	600	80.0
Total.....	M	2,158	17	54			2,229	11,351	19.6
	F	738					738	2,904	25.3

* Due to lack of work, lack of material and the weather.

Table XI.—Causes of Idleness in All Trade Unions in Each Industry and Trade at the End of September 1914 — Continued

INDUSTRY AND TRADE	Sex	NUMBER IDLE ON ACCOUNT OF —					Total number idle	Number reporting	Per cent idle
		Unemployment*	Labor disputes	Disability	Other causes	Cause not stated			
III. CLOTHING AND TEXTILES									
— Concluded —									
(d) Boots, Shoes and Gloves									
Boot and shoe workers.....	M	783		17		2	802	3,213	25.0
	F	7		1			8	117	6.8
Glove workers.....	M		234				234	264	88.6
	F		7				7	7	100.0
Suspender makers.....	M		8				8	176	4.5
	F	1		2			3	86	11.5
Total.....	M	783	242	17		2	1,044	3,653	28.6
	F	8	7	3			18	160	18.0
(e) Textiles									
Calico and plush engravers, printers, etc.	M	87					87	180	48.3
Carders.....	"							190	0.0
Carpet workers.....	"	30		3			33	295	11.2
Cotton goods workers.....	"	125				2	127	495	25.7
	F	100					100	339	89.6
Embroiderers, machine.....	M	150					150	420	35.7
	F	80					80	142	14.1
Hosiery and neck wear makers.....	M			2	1		3	121	2.5
	F				16		16	16	100.0
Knit goods cutters and boarders.....	M	25					25	105	23.8
Knit goods, seamers and finishers.....	F	58					58	545	15.1
Knit goods winders.....	F	10					10	100	10.0
Knitters.....	M	13					13	75	17.3
Lace makers.....	"	14					14	127	11.0
Loom fixers.....	"	5					5	115	4.3
Shoddy workers.....	"	102					102	205	49.8
Silk workers.....	"	36		9			45	687	6.6
	F							59	0.0
Spinners, jack.....	M	25					25	220	11.4
Spinners, mule.....	"	18					18	100	18.0
Woolen workers.....	"							19	0.0
	F							7	0.0
Total.....	M	630		14	1	2	647	3,348	19.3
	F	188			16		197	887	80.0
Total — Group III.....	M	38,503	734	255	1	20	39,513	132,458	29.8
	F	81,606	163	82	16		81,797	58,876	37.4
IV. METALS, MACHINERY AND SHIPBUILDING									
(a) Iron and Steel									
Architectural iron workers.....	M	400	200	23			623	2,995	20.8
Blacksmiths.....	"	28		7	3		38	945	4.0
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	"	138		14			152	536	28.4
Boilermakers and iron shipbuilders..	"	204	8	9			221	811	27.3
Core makers.....	"	105		4			109	220	49.5
Cranemen.....	"	22					22	260	8.5
Cutting die and cutter makers.....	"	1					1	63	1.6
Drop forgers.....	"	30		2			32	124	25.8
Electrical apparatus makers and repairers.....	"								
	F	396					396	2,152	18.4
	"	87					87	438	19.9
Foundry and machine shop laborers and helpers.....	M	108	8	5			121	612	19.8
Gas meter makers.....	"					11	11	50	22.0
Hammersmiths and helpers.....	"								0.0
Horsehoe makers.....	"		108				108	108	100.0
Horsehoers.....	"	51		1		4	56	918	6.1
Iron molders and core makers.....	"	1,253	150	78			1,481	4,832	30.6
Iron molders' apprentices.....	"	15					15	40	37.5
Machinists.....	"	1,530	48	94	2	5	1,679	9,323	18.0
Machinists' apprentices and helpers.....	"	58		7			65	650	10.0
Metal painters and enamelers.....	"	6					6	42	14.3
Pattern makers.....	"	253	1	16			270	1,424	19.0

* Due to lack of work, lack of material and the weather.

Table XI.—Causes of Idleness in All Trade Unions in Each Industry and Trade at the End of September, 1914—Continued

INDUSTRY AND TRADE	Sex	NUMBER IDLE ON ACCOUNT OF —					Total number idle	Number reporting	Per cent idle
		Unemployment*	Labor disputes	Disability	Other causes	Cause not stated			
IV. METALS, MACHINERY AND SHIPBUILDING — Concluded									
(a) Iron and Steel — Concluded									
Rolling mills and steel works employees.....	M	27	210				237	262	90.5
Saw and tool makers.....	"	11					11	56	19.6
Sheet metal workers.....	"	5					5	147	3.4
Stove mounters.....	"	18		1			19	107	17.8
Wire workers and bed spring makers.....	"	5					5	250	2.0
Total.....	M	4,664	733	261	5	20	5,683	26,927	21.1
	F	87					87	438	19.9
(b) Metals, Other Than Iron and Steel									
Automobile lamp makers.....	M	45	18				63	195	32.3
Brass and copper workers.....	"	332			1		333	516	64.5
Brass molders.....	"	34					34	116	29.3
Brass wire sewers.....	F							16	0.0
Chandelier filers and makers.....	M	100					100	649	15.4
Chasers.....	"	3					3	130	2.3
Clock and watch makers.....	"	17					17	20	85.0
Coppersmiths.....	"	32	6	4			42	214	19.6
Gold beaters.....	"							35	0.0
Gold pen makers.....	"	2					2	114	1.8
Jewelry workers.....	"	551		1			552	766	72.1
Metal polishers, buffers and platers.....	"	399	36	5	1		441	1,031	42.8
Metal spinners.....	"	10					10	149	6.7
Silver workers.....	"	300					300	600	50.0
Surgical instrument makers.....	"							12	0.0
Total.....	M	1,825	60	10	2		1,897	4,547	41.7
	F							16	0.0
(c) Shipbuilding									
Sailmakers.....	M	47					47	97	48.5
Ship and machinery riggers.....	"	50					50	250	20.0
Ship painters.....	"	100		11			111	277	40.1
Ship plumbers and steam fitters.....	"	115	20	4			139	326	42.6
Shipwrights, joiners and calkers.....	"	83		49	4		136	646	21.1
Spar and derrick makers.....	"							20	0.0
Total.....	M	395	20	64	4		483	1,616	29.9
Total — Group IV.....	M	6,884	813	335	11	20	8,063	33,090	24.4
	F	87					87	454	19.2
V. PRINTING, BINDING, ETC.									
Bookbinders.....	M	230		1		1	232	3,068	7.6
	F	308					308	1,407	21.9
Compositors.....	M	1,053		231	2		1,286	10,089	12.8
	F	56		8			63	257	24.5
Electrotypers and stereotypers.....	M	185		15			200	1,260	15.9
Lithographers.....	"	126		5			131	1,758	7.5
Mailers.....	"			11			11	522	2.1
	F			1			1	16	6.7
Music engravers.....	M							36	0.0
Newspaper and mail deliverers.....	"	50		23			73	1,423	5.1
Paper handlers.....	"	47		1			48	460	10.4
Photo-engravers.....	"	90	1	9			100	1,708	5.9
Photo-gelatine workers.....	"	16					16	43	37.2
Plate engravers and printers.....	"	17					17	231	5.1
Pressmen.....	"	582		23			605	3,716	16.3
	F							2	0.0
Pressmen's assistants and press feeders.....	M	720		14		2	736	4,427	16.6
	F	2					2	79	2.5
Sales book makers.....	M							73	0.0
Tip printers.....	"	3					3	34	8.8

* Due to lack of work, lack of material and the weather.

Table XL.—Causes of Idleness in All Trade Unions in Each Industry and Trade at the End of September, 1914 — Continued

INDUSTRY AND TRADE	Sex	NUMBER IDLE ON ACCOUNT OF —					Total number idle	Number reporting	Per cent idle
		Unemployment*	Labor disputes	Disability	Other causes	Cause not stated			
V. PRINTING, BINDING, ETC. — Concluded									
Wall paper machine printers and color mixers.....	M	14					14	201	7.0
Wall paper print cutters.....	M			30			30	249	12.0
Total — Group V.....	M	3,133	1	363	2	3	3,502	29,343	11.9
	F	365		9			374	1,760	21.3
VI. WOOD WORKING AND FURNITURE									
Basket makers.....	M	50					50	383	13.1
Box makers and sawyers.....	M	50					50	420	11.9
Broom makers.....	M							22	0.0
Brush makers.....	M	12					12	267	4.5
	F							11	0.0
Cabinet makers.....	M	1,095	900	34			2,029	3,265	62.1
Carpet fitters and layers.....	M	40					40	300	13.3
Carriage, wagon and automobile workers.....	M	319		1	1		321	2,593	12.4
Coopers.....	M	71		3			74	607	12.2
Machine wood workers.....	M	451		33			484	2,450	19.8
Piano and organ workers.....	M	111		4			115	568	20.2
Picture frame makers.....	M							90	0.0
Reed workers.....	M	92					92	132	69.7
Rug repairers.....	M	10					10	50	20.0
Upholsterers and mattress makers.....	M	223	1	20	7		251	1,679	14.9
	F				4		4	83	14.3
Varnishers and polishers.....	M	60	20	3		2	85	471	18.0
Wood carvers.....	M	118		6			124	394	31.5
Total — Group VI.....	M	2,702	921	104	8	2	3,737	13,691	27.3
	F				4		4	89	10.3
VII. FOOD AND LIQUORS									
(a) Food Products									
Bakers and confectioners.....	M	1,003	86	26	4		1,119	4,977	22.5
Butchers and meat cutters.....	M	206	55	20	1		282	2,878	9.8
Flour and cereal workers.....	M							14	0.0
Poultry, egg and butter handlers.....	M		114				114	381	29.9
Yeast and distillery workers.....	M							100	0.0
Total.....	M	1,209	255	46	5		1,515	8,350	18.1
(b) Beverages									
Brewery employees.....	M	123		52		2	177	3,898	4.5
Brewery employees (drivers and bottlers).....	M	150		35			185	4,148	4.5
Brewery employees (engineers and firemen).....	M	4					4	142	2.8
Grains workers.....	M							30	0.0
Maltsters.....	M	82		7			89	311	28.6
Mineral water bottlers and drivers.....	M	7		2			9	187	4.8
Total.....	M	366		96		2	464	8,716	5.3
Total — Group VII.....	M	1,575	255	142	5	2	1,979	17,066	11.6
VIII. THEATERS AND MUSIC									
Actors and chorus singers.....	M	131					131	175	74.9
	F	26					26	36	74.3
Bill posters.....	M	2					2	397	0.5
Calcium light and moving picture machine operators.....	M	32		5			37	1,104	3.4
Musicians.....	M	678					678	2,572	26.4
	F	8			2		10	98	4.3
Stage employees.....	M	198		5			203	2,134	9.5
Total — Group VIII.....	M	1,041		10			1,051	6,382	16.5
	F	28			2		30	187	23.6

* Due to lack of work, lack of material and the weather.

Table XI.—Causes of Idleness in All Trade Unions in Each Industry and Trade at the End of September, 1914 — Continued

INDUSTRY AND TRADE	Sex	NUMBER IDLE ON ACCOUNT OF —					Total number idle	Number reporting	Per cent idle
		Unemployment*	Labor disputes	Disability	Other causes	Cause not stated			
IX. TOBACCO									
Cigar makers.....	M	709		167		1	877	5,548	15.8
	F	155		79			214	1,572	13.6
Cigar packers.....	M	36		9			45	484	9.3
	F			1			1	5	35.3
Cigarette makers.....	M	3					3	91	3.3
	F	1					1	16	6.7
Tobacco workers.....	M	16					16	79	20.3
	F	12					12	76	16.0
Total — Group IX.....	M	764		176		1	941	6,202	15.2
	F	148		80			228	1,666	13.7
X. RESTAURANTS, TRADE, ETC.									
(a) Hotels and Restaurants									
Bartenders.....	M	322		31			353	4,395	8.0
Cooks.....	M	14		15			29	420	6.9
	F							1	0.0
Cooks and waiters.....	M							40	0.0
Hotel employees.....	M	250					250	564	44.3
Waiters.....	F	466		9		13	488	1,767	27.6
Total.....	M	1,052		55		13	1,120	7,186	15.6
	F							1	0.0
(b) Barbering									
Barbers.....	M	188	22	34	2		246	2,436	10.1
(c) Retail Trade									
Bookkeepers, stenographers, etc.....	M	15					15	70	21.4
	F	28					28	94	29.8
Clerks and salesmen.....	M	28		7			33	1,172	2.8
	F	9					9	286	3.1
Total.....	M	41		7			48	1,242	3.9
	F	37					37	380	9.7
Total — Group X.....	M	1,281	22	96	2	13	1,414	10,864	13.0
	F	37					37	381	9.7
XI. PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT									
Arsenal employees.....	M			5			5	355	1.4
Ash collectors and drivers.....	"							87	0.0
Carpenters.....	"							14	0.0
Customs employees.....	"	25					25	311	8.0
Dock builders.....	"							2,260	0.0
Electrical workers.....	"							326	0.0
Engineers, stationary.....	"							272	0.0
Firemen, oilers and water tenders.....	"							105	0.0
Highway foremen.....	"							60	0.0
Hospital employees.....	"							58	0.0
	F							72	0.0
Immigration service employees.....	M							165	0.0
Inspectors of construction.....	"	20					20	145	13.8
Letter carriers.....	"			6			6	5,626	0.1
Lighthouse department employees.....	"	21		1			22	202	10.9
Machinists.....	"	2		1			3	101	3.0
Navy yard clerks and draughtsmen.....	"							145	0.0
Park gardeners and laborers.....	"							92	0.0
Pavers, rammers and asphalt workers.....	"							35	0.0
Post-office clerks.....	"							4,523	0.0
	F							78	0.0
Post-office laborers.....	M							247	0.0
Public school janitors.....	"							198	0.0
	F							1	0.0
Public school teachers.....	"							800	0.0
Railway mail clerks.....	M							903	0.0
Street sweepers.....	"			12			12	800	2.4
Water works employees.....	"	30					30	568	5.3
Total — Group XI.....	M	98		25			123	17,298	0.7
	F							862	0.0

* Due to lack of work, lack of material and the weather.

Table XI.—Causes of Idleness in All Trade Unions in Each Industry and Trade at the End of September, 1914—Concluded

INDUSTRY AND TRADE	Sex	NUMBER IDLE ON ACCOUNT OF —					Total number idle	Number reporting	Per cent idle
		Unemployment*	Labor disputes	Disability	Other causes	Cause not stated			
XII. STATIONARY ENGINE TENDING									
Engineers, stationary	M	604		17	2	6	629	7,616	8.3
Firemen, stationary	F	97		8			105	3,605	2.9
Total — Group XII	M	701		25	2	6	734	11,221	6.5
XIII. MISCELLANEOUS									
(a) Paper and Paper Goods									
Paper and pulp workers	M	310	3	11	9		333	3,264	10.2
	F							6	0.0
(b) Leather and Leather Goods									
Belt makers	M							243	0.0
Harness makers	F	1		1			2	69	2.9
Pocket book and purse makers	F	200					200	425	47.1
	F	45					45	100	45.0
Trunk and bag workers	M	400					400	600	66.7
Total	M	601		1			602	1,337	45.0
	F	45					45	100	45.0
(c) Glass and Glassware									
Decorative glass workers	M	60					60	270	22.2
Flint glass cutters and workers	F	20	208	4			232	634	36.9
Glass bevelers, polishers, etc.	F							11	0.0
Glass bottle blowers	F	171		2			173	416	41.6
Total	M	251	208	6			465	1,331	34.9
(d) Cement and Clay Products									
Potters	M							95	0.0
Terra cotta workers	F	1					1	30	3.3
Total	M	1					1	125	0.8
(e) Other Distinct Trades									
Awning makers and flag decorators ..	M							7	0.0
Button makers	F	76					76	166	45.8
Celluloid novelty workers	F							3	0.0
Diamond cutters and polishers	M	180		6			186	30	0.0
Fishermen	F							315	59.0
Ice house workers	F							1	0.0
Janitors, porters and elevatormen ..	F	8					8	45	0.0
Smoking pipe makers	F	6					6	28	28.6
Umbrella makers	F	300		6			306	522	1.1
	F	35					35	400	76.5
	F	60					60	140	25.0
Wool pullers	M	30					30	260	23.1
	M	30					30	226	13.3
Total	M	635		12			647	1,852	34.9
	F	60					60	291	20.6
(f) Mixed Employment									
Mixed employment	M	20		1			21	212	9.9
	F							11	0.0
Total — Group XIII	M	1,818	211	31	9		2,069	8,121	25.5
	F	105					105	407	25.8
Grand Total	M	105,173	3,490	3,466	116	233	112,478	488,626	23.0
	F	22,381	153	111	22		22,667	64,544	35.2

* Due to lack of work, lack of material and the weather.

Bulletins of the New York State Department of Labor

The publication of a quarterly Bulletin was begun by the former Bureau of Labor Statistics in 1899 and continued by the Department of Labor (into which that Bureau was incorporated in 1901) until 1913. In 1914 the quarterly Bulletin was superseded by the present series of separate Bulletins on particular subjects. The list of published Bulletins is as follows:

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1901. Vol. III. Nos. 8-11. (346 pages.) *Out of print*.
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PRESENT SERIES

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- No. 57. Idleness of Organized Wage Earners on September 30, 1913 (7 pages).
No. 58. Idleness of Organized Wage Earners in 1913 (53 pages). *Out of print*.
No. 59. Digest of the New York Workmen's Compensation Law (21 pages).
Out of print.
No. 59. (Revised). The Workmen's Compensation Law (47 pages). *Out of print*.
No. 60. Statistics of Trade Unions in 1913 (145 pages).
No. 61. Idleness of Organized Wage Earners in the First Half of 1914 (16 pages).
No. 62. New York Labor Laws of 1914 (100 pages). *Out of print*.
No. 63. Directory of Trade Unions, 1914 (104 pages).
No. 64. Changes in Union Wages and Hours in 1913 (116 pages).
No. 65. Union Rates of Wages and Hours in 1913 (186 pages).
No. 66. Strikes and Lockouts in 1912 and 1913 (139 pages).
No. 67. International Trade Union Statistics (24 pages).
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Year 1915

- No. 69. Idleness of Organized Wage Earners in 1914 (41 pages).

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STATE OF NEW YORK
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BULLETIN

Issued Under the Direction of
THE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

Whole No. 70

NEW YORK COURT DECISIONS
CONCERNING LABOR LAWS
FROM OCTOBER, 1913, TO JANUARY, 1915

Prepared by
THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS AND INFORMATION

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New York Labor Bulletin

Published by the State Industrial Commission

Whole No. 70

ALBANY

June, 1915

INTRODUCTORY

This Bulletin reviews decisions of New York courts concerning laws relating to labor in the period from October 1, 1913, to January 15, 1915, with addition because of their importance of three Court of Appeals decisions since the latter date (on the day-of-rest, night-work-of-women and alien labor laws) and including also two U. S. Supreme Court decisions (on the railroad semi-monthly pay and railroad telegraphers' eight-hour laws). This Bulletin is in continuation of the series of reviews of such court decisions which were regularly published in the former quarterly Bulletin of the Department from June, 1899, to September, 1913.

In the review are included all decisions with opinions touching any section of the general Labor Law (chapter 31 of the Consolidated Laws). The review of decisions concerning other laws relating to labor is not so complete, but except that employers' liability* cases are generally excluded outside of those interpreting the provisions of the present statute (which is article 14 of the Labor Law) it has been the aim to include all significant cases touching any law relating to, or of special interest to, labor.

The decisions are arranged in two divisions, (1) those which pass upon the constitutionality of labor laws, and (2) those dealing with other than constitutional questions.

* This does not refer to workmen's compensation cases of which, however, none had been reported in the period covered by this review.

I. DECISIONS AS TO CONSTITUTIONALITY OF LABOR LAWS

ALIEN LABOR LAW HELD CONSTITUTIONAL

On February 25, 1915, the Court of Appeals rendered a decision upholding the constitutionality of section 14 of the Labor Law, which provides that in the construction of public works by the State or a municipality, either directly or through the medium of contractors, only citizens of the United States shall be employed, and that preference be given to citizens of New York State. Justice Collin alone dissented. This was the first authoritative court pronouncement on this section of the law, and in view of the far reaching results of this decision affecting directly, as it does, thousands of laborers and involving many millions of dollars in contracts, a brief review of the origin and subsequent history of the statute is here given.

The first statute forbidding the employment of aliens on public works in this State was enacted in 1894 (ch. 622, sec. 1). A prior statute (ch. 380, sec. 2, L. 1889) had provided merely that preference be given to citizens of New York State. The statute of 1894 required the employment "by the state, any municipal corporation therein and by persons contracting with the state or municipal corporation thereof" of citizens only on public work.

In 1895, a judicial test was made of this statute.* The only question passed upon by the court was whether it was constitutional to prohibit a contractor with a municipal corporation for the construction of public works to employ alien labor. The court held that such a prohibition was in violation of the State and Federal constitutions and also of the treaty between the United States and Italy.

In the codification of the labor laws in 1897, the prohibition of aliens upon public work and preferential employment of citizens of New York State was again provided for (ch. 415, sec. 13). Forfeiture of the contract was provided as a penalty for violation of the section. In 1902, the provision was re-enacted (ch. 454, sec. 1) with the additional requirement that contractors on public

* *People v. Warren*, 13 Misc. 615, Superior Court, Buffalo.

work in a city of the first class should keep lists of all employees showing whether they were naturalized or native born citizens. These lists were to be open to inspection by the Commissioner of Labor. In 1909, when the Labor Law was recodified and made part of the Consolidated Laws, the section was retained practically without change (ch. 36, sec. 14).

In 1911, an action was instituted against a contractor based on the admitted charge of employing aliens in the construction of the barge canal. A demurrer to the indictment was interposed, which was overruled by the county judge in Orleans county and the case was ordered to trial. The term of the judge who had overruled the demurrer had expired before the case was tried, and his successor, who presided at the trial, directed the jury to acquit the defendant on the ground that the section was unconstitutional.

In the autumn of 1914, representatives of certain labor organizations in New York City filed complaints with the Public Service Commission, charging that alien laborers were being employed in subway construction in violation of section 14 and asking that the contracts be forfeited. In view of the seriousness of the situation with regard to the immense amount of subway work pending, it was decided to secure an authoritative decision as to the validity of the prohibition of alien labor. Two separate actions were instituted. One (*People v. Crane*) was a criminal action brought against a contractor on the admitted charge of employing aliens on a contract for the construction of a catch basin in connection with the sewer system in New York City. The defendant was convicted and the constitutionality of the statute sustained in the Court of Special Sessions. The other case (*Heim v. McCall*) was a taxpayer's action brought to restrain the Public Service Commission from forfeiting contracts for subway construction. A temporary injunction was secured. Later argument was heard in the Supreme Court, New York Special Term, on the question of making the injunction permanent. Justice Newburger sustained the demurrer interposed by the Public Service Commission and dismissed the temporary injunction, holding section 14 to be constitutional (88 Misc. 291).

Appeal in each of these cases was taken to the Appellate Division, First Department. Both cases were argued at the same

time and were decided together, the decision in each case being unanimous that the prohibition of alien labor upon public work is unconstitutional under both the Federal and the State Constitutions. The opinion read by Justice Scott stated in speaking of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution:

It is settled law that the amendment is not confined to the protection of citizens, but that its provisions are universal in their application to all persons within the territorial jurisdiction, without regard to any differences of race, or color or of nationality, and the promise of the equal protection of the laws is equivalent to a pledge of the protection of equal laws. (*Yick Wo v. Hopkins*, 118 U. S. 369.) The rights thus secured to resident aliens, as well as to citizens, have been repeatedly held to extend to the right to contract, to pursue lawful callings, and to follow ordinary avocations, that no impediments should be interposed to the pursuits of any one, except such as are applied to the same pursuits by others under like circumstances. (*Barbier v. Connolly*, 113 U. S. 27.)

Hence it may be said to be as firmly established as is any principle of constitutional law that one of the purposes and effects of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Federal Constitution was to forbid discrimination by any State between citizens and resident aliens, based solely upon the fact of alienage and non-alienage so far as concerns the right to enjoy life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and the equal protection of the laws. Among the rights guaranteed to every individual is that of freely contracting to render service and perform labor.

That the statutory provision now under consideration is frankly and baldly discriminatory requires no argument to establish. It forbids the employment of aliens upon all public works within the State, for no other reason than that they are aliens.

The court held that no support for the validity of section 14 can be found in previous decisions of Federal and State courts upholding restrictions on the hours of labor and prescribing the rates of wages to be paid on public work.

The court held also that the statute could not be sustained under the police power of the State, since, according to the court, the public health, safety or morals could not be affected "by the citizenship or alienage of laborers upon the subways or upon other work of a similar character."

As to the effect of the statute upon existing treaties between the United States and foreign countries, the court did not pass in view of the conclusion already reached.

Another argument advanced by counsel against the constitutionality of the statute was that in the construction of the subways, New York City acted not as a political subdivision of the State, but as a private and independent contractor and therefore section 14 did not apply to such work. The court, while not passing upon this point indicated its support of the contention. In a

supplementary opinion written by Presiding Justice Ingraham and concurred in by Justice McLaughlin it was said:

The city is not building these subways for the benefit of the People of the State, but for the benefit of the municipal corporation, and it owns such subways, and they are operated not as public works, but as the private property of the city. It is authorized to lease these subways when built to a private corporation.

It seems clear, therefore, that even assuming that the Legislature had power to impose such an obligation upon the City of New York by limiting the prohibition to "public works," such limitation did not apply to work of the character described in the complaint in this action, and, therefore, the provision of this section of the Labor Law did not apply to the City of New York when building a subway or railroad as a business enterprise of the city.

The judgment of the Court of Special Sessions in New York City against defendant Crane convicting him of a misdemeanor was reversed. (*People v. Crane*, 165 App. Div. 449.) The judgment of the Supreme Court, New York Special Term, sustaining the demurrer of McCall, representing the Public Service Commission, was reversed and the demurrer overruled. (*Heim v. McCall*, 165 App. Div. 449.)

Appeal in both of the preceding cases was taken to the Court of Appeals and on February 25, 1915 decisions were rendered upholding the constitutionality of the law, and reversing the Appellate Division. An opinion was written only in the case of *People v. Crane*, the case of *Heim v. McCall* being decided on the authority of that opinion. Justice Cardozo wrote the prevailing opinion which was concurred in by all except Justice Collin. Separate opinions were also written by Chief Justice Bartlett and by Justice Seabury.

The chief argument against the constitutionality of the law was that it was in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution and Article 1 of the State Constitution. In reference to this, the court said:

To disqualify aliens is discrimination indeed, but not arbitrary discrimination, for the principle of exclusion is the restriction of the resources of the State to the advancement and profit of the members of the State. Ungenerous and unwise such discrimination may be. It is not for that reason unlawful.

In regard to the Federal guarantee of equal protection of the laws, the court said:

The equal protection of the laws is due to aliens as to citizens (*Yick Wo v. Hopkins*, 118 U. S. 356, 369; *Lem Moon Sing v. United States*, 158 U. S. 538, 547); but equal protection does not mean that those who have no interest in

the common property of the State must share in that property on the same terms as those who have an interest.

The court condemned the argument advanced in support of the statute that there was any relation between the exclusion of aliens and the promotion of efficiency, and held that the law must be regarded simply "as a legitimate preference of citizens, not to promote the efficiency of the work, but to promote the welfare of the men preferred."

The distinction, attempted to be made, between the right of the State to exclude aliens when the State itself is the direct employer and the right of the State to exclude aliens from employment by independent contractors was held to be invalid:

To say that the latter class (those employed by contractors) of employees receive, not the State's moneys, but those of the contractors, is to put form above substance. The great problems of public law do not turn upon these nice distinctions. The fundamental powers of the State and the fundamental rights of man are built upon a broader basis. The truth and substance of the situation is that the contractor's employees are doing the State's work, and are paid out of the State's moneys; and this truth ought not to be obscured by distinctions between contractors and servants established to fix the gradations of civil liability.

The court also held that existing treaties with foreign countries do "not limit the power of the state, as a proprietor, to control the construction of its own works and the distribution of its own moneys."

The argument that the exclusion of aliens would increase the cost of construction of public works was likewise held not to preclude the constitutionality of the statute.

The closing paragraph of the opinion indicates quite clearly the attitude of the court towards the constitutionality and, at the same time, towards the wisdom of the statute.

This statute must be obeyed unless it is in conflict with some command of the Constitution, either of the State or of the nation. It is not enough that it may seem to us to be impolitic or even oppressive. It is not enough that in its making, great and historic traditions of generosity have been ignored. We do not assume to pass judgment upon the wisdom of the Legislature. Our duty is done when we ascertain that it has kept within its power * * * These guiding principles are not to be honored by lip service only. Mischief and hardship, it is said, will follow the enforcement of this law. If that is so, we cannot help it. To correct those evils, if they shall develop, will be the province of legislation. The statute does not withhold from the alien the rights secured to him by the Constitution, and we must enforce it as the law.

Justice Collin, in a dissenting opinion, held that "aliens equally with citizens" are protected by the Federal and State Constitutions against the deprivation of liberty and property without due process of law, and are guaranteed the equal protection of the laws. The right to sell or to purchase labor is, he held, a part of the individual liberty and property so safeguarded. He also held that the statute could not be supported under the police power because it sustained no reasonable relation to the public health, safety or morals.

In the second action, no opinion was rendered, but it was decided on the authority of *People v. Crane*, Justice Collin again dissenting (*Heim v. McCall*, 214 N. Y. Mem. 25).

Immediately after the decisions of the Court of Appeals in the above cases, measures were introduced into the Legislature to amend section 14 of the Labor Law. One of these was passed and became a law on March 11 (ch. 51). The prohibition of aliens and the preference for citizens of New York State were removed, and a simple preference for citizens, with permission to employ aliens when citizens are not available, was substituted. As amended, the section provides:

In the construction of public works by the state or a municipality, or by persons contracting with the state or such municipality, preference shall be given to citizens over aliens. Aliens may be employed when citizens are not available.

The remaining provisions of the section were not changed. Despite the amendment, however, the cases have been appealed to the United State Supreme Court.

The prevailing opinion of the Court of Appeals, written by Justice Cardozo, is reproduced in full below, together with separate opinions by Chief Justice Bartlett and by Justice Seabury, and the dissenting opinion of Justice Collin.

The defendant is a contractor with the city of New York. His contract was for the construction of sewer basins. In doing the work, he employed laborers not citizens of the United States. One of them was an Italian. The nationality of the others is not shown. Because of the employment of these aliens, he has been convicted of violating section 14 of the Labor Law (L. 1909, ch. 36, Cons. Laws, ch. 31). The section reads as follows:

Section 14. Preference in employment of persons upon public works. In the construction of public works by the state or a municipality, or by persons contracting with the state or such municipality, only citizens of the United States shall be employed; and in all cases where laborers are employed on any such public works,

preference shall be given citizens of the state of New York. In each contract for the construction of public works a provision shall be inserted, to the effect that, if the provisions of this section are not complied with, the contract shall be void. All boards, officers, agents or employees of cities of the first class of the state, having the power to enter into contracts which provide for the expenditure of public money on public works, shall file in the office of the commissioner of labor the names and addresses of all contractors holding contracts with said cities of the state. Upon the letting of new contracts the names and addresses of such new contractors shall likewise be filed. Upon the demand of the commissioner of labor a contractor shall furnish a list of the names and addresses of all subcontractors in his employ. Each contractor performing work for any city of the first class shall keep a list of his employees, in which it shall be set forth whether they are naturalized or native born citizens of the United States, together with, in case of naturalization, the date of naturalization and the name of the court where such naturalization was granted. Such lists and records shall be open to the inspection of the commissioner of labor. A violation of this section shall constitute a misdemeanor and shall be punishable by a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for not less than thirty nor more than ninety days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

The Appellate Division has held that this statute violates both the State and Federal Constitution. Its effect, we are told, is to deprive the excluded aliens of their liberty without due process of law, in that they are denied the right to labor on the public works. (Federal Const. 14th Amendment; State Const. art. 1, sec. 6.) The effect also is, we are told, to deny to the excluded aliens the equal protection of the laws. (Federal Const. 14th Amendment.) It is true the defendant is not within the excluded classes. (*Plymouth Coal Co. v. Pennsylvania*, 232 U. S. 531, 545.) He is charged, however, with a crime, and the crime is said to have been the refusal to discriminate, and nothing else. The laborers whom he has employed are within the excluded classes; and if they had a right to serve, he on his side had a right to employ. To refuse to give effect to an unlawful discrimination, and to do this at the instance of those against whom the discrimination is aimed, cannot constitute a crime. The question whether this statute does discriminate against aliens in violation of the Constitution is, therefore, we think, before us.

The moneys of the state belong to the people of the state. They do not belong to aliens. The state, through its legislature, has given notice to its agents, that in building its public works, it wishes its own moneys to be paid to its own citizens, and if not to them, then, at least, to citizens of the United States. The argument is made that in thus preferring its own citizens in the distribution of its own wealth, it denies to the alien within its borders the equal protection of the laws.

The people, viewed as an organized unit, constitute the state. (*Penhallow v. Doane's Adm.*, 3 Dallas, 54, 100; *Texas v. White*, 7 Wall. 700, 720.) The members of the state are its citizens. (*United States v. Cruikshank*, 92 U. S. 542, 549; *Minor v. Happersett*, 21 Wall. 162.) Those who are not citizens, are not members of the state. Society thus organized, is conceived of as a body corporate. Like any other body corporate, it may enter into contracts, and hold and dispose of property. In doing this, it acts through agencies of government. These agencies, when contracting for the state, or expending the state's moneys, are trustees for the people of the state. (*Illinois v. Illinois Central R. R. Co.*, 146 U. S. 387.) It is the people, *i. e.*, the members of the state, who are contracting or expending their own moneys through agencies

of their own creation. Certain limitations on the powers of those agencies result from the nature of the trust (*Illinois v. Illinois Central R. R. Co.*, *supra*.) Since government, in expending public moneys, is expending the moneys of its citizens, it may not by arbitrary discriminations having no relations to the public welfare, foster the employment of one class of its citizens and discourage the employment of others. It is not fettered, of course, by any rule of absolute equality; the public welfare may at times be bound up with the welfare of a class; but public welfare, in a large sense, must, none the less, be the end in view. Every citizen has a like interest in the application of the public wealth to the common good, and the like right to demand that there be nothing of partiality, nothing of merely selfish favoritism, in the administration of the trust. But an alien has no such interest, and hence results a difference in the measure of his right. To disqualify citizens from employment on the public works is not only discrimination, but arbitrary discrimination. To disqualify aliens is discrimination indeed, but not arbitrary discrimination, for the principle of exclusion is the restriction of the resources of the state to the advancement and profit of the members of the state. Ungenerous and unwise such discrimination may be. It is not for that reason unlawful.

The power of a state to discriminate between citizens and aliens in the distribution of its own resources is sanctioned alike by decisions of the courts and by long-continued practice. Neither aliens nor the citizens of other states are invested by the Constitution with any interest in the common property of the people of this state. (*McCready v. Virginia*, 94 U. S. 391, 394.) It has been held, therefore, that a state may deny to aliens, and even to citizens of another state, the right to plant oysters or to fish in public waters. (*McCready v. Virginia*, *supra*; *People v. Lowndes*, 130 N. Y. 455, 462; *Commonwealth v. Hilton*, 174 Mass. 29.) It may restrict to its own citizens the enjoyment of its game. (*Geer v. Connecticut*, 161 U. S. 519, 529; *Patson v. Pennsylvania*, 232 U. S. 138, 145.) It may discriminate between citizens and aliens in its charitable institutions, or in other measures for the relief of paupers. (Freund on the Police Power, sec. 712; *State Charities Law* [L. 1909, chap. 57], sec. 17.) It may make the same discrimination in the distribution of its public lands (*McCready v. Virginia*, *supra*); its mines (*Justice Mining Co. v. Lee*, 21 Colo. 260); its forests, or other natural resources. It may deny to aliens the right to hold or inherit real estate, except where the right has been secured by treaty. (*Blythe v. Hinckley*, 180 U. S. 333, 341.) The origin of this last disability is historical (1 Pollock & Maitland *History of English Law*, 445), but the policy underlying it is akin to the policy that underlies the others. The principle that justifies these discriminations is that the common property of the state belongs to the people of the state, and hence that, in any distribution of that property, the citizen may be preferred.

To defeat this law it must, therefore, be held that the Constitution gives to the state a narrower liberty of choice in the expenditure of its own moneys than in the use or distribution of its other resources. I can find no justification for the supposed distinction. The construction of public works involves the expenditure of public moneys. To better the condition of its own citizens, and it may be to prevent pauperism among them, the legislature has declared that the moneys of the state shall go to the people of the state. The equal

protection of the laws is due to aliens as to citizens (*Yick Wo v. Hopkins*, 118 U. S. 356, 369; *Lem Moon Sing v. United States*, 158 U. S. 538, 547); but equal protection does not mean that those who have no interest in the common property of the state must share in that property on the same terms as those who have an interest.

In saying this, I assume that the purpose of the statute is not to promote efficiency in the doing of the work, but to discriminate in the distribution of the public wealth in favor of the citizen. There may be forms of employment where efficiency would be promoted by the employment of citizens, and if the statute were restricted to such employments, its validity would not be doubtful. Just as the state may confine to citizens the right to hold public office, so, on the same ground, it may confine to citizens the right to serve the state in any way, whenever there is a relation between the exclusion of aliens and the promotion of efficiency. There are many lines of service where it is conceivable that the employment of citizens will make for a stable administration. If the government were to take over the railroads, there would be force in the argument that the trains should be run by citizens on whose loyalty the government might depend in times of national disaster. We have grown accustomed to the government's administration of the mails, and none of us doubts that the service is one from which aliens may be excluded. In all these branches of employment, it is not difficult to discover some relation between citizenship and efficiency. The prohibition of alien labor in this statute is, however, unrestricted. It applies to the most temporary and occasional service, and to the lowest grades of labor. Even in those cases, it is for the legislature, according to the People's claim, to determine whether some relation exists between efficiency and citizenship; between loyalty in service, and service by the loyal. Such tests of fitness have a fair relation to permanent positions where a spirit of allegiance to the employer may be cultivated. It seems far fetched, however, to apply them to the task of day laborers excavating for sewers or digging trenches for a subway. The relation in such circumstances is so remote that we may consider it illusory. At least, I shall so assume for the purpose of this discussion. The statute has been frankly defended at our bar as a legitimate preference of citizens, not to promote the efficiency of the work, but to promote the welfare of the men preferred; and from that aspect, it will be frankest and safest for us to view it.

To concede that such a preference was intended, is not to condemn the statute as invalid. The state in determining what use shall be made of its own moneys, may legitimately consult the welfare of its own citizens rather than that of aliens. Whatever is a privilege rather than a right, may be made dependent upon citizenship. In its war against poverty, the state is not required to dedicate its own resources to citizens and aliens alike. "The relief of the poor, the care of those who are unable to care for themselves, is among the unquestioned objects of public duty." Brewer, J., in *State v. Osawkee T. P.*, 14 Kan. 424.) The modern state everywhere is mindful of that duty. It has extended its bounty in large measure, though not without some discrimination, to aliens; but it would not trench upon their rights under the Constitution if it were to confine its bounty to its citizens. As it may discriminate between citizens and aliens in relief, so also it may discriminate in employment. When payment for public works is to be made

from public funds, it may prefer in employment its own citizens, since to them the legislature may believe that the first duty is owing. (*United States v. Realty Co.*, 163 U. S. 427, 440.) Everywhere throughout the world the state, in its relation to the laborer, is assuming a larger obligation; but it cannot be that it owes this obligation to citizens and aliens in equal measure. In Great Britain there was enacted in 1905 a statute providing for old age pensions, restricted, it may be noted, to British subjects. (8 Edw. 7, chap. 40, sec. 1.) In the same kingdom there was enacted in 1911 a statute providing for insurance against unemployment. (1 & 2 George 5, chap. 55.) In our own country the workmen's compensation laws that have been adopted in many states are phases of the same world-wide movement. We are not concerned at this time with the validity of these measures for the alleviation of the laborer's lot. We mention them as illustrations of an expanding consciousness in the modern state that relief against unemployment, both after the event and before it, is part of the state's function. In one of our states the courts have sustained a law providing for state help to farmers. (*North Dakota v. Nelson Co.*, 1 N. D. 88.) How far the state will go beyond its own citizens in thus applying its own resources for the betterment of conditions the legislature must say. Preferences to relieve against pauperism after it has become an accomplished fact do not violate the rights of aliens. Preferences to avert a threatened pauperism, or to render pauperism impossible, stand on the same footing. In each instance the state announces as its public policy that the common property shall be used for the benefit of its common owners.

The argument is made, however, that there is a distinction between the right of government to exclude aliens from its own employment and the right to exclude aliens from employment by independent contractors. The ruling of the Supreme Court of the United States in *Atkin v. Kansas* (191 U. S. 207), and in *Ellis v. United States* (206 U. S. 246) goes far to invalidate the distinction. The first case considered a statute of Kansas prohibiting the employment of laborers for more than eight hours a day on any public work. The statute was held valid in its application to laborers in the service of contractors. The second case sustained a like statute, passed by Congress, to regulate employment on public works in the District of Columbia. The presence of an independent contractor, interposed between the state and the laborer, did not check the power of the government to prescribe the hours of labor. But without reference to those decisions, the distinction is inadequate. In a real and substantial sense, it is the money of the state that is paid to the laborers, though the distribution is made through the medium of contractors. That money constitutes the fund out of which the wages of laborers are payable. This is not only true as an economic and social fact. It is true also as a statement of the legal rights of those concerned. The state (Lien Law [L. 1909, ch. 38], sec. 5) has given to any laborer employed by a contractor in the construction of a public improvement, a lien for the value of his labor upon the moneys of the state applicable to that improvement. The state has thus defined the channels through which the payment must be made. It has assumed a direct obligation not only to its own employees, but also to the employees of contractors on its works. To say that the latter class of employees receive, not the state's moneys, but those of the contractors, is to put form above substance. The great problems of public

law do not turn upon these nice distinctions. The fundamental powers of the state and the fundamental rights of man are built upon a broader basis. The truth and substance of the situation is that the contractor's employees are doing the state's work, and are paid out of the state's moneys; and this truth ought not to be obscured by distinctions between contractors and servants established to fix the gradations of civil liability.

I do not ignore what was said in *People v. Orange County Road Construction Co.* (175 N. Y. 84). There is a suggestion in that case, but not a ruling, that a distinction exists between employees of the state and those of a contractor in respect of the state's power to regulate the hours of labor. The later case of *Atkin v. Kansas* (191 U. S. 207) has obliterated the distinction, and so it was conceded in *People ex rel. Cossey v. Grout* (179 N. Y. 417). It is now perceived that all persons engaged on the public works, from the highest officers to the lowest laborers, through all the gradations of contractors and subcontractors, are, in a very vital sense, in the service of the state. The state has a legitimate concern in the selection of the men to be employed from one extreme of the official hierarchy to the other. Whether they are called officers or employees does not matter. The power of the legislature depends upon the substance of things, and not upon names and labels.

To hold that this statute violates the Federal Constitution would be to ignore the contrary judgment expressed in the Constitutions and legislation of many other states. There is a like provision in the Constitution of Arizona (Art. 18, sec. 10), a Constitution which was approved (so far as this provision is concerned) by joint resolution of Congress (37 U. S. Stat. at Large, p. 39). There are like provisions in the Constitution of Idaho (Art. 13, sec. 5), and in that of Wyoming (Art. 19, sec. 1), which were also approved by Congress. There is a like provision, restricted, however, to Chinese, in the Constitution of California (Art. 19, sec. 3). There are like provisions applicable to all aliens in the statutes of Massachusetts (Acts of 1909, chap. 514, sec. 21), New Jersey (Compiled Statutes of New Jersey, 1910, p. 3023, sec. 15), Pennsylvania (Purdon's Digest [13th ed.], vol. 2, p. 2172, sec. 8), and California (California Code, 1906, Act No. 127, General Laws of California). Legislation similar in purpose may be found in Montana (Revised Code, sec. 2250), Nevada (Revised Laws of Nevada, 1912, sec. 3483), Oregon (Laws of Oregon, sec. 6267) and Hawaii (Acts of Congress, Revised Laws 1905). Unless the case against this statute is a clear one, the courts may not ignore this concurrence of opinion. (*Lemieux v. Young*, 211 U. S. 489, 493.)

In thus holding that the power exists to exclude aliens from employment on the public works, we do not, however, commit ourselves to the view that the power exists to make arbitrary distinctions between citizens. We do not hold that the government may create a privileged caste among the members of the state. (*Smith v. Texas*, 233 U. S. 630, 638.) We do not hold that it may discriminate among its citizens on the ground of faith or color. (*Strauder v. West Virginia*, 100 U. S. 303; *Gibson v. Mississippi*, 162 U. S. 565; *Rogers v. Alabama*, 192 U. S. 226, 231.) A citizen may not be disqualified because of faith or color from service as a juror. (*Strauder v. West Virginia*, *supra*.) For like reasons we assume that he may not be

disqualified because of faith or color from serving the state in public office or employment. It is true that the individual, though a citizen, has no legal right in any particular instance to be selected as contractor by the government. It does not follow, however, that he may be declared *disqualified* from service, unless the proscription bears some relation to the advancement of the public welfare. (*Strauder v. West Virginia*, *supra*, at page 305.) The legislature has unquestionably the wildest latitude of judgment in determining whether such a relation exists, but we are not required to hold that there is no remedy against sheer oppression. Where the line must be drawn, we do not now determine. We do not say that the legislature could single out A and B by name, and declare that, though citizens, they should never be employed on any public work. It may well be that such disqualification would be illegal under the Fourteenth Amendment of the Federal Constitution, in that it would deny to the citizens thus arbitrarily excluded the equal protection of the laws, and illegal also under our State Constitution, which provides (Art. 1, sec. 1): "No member of this State shall be disfranchised, or deprived of any of the rights or privileges secured to any citizen thereof, unless by the law of the land, or the judgment of his peers." This opinion has failed of its purpose if it has failed to demonstrate that those provisions are without application to the exclusion of aliens from the enjoyment of the state's resources.

It must also be evident that nothing in this opinion gives countenance to the view that the government may deny to aliens the right to engage in any private trade or calling on terms of equality with citizens. (*Yick Wo v. Hopkins*, 118 U. S. 356, 369; *Matter of Parrott*, 1 Fed. Rep. 481.) If the calling is one that the state, in the exercise of its police power, may prohibit either absolutely, or conditionally by the exaction of a license, the fact of alienage may justify a denial of the privilege. (*Patsons v. Pennsylvania*, 232 U. S. 138; *Comm. v. Patsons*, 231 Penn. St. 46; *Comm. v. Hana*, 195 Mass. 262; *Bloomfield v. State*, 86 Ohio St. 253; *State v. Travelers Ins. Co.*, 70 Conn. 590, 600.) There must, however, be some relation in such case between the exclusion of the alien and the protection of the public welfare. But subject only to the exercise of the police power, it is true that in dealings between man and man, the alien and the citizen trade and labor on equal terms. It is a denial of the equal protection of the laws when the government, in its capacity as a lawmaker, regulating, not its own property, but private business, bars the alien from the right to trade and labor. It is not a denial of the equal protection of the laws when the government, in its capacity as proprietor, issuing a mandate to its own agents (*United States v. Martin*, 94 U. S. 400; *Carter, Law, its Origin, Growth and Functions*, p. 230), bars the alien from the right to share in the property which it holds for its own citizens.

Because the state may thus discriminate in favor of the citizen in regulating employment on its public works, it does not follow, however, that it may exclude aliens from the enjoyment of those works after they have been completed. Aliens may use the public highways as freely as citizens. Aliens may use the railroads and other agencies of transportation as freely as citizens. The reason is that the right to move about from place to place within the state is incidental to the right to live within the state. There are probably many other public works so intimately related, if not to life,

at least to health and comfort, that merely arbitrary or oppressive discrimination against the alien in regulating their use, would be a denial by the state of the equal protection of the laws. To attempt to draw the line in advance is futile. The question must in each case be whether the use is one that is reasonably incidental to life under modern conditions in a civilized state, or whether it is rather a privilege which the state may grant or may withhold. To be employed by the state on the public works, and to receive payment out of the public purse is, I think, a privilege rather than a right. (*Atkin v. Kansas*, *supra*, at p. 223.)

The argument is made that if the statute is not invalid as in conflict with the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution, it is invalid as in conflict with treaties between the United States and foreign nations. Typical of these treaties is the one with Italy. It provides: "The citizens of each of the high contracting parties shall have liberty to travel in the States and Territories of the other, to carry on trade, wholesale and retail, to hire and occupy houses and warehouses, to employ agents of their choice, and generally to do anything incidental to, or necessary for trade, upon the same terms as the natives of the country, submitting themselves to the laws there established. The citizens of each of the high contracting parties shall receive, in the States and Territories of the other, the most constant protection and security for their persons and property, and shall enjoy in this respect the same rights and privileges as are, or shall be, granted to the natives, on their submitting themselves to the conditions imposed upon the natives." This treaty, in my judgment, does not limit the power of the state, as a proprietor, to control the construction of its own works and the distribution of its own moneys.

The argument is also made that discrimination between citizens and aliens may increase the cost of public works by limiting the supply of labor; and that to do this, in order to better the condition of our laborers, is to violate restrictions of the Constitution of the state. Article VIII, section 9, of the State Constitution provides that "neither the credit nor the money of the State shall be given or loaned to or in aid of any association, corporation or private undertaking." Article VIII, section 10, provides, "No county, city, town or village shall hereafter give any money or property, or loan its money or credit to or in aid of any individual, association or corporation, or become directly or indirectly the owner of stock in, or bonds of, any association or corporation; nor shall any such county, city, town or village be allowed to incur any indebtedness except for county, city, town or village purposes. This section shall not prevent such county, city, town or village from making such provision for the aid or support of its poor as may be authorized by law." The money that goes to laborers on public works is not given or loaned in aid of individuals within the meaning of these provisions. It is paid for service rendered. That is the direct and primary purpose of the payment. The primary and direct purpose being legal, the payment does not become illegal because a collateral and secondary purpose may be to protect a large class of the community against the peril of pauperism. In the long run, the payment may be found to have lessened the public burdens rather than to have increased them. (*Noble State Bank v. Haskell*, 219 U. S. 104, 110, 111.) The same argument was made against

the validity of the statute for an eight-hour day. It was said that the result would be to increase the cost for the benefit of favored classes. The legislature is now empowered by the Constitution to fix the wages and salaries of all employees upon the public works. This authority embraces the direct increase of expense by increasing salaries beyond the minimum fixed by competition. It must also embrace the indirect increase of expense by regulations of employment tending to diminish competition.

I have not overlooked, though I have not attempted to analyze, the decisions of this court in which the statutes governing the hours of labor on public works were the subject of discussion. (*People ex rel. Rodgers v. Coler*, 166 N. Y. 1; *People v. Orange County Road Construction Co.*, 175 N. Y. 84; *Ryan v. City of New York*, 177 N. Y. 271; *People ex rel. Cossey v. Grout*, 179 N. Y. 417.) The specific proposition there decided has ceased to be law in this state. So far as it was founded on the theory of a conflict between the statute and the Federal Constitution it was overruled by the United States Supreme Court in *Atkin v. Kansas* (191 U. S. 207). So far as it was founded on the theory of a conflict between the statute and the Constitution of this state it was superseded by the amendment of the Constitution in 1905. (Const. art. 12, sec. 9; *People ex rel. Williams E. & C. Co. v. Metz*, 193 N. Y. 148.) The earlier cases are no longer authorities, therefore, for any proposition actually decided. Their reasoning may still instruct, but no longer control us. They were decided in nearly every instance by a bare majority. In at least one instance a majority did not unite in anything more than the result. It would serve no useful purpose to review the varying opinions at this time. It is enough to say that they are not decisive of the case at hand.

This statute must be obeyed unless it is in conflict with some command of the Constitution, either of the state or the nation. It is not enough that it may seem to us to be impolitic or even oppressive. It is not enough that in its making, great and historic traditions of generosity have been ignored. We do not assume to pass judgment upon the wisdom of the legislature. Our duty is done when we ascertain that it has kept within its power. (*Bertholf v. O'Reilly*, 74 N. Y. 509, 515; *People v. Gillson*, 109 N. Y. 389, 398; *Atkin v. Kansas*, *supra*.) "It must be remembered that legislatures are ultimate guardians of the liberties and welfare of the people in quite as great a degree as the courts." (HOLMES, J., in *Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. Co. v. May*, 194 U. S. 267, 270.) If doubt exists whether there is a conflict between the statute and the Constitution, the statutes must prevail. (*Barrett v. Indiana*, 229 U. S. 26, 31; *People v. Gillson*, *supra*.) These guiding principles are not to be honored by lip service only. Mischiefs and hardship, it is said, will follow the enforcement of this law. If that is so we cannot help it. To correct those evils, if they shall develop, will be the province of legislation. The statute does not withhold from the alien the rights secured to him by the Constitution; and we must enforce it as the law.

The judgment of the Appellate Division should be reversed, and the judgment of conviction affirmed.

WILLARD BARTLETT, Ch. J. (concurring). Whatever may be my own views as to the wisdom or fairness of the statute before us, I am entirely clear

that it is constitutional and that the question is settled by the decision both of the United States Supreme Court and of this court.

These decisions establish the proposition that the state in the prosecution of a public work stands in just the same position as an individual; that it may prescribe the conditions on which it will contract for such work; and that it may make the violation of his contract on the part of the contractor a criminal offense. It is so held in *Atkin v. Kansas* (191 U. S. 207, 223) where the Supreme Court of the United States said that "no employee is entitled, of absolute right and as a part of his liberty, to perform labor for the state; and no contractor for public work can excuse a violation of his agreement with the state by doing that which the statute under which he proceeds distinctly and lawfully forbids him to do." This language was quoted with approval by this court in *People ex rel. Williams Eng. & Contr. Co. v. Metz* (193 N. Y. 148) and the doctrine therein declared thus received the sanction of all the judges who sat in that case.

In *Ellis v. United States* (206 U. S. 246, 256), which involved the validity of a Federal labor law, it was held that "the government purely as a contractor, in the absence of special laws, may stand like a private person, but by making a contract it does not give up its power to make a law;" and in the exercise of this power it may declare a violation of his contract by the contractor to be a crime. In answer to a suggestion that the purpose of the statute was to secure to labor certain advantages in conditions over which Congress has not general control, Mr. Justice HOLMES said that the existence of such a motive would not render a law unconstitutional which was otherwise valid and that the power which Congress has over the mode in which contracts with the United States shall be performed could not be limited by a speculation as to motives.

However subsequent legislation or adjudications may have modified the effect of the decision in *People v. Orange County Road Construction Co.* (175 N. Y. 84, 90) it still remains true, as was said by Judge CULLEN in that case, that "if the state itself prosecutes a work it may dictate every detail of the service required in its performance; prescribe the wages of workmen, their hours of labor, and the particular individuals who may be employed."
* * * The state in this respect stands the same as its citizens."

How great the rights of private citizens are in their status as employers is aptly illustrated by *Jacobs v. Cohen* (183 N. Y. 207) where this court held that the contract between an employer and a labor union whereby the employer agreed for a certain period to employ only members of the union was not violative of public policy or otherwise forbidden by law. In the opinion we reiterated the assertion made in *National Protective Association, etc., v. Cumming* (170 N. Y. 315, 341) that every man has a right "to carry on his business in any lawful way that he sees fit. He may employ such men as he pleases and is not obliged to employ those who, for any reason, he does not wish to have work for him."

It seems to me that the only constitutional prohibition which can be relied upon with any confidence to invalidate the statute forbidding the employment of aliens upon the public works of this state, is the provision of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution which declares that no state shall "deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

If it is a denial of the equal protection of the laws for an employer of labor to refuse to afford a designated class of persons an opportunity to work for him, it must be conceded that this statute was enacted in disregard of the constitutional provision thus invoked.

I can find no reason to suppose, however, that the Fourteenth Amendment was designed to limit or restrict the rights of a state as an employer of labor. Other employers, individual or corporate, possess the undoubted and absolute right to withhold employment from whomever they see fit. The Constitution could hardly have been intended to deprive the states of equality with private employers in this respect; yet if the Fourteenth Amendment invalidates the statute in question, the great railroad corporation which is erecting its new station in Albany to-day may refuse to allow aliens to work upon it, while the state of New York, in repairing the capitol, must give aliens an equal opportunity with citizens to aid in its reconstruction.

The statute is nothing more, in effect, than a resolve by an employer as to the character of his employees. An individual employer would communicate the resolve to his subordinates by written instructions or by word of mouth. The state, an incorporeal master, speaking through the legislature communicates the resolve to its agents by enacting a statute. Either the private employer or the state can revoke the resolve at will. Entire liberty of action in these respects is essential unless the state is to be deprived of a right which has heretofore been deemed a constituent element of the relationship of master and servant, namely, the right of the master to say who his servants shall (and therefore shall not) be.

If the alien labor law under consideration is violative of the Fourteenth Amendment, the preference given to veterans by the Constitution of the state of New York must likewise be invalid. (Const. of New York, art. V, sec. 9.) Appointments and promotions in the civil service of the state and of all civil divisions thereof, including cities and villages, are thereby required to be made according to merit and fitness to be ascertained as far as practicable by examinations, which so far as practicable shall be competitive; "provided, however, that honorably discharged soldiers and sailors from the army and navy of the United States in the late civil war, who are citizens and residents of this state, shall be entitled to preference in appointment and promotion, without regard to their standing on any list from which such appointment or promotion may be made." Here is a preference in the public service based wholly upon a status acquired half a century ago, and a preference of one class of citizens over all others. There could not be a clearer case of discrimination. I think that the Federal Constitution permits such discrimination; but I should not think so if it be held that the statute in question here is in conflict with the Fourteenth Amendment.

The differences of opinion upon the present appeal are necessarily radical and depend upon the question whether the denial of an opportunity to work for the state is a denial of the equal protection of the laws. For the reasons which I have briefly stated, in addition to those set forth so clearly and cogently in the opinion of my brother CARDOZO, I think this question must be answered in the negative. I do not believe that either the Fourteenth Amendment or any other of the constitutional provisions relied upon by

the respondent was designed to limit the right of the state to choose its own servants.

SEABURY, J. (concurring). This case in no way involves the right of private citizens to employ aliens in private work. It presents only the question of the right of the state to exclude aliens from employment upon its public works. The distinction is vital and must be kept in mind throughout the discussion of this case.

I concur in the opinion that the statute is constitutional. I agree that, because of the public character of the work to which the statute relates, the discrimination against aliens is not an arbitrary discrimination. I agree also that the law cannot be upheld upon the ground that it is designed to promote efficiency upon the public works of the state. The present case, as I view it, does not involve merely the right of the state to prescribe the manner in which its public money may be distributed. The money expended for public works would necessarily be expended whether citizens or aliens were engaged in constructing them. The money paid by the state for this purpose is not a gratuity, but is paid as compensation for services rendered and the rendering of these services creates a public value at least equal to the money expended. The distribution of public money for this purpose is only an incident of the state's exercise of its right as proprietor and owner of its public works. This case involves the right of the state as owner or proprietor to exclude aliens from working upon its public works and to accord to its own citizens a preference in being employed upon such public works, over other citizens of the United States. No citizen, as an incident of citizenship, has any right to be employed upon public works. If to be employed upon public works is in any sense a right or privilege under the State Constitution (Art. 1, sec. 1), it is equally so under the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution. Thus if the right to be employed upon public works is a right or privilege incident to citizenship the state might discriminate against aliens, but it could not, under the provisions of the Federal Constitution, discriminate in favor of its own citizens against citizens of another state. Yet the state may discriminate as between its own citizens and citizens of a sister state, and even in favor of some of its citizens and against others as to the use that shall be made of its own property. (*People v. Lowndes*, 130 N. Y. 455; *Haney & Scattergood v. Compton*, 36 N. J. L. 507; *Geer v. Connecticut*, 161 U. S. 519; *Corfield v. Coryell*, 6 Fed. Cas. 546; *Commonwealth v. Hilton*, 174 Mass. 29; *McCready v. Virginia*, 94 U. S. 391.) No citizen has any constitutional right or privilege to be employed upon public work, or any immunity against discrimination in this respect, either under article 1, section 1, of the Constitution of the state or under the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution. The legislature has the right to prescribe who shall work upon its public works. Public works are public property. As such they belong wholly to the sovereign power of the state. The manner in which they shall be built is within the function of the sovereign power to prescribe. This regulation and control is a part of the police power of the state. The police power of the state is not limited to exerting control over private property to promote the general welfare. It is by virtue of this power that the state possesses the exclusive right to construct and control its public property. I am aware that objection

has been made to the use of the term "police power" to include the regulation by the state of its internal affairs, on the ground that it uses the terminology that has often been associated with the regulation of private affairs external to the state. Notwithstanding this objection, the nature of the power exerted is the same, whether it is exercised over the public property of the state itself or over the private property of the citizen. The highest judicial authority exists for applying the term "police power" to both public and private property. (*New Orleans Gas Co. v. Louisiana Light Co.*, 115 U. S. 650; *People v. Kerr*. 27 N. Y. 188, 213; *Haney & Scattergood v. Compton*, 36 N. J. L. 507.) In *New Orleans Gas Co. v. Louisiana Light Co.* (115 U. S. 650, 661) the Supreme Court of the United States, speaking of the police power, said: "We may, not improperly, refer to that power the authority of the state to create educational and charitable institutions, and provide for the establishment, maintenance, and control of public highways, turnpike roads, canals, wharves, ferries, and telegraph lines, and the draining of swamps." Questions of great difficulty may present themselves as to how far the state may impose restraints or limitations upon the exercise of individual rights over private property, but no such questions are presented as to public property. Public property is in its very nature subject to social control. The authority of the state over all public works and public undertakings is supreme and this is so whether the public works are undertaken directly by the state or by a municipality or any other agency of the state. Just as the individual may, generally speaking, do what he will with his own, so the state, may exercise a like control over public property. In the same way that private property is subject to individual control, so public property is subject to governmental control. The provisions of the State and Federal Constitutions guaranteeing liberty and property, refer to individual liberty and private property. They do not confer upon the individual, be he citizen or alien, the right to interfere with the use that the state may make of its public property or any regulation which it may prescribe as to the manner in which its public works shall be built. The constitutional safeguards which surround the liberty of the individual confer upon him no right or liberty to engage in public work. The statute under consideration does not involve governmental interference with individual liberty. The attempt of the contractors engaged in public work to deprive the state of the right to prescribe the conditions upon which the work shall be done, is the assertion of the right of individual interference with the government. The manner in which public works shall be built is a matter wholly within the sphere of social as distinguished from individual control. We cannot lose sight of the fact that there are these separate and distinct spheres of action. It may not be possible to draw with precision the line of demarcation between them, but we all nevertheless recognize that there is a line of demarcation to be drawn. As we deny to the state the right to intrude into the individual sphere of action and to prescribe what we shall believe, and except where the public welfare is involved, what we shall publish, or to supervise private morals, so the state denies to the individual the right to intrude within its social sphere of action and insist that he has a right to be employed upon its public works. The right of state control springs from the public or social character of the work. Owing to the narrow sphere to which the state's activities have, in the past, been limited, the assertion of the state's right of public property

seems to have been confined principally to unappropriated lands, waters, wild beasts, fishes and birds, but over those things to which the state's right of property attached the old books recognized the proprietary right of the sovereign power which carried with it the right to discriminate either against subjects or foreigners. (Grotius "Rights of War and Peace," book II, chapter II, § 5.) In recent times the state's proprietary interests have been greatly extended. Over those interests it enjoys the right of a proprietor or owner. The public property of the modern state is not inconsiderable. It owns its highways, harbors, canals, aqueducts, bridges, markets, libraries, art galleries and many other valuable possessions. Over all these things and others of a like nature the state is now proprietor and owner. Its sphere of ownership is being constantly extended. Formerly the functions represented by the public properties enumerated above were left entirely to individual initiative as indeed were also such functions as the army, navy, police and courts of justice now perform. The performance of these services are necessary to the enjoyment of modern social life and the welfare of the citizenship of the state depends upon their proper administration. The uses to which these public properties shall be put are to be determined by the legislature subject only to the Constitution. There are, generally speaking, no provisions of the Constitution that impose limitations upon the exercise of the legislative power over these properties, except such as are inherently attached to the exercise of the police power. Nor is it apparent that this extension of the state's activity has in any way violated the liberty of the citizen. The exercise by the state of these activities may in a negative sense have restricted the liberty of some, but in a positive sense the freedom of all has been increased on account of them. In the building of the state's public work we have an example through the exercise of the powers of government of the organized co-operation of our citizenship. In its capacity of owner and proprietor, the state is not hampered by restrictions as to the manner in which it shall cause its public works to be constructed. There are many uses to which an owner or proprietor may put his property which do not violate the rights of others. The state in its capacity of proprietor or owner may make such use of its own public property as it deems conducive to the social well-being. In the use that it makes of such property it is not required to refrain from discrimination. The largest measure of benefit may sometimes result from discrimination. Whether or not discriminations made in regard to public property sustain a relation to the public welfare is for the legislature and not the courts to determine. The modern state, through the ownership of its public property, affords opportunities for public co-operation. The motive which actuates it is service, not profit. Its service, to be effective, must be rendered where it is needed and in rendering it it is not obliged, in the use of its public property, to secure immediate equality of benefits to all; it is sufficient if the ultimate result be to promote the general welfare. The public property or commonwealth should of course be used to promote the general welfare, but the restraints or checks to which government is by constitutional provisions subjected, when it acts in reference to private property, have no application where it acts in relation to public property. Within this sphere and in regard to this public property, government is free to prescribe such regulations as will best promote the general welfare. Where the state has, in a particular sphere, replaced private enterprise, as

it has replaced it in the control and building of its public works, it cannot effectively accomplish its purpose if it is to be hampered by the same restraints which are imposed upon it when it exercises its authority over private property. Where it acts in its capacity of proprietor or owner in reference to its own public property, these restraints can only serve to hamper and embarrass the state in the exercise of its rights of ownership. If, in the exercise of the police power, the state may regulate *private property* to promote the general welfare of its citizens, *a fortiori* it may, by virtue of that power, exercise control over its own public property.

Public works, like other property, are within the police power of the state. The character of the work to which the statute under consideration applies being public, the statute itself is an exercise by the sovereign of its police power. The statute being an exercise of the police power of the state it necessarily follows that the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Federal Constitution and article 1, section 1, of the Constitution of this state, so far as they guarantee the right of individual liberty and property, are without application. As Mr. Justice FIELD said: "No one has ever pretended, that I am aware of, that the Fourteenth Amendment interferes in any respect with the police power of the state." (*Bartemeyer v. Iowa*, 18 Wall. 129, 138.) In *Olsen v. Smith* (195 U. S. 332) it was held that although state laws concerning pilotage are a regulation of commerce, they fall within that class of powers which may be exercised by the states until Congress has seen fit to act upon the subject. In that case the argument was made that the right of a person who is competent to perform pilotage services to render them, is an inherent right guaranteed by the 14th Amendment and that, therefore, all state regulations providing for the appointing of pilots and restricting the right to pilot to those duly appointed was repugnant to the 14th Amendment. In reply to this contention, Mr. Justice WHITE said: "But this proposition in its essence simply denies that pilotage is subject to governmental control, and therefore is foreclosed by the adjudication to which we have previously referred." (p. 344.) The state has generally speaking, the right to employ upon public work whom it will and to prescribe such conditions as it sees fit to prescribe. It has the right to employ certain citizens to the exclusion of others and the citizens not so employed are not in any legal sense unlawfully discriminated against. As was said by Mr. Justice HARLAN in *Atkin v. Kansas* (191 U. S. 207, 222): "It cannot be deemed a part of the liberty of any contractor that he be allowed to do public work in any mode he may choose to adopt, without regard to the wishes of the state. On the contrary, it belongs to the state, as the guardian and trustee for its people, and having control of its affairs, to prescribe the conditions upon which it will permit public work to be done on its behalf, or on behalf of its municipalities. No court has authority to review its action in that respect. Regulations on this subject suggest only considerations of public policy. And with such considerations the courts have no concern." In replying to the contention that a state regulation as to the manner in which public work should be performed was a violation of the liberty of the employee and employer, Mr. Justice HARLAN said: "It is sufficient to answer that no employee is entitled, of absolute right and as a part of his liberty, to perform labor for the state; and no contractor for

public work can excuse a violation of his agreement with the state by doing that which the statute under which he proceeds distinctly and lawfully forbids him to do." (p. 223.) If the legislature can lawfully discriminate between citizens as to whom it will employ upon its public works, it follows that it can also discriminate as between citizens and aliens. The whole matter as to how public works shall be built rests entirely within the police power of the state. The recognition of this principle seems to me to solve many of the difficulties that otherwise attach to this case. It is manifest that aliens as well as citizens are subject to the exercise of the police power. Nor can it be correctly contended that any treaty that exists between the United States and any foreign government excludes the citizens of that government who reside here from the operation of the police power of the state. If the police power includes, as has been said, "the power to govern men and things" (*Munn v. Illinois*, 94 U. S. 113, 125), that power does not become less potent when it is applied exclusively to public property being used for public purposes. So far as those trades or callings which are subject to governmental regulations are concerned, it is settled that the state may refuse to grant to aliens because of the fact of alienage, a license to engage in them. (*Patson v. Pennsylvania*, 232 U. S. 138; *Commonwealth v. Patson*, 231 Penn. St. 46; *McCready v. Virginia*, 94 U. S. 391; *State v. Travelers Insurance Co.*, 70 Conn. 590; *Matter of O'Neill*, 90 N. Y. 584; *Opinion of Justice*, 122 Mass. 594; *Bloomfield v. State*, 86 Ohio St. 253.) If the state may debar aliens from participating in those private occupations or trades which are subject to governmental regulation, as has been held in the cases cited, there is no room for the argument that it cannot debar aliens from working upon its own public works which are wholly subject to its control. In the assertion by the state of its right to control the manner in which public work shall be constructed, it is immaterial whether the public work is done directly by the state or by a municipality or independent contractor. (*Atkin v. Kansas*, 191 U. S. 207; *Ellis v. U. S.*, 206 U. S. 246; *People ex rel. Cossey v. Grout*, 179 N. Y. 417.) If the work was private and the public welfare in no way involved, it is clear that the legislature could not deny to the individual employer the right to employ aliens. (*Yick Wo v. Hopkins*, 118 U. S. 356, 369.) If the work was private, and the exclusion of aliens was in fact necessary to the protection of the public welfare, such exclusion would be within the police power. (*Yick Wo v. Hopkins*, *supra*.) Where the work, as in the cases under consideration, is public and, therefore, wholly subject to the police power, the exclusion of aliens need not be shown to sustain any relation to the public welfare in order to be valid. In such case, the exclusion is merely an incident of that social control to which such public works are, in all respects, subject. The fact that the state may exercise complete control over its public works or other public property does not carry with it the right to use its public property so as to violate the rights of either its citizens or aliens to life, liberty or property. The state, no less than the individual, is obligated to use its public property, except when it acts to promote the general welfare, as not to impair the rights of others. For this reason it cannot lawfully exclude either citizens or aliens from its public highways or deny to either the right to participate in the benefits of those public utilities which it may

own and operate and upon the equal administration of which the welfare and happiness of others depend. The limitations to which the state is subject in the construction and use of its public works are only those to which the police power is subject. These restraints it is not now necessary to consider, as they have no application to the exclusion of aliens from working upon public work. It is sufficient, I think, to point out that discriminations on account of race or religion, that sustain no relation to the general welfare are not within the police power.

In my opinion the judgment of the Appellate Division reversing the judgment of conviction should be reversed and the judgment of conviction affirmed.

COLLIN, J. (dissenting). This appeal requires us to determine whether or not section 14 of the Labor Law is a constitutional enactment. The section is: * * *

The defendant, in constructing sewer basins pursuant to a contract between the city of New York and himself, employed persons who were not citizens of the United States, one of whom came from Italy. The judgment of the Court of Special Sessions of the city convicting him of a misdemeanor therein was reversed by the Appellate Division solely for errors of law.

The question before us, necessitating as it does a decision concerning fundamental civic principles, is of unusual gravity. With the wisdom or unwisdom, the justice or injustice of the enactment, or the practical effects of our decision, we have no concern; those matters are within the legislative power and are not subject to review by us. This court has neither the inclination nor the power to encroach upon the legislative department of the government of the state or assume any part of its functions or responsibilities. The measure of our duty is exhausted in ascertaining the legislative intention expressed in the enactment and determining and declaring with cold neutrality that it either does or it does not ignore and transcend the limits which the people of the state, conscious that free government consists largely in rigid restrictions upon itself imposed and acquiesced in by the governed, have placed by the Constitution upon themselves and their representatives. State and people are inseparable ideas, for the state is the form in which the people have become organized.

The statute, through the intent expressed by it, if valid, prohibits the state and all the counties, towns, cities and villages thereof and all contractors with the state or any of those municipalities from employing all persons not born or naturalized in and subject to the United States (Const. of U. S. art. XIV, § 1) — all aliens — in the construction of public works, that is, fixed works for public use. (*Ellis v. Common Council of Grand Rapids*, 123 Mich. 567; *Ellis v. United States*, 206 U. S. 246.) It, in form, deprives contractors with the state or any municipality of the right to employ aliens and it deprives all aliens of the right of being subjects of employment, of the right to offer their labor for wages, in such construction. Its purpose, avowedly, is to promote the welfare of wage-earning citizens by destroying competition from aliens in the construction of all public work within the state. The briefs and arguments of the counsel are in accord with those conclusions.

The respondent asserts that the enactment is in conflict with and, therefore, void under certain provisions of the State and Federal Constitutions.

Of those, we cite the following: "No person shall * * * be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law." (Const. of State, art. I, § 6.) "No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws." (Const. of the U. S., art. XIV, § 7.) While the immediate inducement to and purpose in the adoption of this article of the United States Constitution was the protection of the liberty and property of colored persons, it is effective as a guaranty, additional to those of the State Constitutions, against encroachment by the legislatures of the states upon the fundamental and constitutional rights of any person. (*Holden v. Hardy*, 169 U. S. 366, 382.) It is established, beyond useful questioning or discussion, that aliens equally with citizens are under and protected by the constitutional guaranties invoked by the defendant here. (*Yick Wo v. Hopkins*, 118 U. S. 356; *State v. Montgomery*, 94 Me. 192; *Commonwealth v. Hana*, 195 Mass. 262.) Within their operation citizen and alien are legal equals and alienage is not and cannot be a basis or justification of differentiation or discrimination between them.

The legislative power of the people of the state is plenary except as they have abridged it by the State Constitution or consented to its restriction by the Federal Constitution. That power is vested in the legislature. The statute under consideration is valid unless it transcends the constitutional restrictions already quoted; if it overpassed them it was and is as inoperative and impotent, as to persons lawfully assailing it, as if non-existent. Whether it did or did not is to be determined upon the general object or purpose sought therein by the legislature and its efficiency to effect it. The purpose of a statute impugned as unconstitutional must be determined from the natural and legal effect of the language employed, and whether it is or is not repugnant to constitutional provisions must be determined from its natural effect when put into operation. (*Lochner v. New York*, 198 U. S. 45, 64; *Henderson v. Mayor, etc., of N. Y.*, 92 U. S. 259, 268.) The statement already made of the intent and the general purpose to be effected by the statute under consideration need not be repeated.

Constitutional law has always deemed and declared the right to sell or purchase labor a part of the individual liberty and property safeguarded by the constitutional provisions we have quoted. Refraining from referring to the many judicial expressions of the principle, we quote the most recent of those of the United States Supreme Court: "The principle is fundamental and vital. Included in the right of personal liberty and the right of private property—partaking of the nature of each—is the right to make contracts for the acquisition of property. Chief among such contracts is that of personal employment, by which labor and other services are exchanged for money or other forms of property. If this right be struck down or arbitrarily interfered with, there is a substantial impairment of liberty in the long-established constitutional sense. The right is as essential to the laborer as to the capitalist, to the poor as to the rich; for the vast majority of persons have no other honest way to begin to acquire property, save by working for money." (*Coppage v. Kansas*, 236 U. S. 1, 14.) We have said: "Liberty, in its broad sense as understood in this country, means the right, not only

of freedom from actual servitude, imprisonment or restraint, but the right of one to use his faculties in all lawful ways, to live and work where he will, to earn his livelihood in any lawful calling, and to pursue any lawful trade or avocation; all laws, therefore, which impair or trammel these rights, which limit one in his choice of a trade or profession, or confine him to work or live in a specified locality, or exclude him from his own house, or restrain his otherwise lawful movements (except as such laws may be passed in the exercise by the legislature of the police power, which will be noticed later), are infringements upon his fundamental rights of liberty, which are under constitutional protection." (*Matter of Jacobs*, 98 N. Y. 98, 106.) The principle has been frequently applied. (*Bertholf v. O'Reilly*, 74 N. Y. 509, 515; *People v. Marx*, 99 N. Y. 377; *People v. Gillson*, 109 N. Y. 389; *People v. Hawkins*, 157 N. Y. 1; *People ex rel. Tyroler v. Warden of City Prison*, 157 N. Y. 116; *People v. Williams*, 189 N. Y. 131; *Lochner v. New York*, 198 U. S. 45; *Adair v. U. S.*, 208 U. S. 161.) Any person who is banned by a statute from employment in the construction of the public works within the state is deprived of liberty and property, any person who is likewise banned from employing any other person in such construction is likewise affected. To constitute the deprivation, the inhibition of the statute need not include employment upon the construction of all works within the state. It need not be universal. The deprivation exists when the right to offer one's labor or services or the right to employ the labor or services of another upon a specified work or at a specified place or time is destroyed. (*People v. Williams*, 189 N. Y. 131; *People v. Hawkins*, 157 N. Y. 1; *Matter of Tiburcio Parrott*, 6 Sawyer [U. S.], 349.) The section 14 effects such deprivation and is unconstitutional and invalid unless there are conditions or legal principles justifying it. The appellants assert that there are.

The appellants assert, and as the chief and predominant support of their position, that the state has the right to declare, in the form of a statutory enactment, whom it and the municipalities will not employ, and contractors with them shall not employ upon public works and in public undertakings, and is in this respect as free and untrammelled as the individual employer. This claim is unrelated to and seeks no basis or justification in the police power of the state. It is oblivious of the existence of the police power. It rests exclusively upon the principle that the state is the owner and proprietor, as the guardian and trustee for the people, of the public works, undertakings and institutions, and as such proprietor has the right to control, manage and conduct them under such conditions, in such mode and with such employees and appointees as it will, exercising without limit, as may the individual employer, its judgment, choice or caprice. The authority directly relied upon to uphold the claim is *Atkin v. Kansas* (191 U. S. 207).

In the *Atkin* case was involved the validity under the Constitution of the United States of the statute known as the eight-hour law of Kansas. The law (speaking generally but with sufficient exactness) constituted eight hours a day's work for persons employed by or on behalf of the state or a municipality, the current rate of per diem wages in the locality where the work was performed, the minimum wage to be paid and the requirement or allowance of more than eight hours' work per calendar day an offense. It provided, further, that persons employed by contractors with the state or a

municipality or their sub-contractors should be deemed employees of the state or the municipality. Atkin, in construing a pavement in Kansas City, under a contract with it, permitted a person employed by him to work ten hours each calendar day, and by a court of Kansas was adjudged guilty of a violation of the statute. The Supreme Court of Kansas and the Supreme Court of the United States affirmed the judgment. The decision of the United States Supreme Court is expressly limited to the facts of that case. It was grounded in the two principles it enunciated: (a) The construction of the pavement was done by the state through a governmental agency and was of a public character; and (b) being of a public character, the statute, in regulating, as to those undertaking it, the mode in which and the conditions upon which it should be executed did not infringe the personal liberty of Atkin or his employees, and expressed a public policy with which the courts had no concern. The court said: "We rest our decision upon the broad ground that the work being of a public character, absolutely under the control of the state and its municipal agents acting by its authority, it is for the state to prescribe the conditions under which it will permit work of that kind to be done. Its action touching such a matter is final so long as it does not, by its regulations, infringe the personal rights of others; and that has not been done." (p. 224.) Chief Justice FULLER and Justices BREWER and PECKHAM dissented from this decision. (See also *United States v. Martin*, 94 U. S. 400.)

The *Atkin* case does not authorize or decide the claim of the appellants. It does not reach the basal element of the section 14. The section destroys absolutely the liberty of aliens to contract to work, their right to tender and sell their labor and services, and the right of the contractors to hire them or buy their labor, in and for constructing any public works. It does not fix the hours of each day through which an alien laborer may work or his compensation; it declares that an alien shall not be permitted to be a laborer and deprives him of the right to exercise the choice and freedom of being willing or unwilling to work upon public works under regulations enacted by the state, and the contractors of the right to employ him. Undoubtedly, no one has an inherent right to work or perform work for the state, which may in the regular and orderly administration and management of its affairs and institutions, in its proprietary capacity, contract as and with whom it chooses, except as restricted by the Constitution, to which it is not superior in any capacity. In the erection of a new capitol, for instance, it could select its architects, its decorators, its contractors and its superintendent and thereby reject the applications of those who were not selected. This, however, differs substantially and inherently from a statutory enactment that in the construction of any public building by or for the state or a municipality only persons residing in the city of Albany shall be engaged or employed. In the absence of the statute every person would be free to offer his labor and ability as he willed, and accept the terms, regulations and conditions fixed by the employer, whether state, municipality or contractor; with the statute every person residing elsewhere than in Albany would be deprived of that freedom, and to that extent of his liberty and property. The reasonable range and effect of a principle under discussion aids in determining its validity. The state is the proprietor of its educational, penal and charitable institutions

equally with its public works. The claim of the appellants, if sustained, would establish that it may declare by statutes (apart from the constitutional civil service provisions) that in the administration of those institutions, and of its public works and affairs, only the registered electors of a designated party, or only unmarried persons, or only white persons, or Protestants or Catholics, or persons born in this state, shall be employed or appointed, or that certain designated citizens shall not be employed, or that goods or products made or grown by corporations of this state should not be purchased. The illustrations might be multiplied. The state may not, by virtue of its proprietorship, destroy by a statute the right of any person to tender for sale and sell his labor or services, upon such terms as he deems proper, in the construction of public works, or in the administration of public institutions, or the right of a person contracting to construct public works, to buy the labor or employ the person. The claim of the appellants that the state may with arbitrariness, as an untrammelled proprietor, forbid by statute the employment in the construction of public works of designated persons, or a designated class of persons, is ill-founded, and does not justify the infringement, worked by the section 14, of the personal rights of liberty and property guaranteed to the defendant and the alien class by the State and Federal Constitutions.

The appellants assert further that the section 14 is supportable as a reasonable exercise of the police power of the state — a power inherent in the state, which the state did not surrender when becoming a member of the United States under the Federal Constitution, and which is exercisable for the preservation or promotion of the public health, safety, morals and general welfare or the prevention of fraud or immorality. While the protection of the liberty and property of the individual is a main purpose of a government and the Constitution, no person or property is immune from the power of the legislature to impose restraints and burdens upon either as required by the public safety or welfare. The cases are numerous and familiar in which the courts have held that the legislature of the states may, by virtue of the police power, limit the enjoyment or control of property and the right of making contracts. Whenever, however, it is sought to justify or support a statute by invoking the police power, it must appear that it reasonably and fairly tends, in a perceptible and clear degree, towards one or more of the objects of that power; and while it is within the general scope of legislative power to determine whether or not there is, in a given condition, necessity for its exercise, it is within the judicial power and duty to determine whether or not the legislative determination bears any reasonable relation to the public health, safety or morals. Unless such relation exists, the determination must be deemed by the courts arbitrary and unjustified by the police power. (*Health Department of N. Y. v. Rector, etc.*, 145 N. Y. 32; *Fisher Co. v. Woods*, 187 N. Y. 90; *Lochner v. New York*, 198 U. S. 45; *Chicago, B. & Quincy R. R. Co. v. McGuire*, 219 U. S. 549; *Parks v. State*, 159 Ind. 211; *Holden v. Hardy*, 169 U. S. 366; *Dobbins v. Los Angeles*, 195 U. S. 223; *McLean v. Arkansas*, 211 U. S. 539; *Coppage v. Kansas*, 236 U. S. 1.) It is argued that the section is within the police power because its natural effect, by interdicting competition from the alien class, increases to citizens the likelihood of employment and increased wages. The argument is both ill-

founded and pernicious. The constitutional provisions in question were wisely intended and do safeguard the liberty and the property of the aliens lawfully residing in the United States. Under and to the extent of these provisions, they are on an equal footing with citizens. It would be unreasonable heedlessness to assert that the public welfare would be promoted by assuring and compelling unemployment to a class or to classes or to parts of classes of workers in order that those not banished from the right of being employed might have fuller employment and larger compensation. It is argued, too, that there is a danger or a danger to be apprehended in allowing aliens to work upon the public works, because they, through loyalty to the governments to which they owe allegiance, may destroy or diminish the efficiency or safety of those works. The argument is insubstantial, and common knowledge and experience refute it. Persons of unbalanced, evil or uncivilized minds do not form a definable societal class. Each class is infested with them and the law must deal with them as their acts make necessary. In the construction of by far the greater part of the public works opportunities for the commission of the apprehended acts would not exist, and in the alien, as in the other classes of the state, the number of those who would commit them is an undiscoverable and insignificant minority. Obviously, there are civil positions and offices, and public works of a military, naval or analogous nature, or periods of war in regard to which aliens may, under the police power, be banned or restrained. Section 14 has not a relation in substance or intent to any of those positions or conditions, and the state or a municipality may, in the absence of the statute, deny at any time, and, at least, when conditions justify recourse to the police power, may by contract bind those contracting with them to deny employment to members of a dangerous group or class. I do not perceive in the arguments of counsel, or conceive apart from them, any possible relation of the section to the police power.

The further claim of the appellants that the defendant, by undertaking the work, waived the guaranty of the Constitution is not tenable. The transaction between the city and the defendant was a matter of contract. The city through specifications and proposals requested bids for their fulfillment and accepted that made by the defendant. If the statute was valid, it incumbered, through legislative power and not through a meeting of the minds of the parties, the contract made; if invalid, it was, as to the defendant, a nullity.

The respondent urges that the section is repugnant to the Federal Constitution as denying to aliens the equal protection of the laws. The primary question in discussing this assertion is, what is the purpose of the statute. The answer manifestly is, as we have already stated, the promotion of the welfare and prosperity of certain wage earners by forbidding the employment in the construction of public works of other wage earners.

The second question is, is the purpose constitutionally lawful. We hold it is not, for the reasons stated, and being thus invalid, no arbitrary classification or discrimination between the laborers of the state effecting the unequal protection of the laws can make it more invalid. If it were valid because the state has the power, arbitrarily and in accord with its unfettered and unbiased will, to prohibit the employment of a class in the construction of its public works, by the same token, it has the power, with like paramountcy, to designate the prohibited class, which could not with reason allege a lack of

equal protection of the laws. If it were declared valid because within the police power, it could not be declared invalid on the ground that the equal protection of the law to those whom the exercise of that power had lawfully classified and barred had been invaded. Where the purpose of a statute is lawful, the question might arise whether a classification of persons or things, adopted as a part of the prescribed means for effecting it, is legal and justifiable. (*Billings v. Illinois*, 188 U. S. 97, 102; *Patson v. Pennsylvania*, 232 U. S. 138.)

A review of the relevant decisions will disclose that the courts frequently assume that the "due process of law" clause is the equivalent of "the equal protection of the laws" clause. In *Holden v. Hardy* (169 U. S. 366, 382) the court said: "As the three questions of abridging their immunities, depriving them of their property, and denying them the protection of the laws, are so connected that the authorities upon each are, to a greater or less extent, pertinent to the others, they may properly be considered together." Professor Willoughby writes: "It would seem, however, that the broad interpretation which the prohibition as to 'due process of law' has received is sufficient to cover very many of the acts which, if committed by the states, might be attacked as denying equal protection. Thus it has been repeatedly declared that enactments of a legislature directed against particular individuals or corporations, or classes of such, without any reasonable ground for selecting them out of the general mass of individuals or corporations, amounts to a denial of due process of law so far as their life, liberty or property is affected." (2 Willoughby on the Constitution, page 874.) Recent decisions verify this statement. (*Coppage v. Kansas*, *supra*; *Adair v. United States*, 208 U. S. 161; *Lochner v. New York*, 198 U. S. 45; *Riley v. Massachusetts*, 232 U. S. 671; *People v. Marcus*, 185 N. Y. 257; *Fisher Co. v. Woods*, 187 N. Y. 90; *People v. Williams*, 189 N. Y. 131; *City of Chicago v. Hulbert*, 205 Ill. 346.) If the "equal protection of the laws" clause be applied, however, it must be held that the attempted classification of the aliens as a prohibited class is unreasonable and arbitrary for the reasons which excluded it from the police power, and for such reasons is unconstitutional and void. (*People v. Orange County Road Const. Co.*, 175 N. Y. 84; *Cotting v. Kansas City Stock Yards Co.*, 183 U. S. 79; *Connolly v. Union Sewer Pipe Co.*, 184 U. S. 540; *Southern Ry. Co. v. Greene*, 216 U. S. 400; *Lindsley v. Natural Carbonic Gas Co.*, 220 U. S. 61; *State v. Hammer*, 42 N. J. L. 435, 440.)

In view of what has been written, it is not necessary to determine whether or not the section is repugnant to the existing treaty between the United States and Italy.

My conclusion is that the section 14 unconstitutionally attempted to deprive the defendant as the contractor and employer of labor, and the alien class as the vendors of their labor, of liberty and property, and is void.

WILLARD BARTLETT, Ch. J., CHASE, HOGAN, MILLER and SEABURY, JJ., concur with CARDOZO, J. (WILLARD BARTLETT, Ch. J., and SEABURY, J., in separate opinions); COLLIN, J., reads a dissenting opinion for affirmance.

Judgment of Appellate Division reversed and judgment of conviction affirmed. *People v. Crane*, 214 N. Y. 154.

DAY OF REST LAW HELD CONSTITUTIONAL

Section 8-a, added to the Labor Law in 1913 and amended in 1914, requires that one day of rest in every seven consecutive days be given to employees, with certain specified exemptions, in factories and mercantile establishments. A decision of the Court of Appeals holding the statute to be constitutional has been rendered and is here reproduced, preceded by the opinions rendered in the lower courts in the same case.

Defendant was convicted in the City Court of Buffalo of four separate violations of the law based upon information filed by an inspector of the State Labor Department. Appeal was heard in the County Court of Erie county and the judgments of conviction were affirmed.

The court after quoting the statute in full said:

The appellant contends that the above statute is repugnant to section 1 and section 6 of article 1 of the State Constitution, and to the fourteenth amendment of the Federal Constitution. It is claimed that this case comes under the principles laid down in the case of *Lochner v. New York*, 198 U. S. 45, reversing 177 N. Y. 145, known as the "Bake-Shop Case." The statute under consideration in the *Lochner* case prohibited the employment of employees in bake shops for more than ten hours per day, and more than sixty hours per week. In that case the court held that the statute under consideration necessarily interfered with the right of contract between the employer and the employee concerning the number of hours which the employee might work in a bake shop, and it is very confidently urged here that the same proposition is involved in the cases on appeal.

The statute (Laws of 1913, ch. 740) is in part a Sunday law. The necessary result of its enforcement will be to extend the observance of Sunday. So far as it is a Sunday law there is ample authority to sustain its validity. So far as it is a law requiring the setting apart for the benefit of employees one day in the week when such employees have been required to work on Sunday, the law may perhaps be sustained upon *one* of the grounds upon which Sunday laws have been held to be valid. Sunday laws have been upheld on two grounds: (1) That the day is held to be sacred by a large part of the people and, therefore, their feelings should not be permitted to be outraged by the conduct of others, and (2) that common experience has shown that men need one day in seven for rest, recreation and mental and moral improvement.

After quoting the opinions of text book writers and decisions of the courts in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and New York upholding Sunday laws, the court said further:

The above quotations show that one of the grounds upon which Sunday laws have been upheld is that they afford a necessary opportunity for rest,

recreation and mental and moral improvement. If that ground alone is sufficient to uphold a Sunday law it ought to be sufficient to uphold the statute under consideration. There is no doubt that it is the common judgment of civilized men, irrespective of their religious opinions, that a day for rest, recreation and mental and moral improvement (one day in seven) is necessary. That being the case, it logically follows that the Legislature in the exercise of its police powers has authority to enact laws giving to laborers such a day. If they work they must conform to the methods of business adopted and carried on by those who manage business. If such laborers are to have a day of rest, recreation and mental and moral improvement, it must be secured to them by legislation. I do not regard the statute here under consideration as involving the same proposition involved in the laws regulating the hours of labor in a day. At any rate, if this statute is to be declared unconstitutional, the Appellate Division or Court of Appeals is the tribunal to make that declaration.

I conclude that the judgments appealed from should be affirmed. *People v. Klinck Packing Co.*, 85 Misc. 463.

Appeal from the judgment of the County Court in this case was taken to the Appellate Division, Fourth Department, where the constitutionality of the law was unanimously upheld. It will be noted in the opinion, which is reproduced in full below, that the judgment of conviction in one of the four separate violations was reversed on the ground that, according to the evidence, one of the employees was acting as a foreman in charge of the work, and was therefore within the exception of subdivision 2 of section 8-a which exempts "superintendents or foremen in charge" from the operation of the statute.

We are of the opinion that section 8-a of the Labor Law, being section 8-a of article 2 of chapter 31 of the Consolidated Laws (Laws of 1909, ch. 36), as added by chapter 740 of the Laws of 1913, providing that every employer of labor engaged in carrying on any factory or mercantile establishment in this State shall allow every person, with certain exceptions specified in subdivision 2 of said section, employed in such factory or mercantile establishment at least twenty-four consecutive hours of rest in every seven consecutive days, is within the police power of the Legislature and, therefore, constitutional. Its enactment clearly rests upon grounds of public policy. It has always been within the legislative prerogative to enact statutes for the moral and physical well-being of our citizens, and we think the Legislature did not exceed its authority in prescribing the intermission of rest provided by this statute for the health and physical welfare of such of our citizens as come within its provisions. So much has been written upon the police power of the Legislature to enact laws for the physical and moral welfare of our citizens that we do not deem it necessary or profitable to add to the volume of instructive discussion found in the reported cases. The cases of *Lindenmuller v. People* (33 Barb. 548), opinion by ALLEN, J., and *People v. Havnor* (149 N. Y. 195),

among others, cover the subject, and, we think, have clear application to the cases at bar.

We are of the opinion, however, that the judgment of conviction based upon the employment of William L. Buchs should not be sustained. Subdivision 2 of section 8-a of the statute referred to expressly exempts from the operation of the law superintendents or foremen in charge. We are of the opinion that Buchs was at the time of the alleged violation of the statute clearly a foreman in charge of the work and within the exception mentioned.

It follows that the judgments of conviction as to Max Pfau, Fred Hohensee and Jacob Shank should be affirmed, and that the judgment of conviction based upon the employment of William L. Buchs should be reversed, but it appearing upon the undisputed evidence that the offense charged was not in this instance made out, no new trial should be granted. *People v. Klinck Packing Co.*, 164 App. Div. 97.

On February 5, 1915, a decision in the above case was rendered by the Court of Appeals in which the constitutionality of the statute was unanimously sustained, not as enforcing the religious observance of any day but as a valid exercise of the police power of the State. In the decision, consideration was also given to the two amendments to the statute enacted in 1914, and questions as to which had arisen in the case of *Matter of Peach*. Peach was the proprietor of a butter and cheese factory who had caused eight men and a foreman to work some part of every day for eight successive days. One of these amendments, subdivision 2(e), exempted from the operation of the law:

Employees, if the commissioner of labor in his discretion approves, engaged in the work of any industrial or manufacturing process necessarily continuous, in which no employee is permitted to work more than eight hours in any calendar day.

The other amendment, subdivision 2(f), exempted:

Employees in dairies, creameries, milk condensaries, milk powder factories, milk sugar factories, milk shipping stations, butter and cheese factories, ice cream manufacturing plants and milk bottling plants, where not more than seven persons are employed.

The court was unanimous in sustaining the constitutionality of the latter of these amendments on the ground that it was "a perfectly reasonable classification and, therefore, within the legislative power." The former, subdivision 2(e), was, however, unanimously held to be unconstitutional "because of the attempt which the Legislature has made to delegate its powers to the Commissioner of Labor." The court pointed out that it is well settled "that the Legislature cannot secure relief from its duties and re-

sponsibilities by a general delegation of legislative power to some one else. It seems to us that that is precisely and broadly what is here attempted. The provision as a whole means that certain employees shall be exempt if the Commissioner of Labor "in his discretion approves."

Nevertheless, the court suggested the possibility that the Legislature might, in its desire to modify the burdens of the statute, enact a constitutional provision which would accomplish that end, in the following words:

If we assume, as I think we may, that the legislature might have conferred upon an administrative board or official the duty to determine whether in each case the conditions actually existed upon which this exemption was based and to take effect, it is sufficient to say that nothing of that sort has been done. The enactment is absolutely unrelieved by any word of that kind.

Following is the full text of the opinion by Justice Hiscock:

This appeal presents as its fundamental question the important one whether the legislature may require that in certain occupations employees shall have twenty-four consecutive hours of rest in every seven days. The statute which requires this has popularly come to be known as the "One day of rest in seven" law, and with certain exceptions and subject to certain qualifications it provides with appropriate penalties that every employer "carrying on any factory or mercantile establishment * * * shall allow every person * * * employed in such factory or mercantile establishment at least twenty-four consecutive hours of rest in every seven consecutive days."

It is undisputed that this defendant was conducting a factory within the meaning of this law and that it caused or permitted some of its employees to labor without the prescribed rest in violation of the terms of the statute. Its defense is based solely and squarely on the contention that the law is unconstitutional and invalid. Its broad claim is that in attempting to limit the right of a male adult to contract for his labor in the pursuits named, the legislature violated the provisions of the Constitution both of the state and the United States which in substantially similar language provide that no person shall be deprived "of life, liberty or property without due process of law," and also the provisions of said Constitutions which respectively provide that "No member of this State shall be * * * deprived of any of the rights or privileges secured to any citizen thereof, unless by the law of the land, or the judgment of his peers," and "No state shall * * * deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

We agree with the appellant that the statute cannot be sustained as one enforcing the religious observance of any day, but that it must be sustained, if at all, as a valid exercise of the police power of the state for the promotion and protection of the public health and welfare.

It is of course very familiar law that the legislature under its so-called police power may by enactments which really tend to accomplish such beneficial public purposes interfere in many and substantial ways with individual

rights without being considered as in conflict with the constitutional safeguards which surround such individual. The doctrine that personal liberty must yield to what is supposed to be the public welfare has not waned any during recent years, and if the statute now before us comes within the principles which sanction and regulate such legislation it is not subject to the attack made upon its constitutionality. For the purpose of determining whether it is thus immune we shall first briefly consider its important features and purposes and the effects which it can be seen will naturally flow from its operation.

"The purpose of (such) a statute must be determined from the natural and legal effect of the language employed; and whether it is or is not repugnant to the Constitution of the United States must be determined from the natural effect of such statutes when put into operation and not from their proclaimed purpose." (*Lochner v. New York*, 198 U. S. 45, 64.)

We see at the outset that it is applicable only to certain classes of employees. But these are they who work in factories and mercantile establishments. We know as a matter of common observation that such labor is generally indoors and imposes that greater burden on health which comes from confinement many times accompanied by crowded conditions and impure air. Thus special conditions are presented which become a reasonable basis for special consideration.

Can we say that the provision for a full day of rest in seven for such employees is so extravagant and unreasonable, so disconnected with the probable promotion of health and welfare that its enactment is beyond the jurisdiction of the legislature? Or does the very reverse seem to be its character? We have no power of decision of the question whether it is the wisest and best way to offset these conditions and give to employees the protection which they need even if we had any doubt on that subject. That question, as we have many times said in other similar cases, is for the legislature. Our only inquiry must be whether the provision on its face seems reasonable, fair and appropriate, and whether it can fairly be believed that its natural consequences will be in the direction of betterment of public health and welfare, and, therefore, that it is one which the state for its protection and advantage may enact and enforce. It seems to me very clear that we may answer that it is such an one.

The thought of one day of rest in seven has come down to us fortified by centuries of recognition. It is true that often it has been coupled with and perhaps subordinate to the desire for religious observances. But the idea of rest and relaxation from the pursuits of other days has also been present and whether we like it or not we are compelled to see that in more recent times the feature of rest and recreation has been developing at the expense of the one of religious observance.

I suppose that no one would contend that continued and uninterrupted indoor labor would be good even for an adult man. The laws which have been passed and sustained with general approval in almost every jurisdiction limiting the hours of labor for women and children and for those engaged in especially trying employment, such as mining and the operation of railroads, amply evidence the widespread belief that in certain fields the public health and welfare are subserved by generous opportunities for relaxation and recuperation. A constantly increasing study of industrial conditions I believe

leads to the conviction that the health, happiness, intelligence and efficiency even of an adult man laboring in such employments as those mentioned in this statute will be increased by a reasonable opportunity for rest, for outdoor life and recreation, for attention to his own affairs, and, if he will, study and education.

Then we come to the question what is a reasonable opportunity, and within wide limits that problem is for the legislature. Anybody would probably say that one day in thirty or sixty would be too little and one day in each two days extravagant. Between these extremes none can safely assert that the mean adopted by the legislature of one day in seven is unreasonable. In fact, history and worldwide customs seem to make it a natural one and we should not interfere with it.

In our opinion the views we thus entertain are supported both by authorities prescribing general rules for the exercise of the police power and by those dealing with this specific subject of health legislation for employees.

"To justify the State in thus interposing its authority in behalf of the public, it must appear, first, that the interests of the public generally, as distinguished from those of a particular class, require such interference; and, second, that the means are reasonably necessary for the accomplishment of the purpose and not unduly oppressive upon individuals." (*Lawton v. Steele*, 152 U. S. 133, 137.)

"Unless the regulations [enacted by the state] are so utterly unreasonable and extravagant in their nature and purpose that the property and personal rights of the citizen are unnecessarily, and in a manner wholly arbitrary, interfered with or destroyed without due process of law, they do not extend beyond the power of the State to pass, and they form no subject for Federal interference." (*Gundling v. Chicago*, 177 U. S. 183, 188.)

"The Law passed in the exercise of such [the police] power must tend * * * towards the preservation of the lives, the health, the morals or the welfare of the community, * * * the court must be enabled to see some clear and real connection between the assumed purpose of the law and the actual provisions thereof, and it must see that the latter do tend in some plain and appreciable manner towards the accomplishment of some of the objects for which the legislature may use this power." (*Health Dept. v. Rector, etc.*, 145 N. Y. 32, 39.)

And on the subject of equal rights the constitutional rule is that "No person or class of persons shall be denied the same protection of the laws which is enjoyed by other persons or other classes in the same place and under like circumstances." (*Missouri v. Lewis*, 101 U. S. 22, 31.)

The case of *Lindenmuller v. People* (33 Barb. 548) considered and sustained the constitutionality of an act entitled one "to preserve the public peace and order on the first day of the week commonly called Sunday," and which prohibited certain exhibitions and performances. In his very able opinion, it is true that Judge ALLEN did discuss and use as a basis for his conclusion the purpose and effects of the statute in the interest of a religious observance of the Sabbath day. But he also, in a manner which in our opinion was not as claimed by appellant irrelevant, based his conclusion on the proposition that "as a civil and political institution, the establishment and regulation of a Sabbath is within the just powers of the civil govern-

ment," (p. 568) and the learned judge said: "It is a law of our nature that one day in seven must be observed as a day of relaxation and refreshment, if not for public worship. Experience has shown that the observance of one day in seven as a day of rest is of admirable service to a state, considered merely as a civil institution. * * * As a civil institution, the selection of the day is at the option of the legislature. (p. 569.) * * * The existence of the Sabbath day as a civil institution being conceded, as it must be, the right of the legislature to control and regulate it and its observance is a necessary sequence." (p. 570.)

The reasoning of this decision has been amply approved by its repeated citation.

In *People v. Havnor* (149 N. Y. 195, 203) a majority of this court concurred in what was pertinently written by Judge VANN in the discussion of the so-called "Barber's Statute," as follows: "According to the common judgment of civilized men, public economy requires, for sanitary reasons, a day of general rest from labor. * * * Laws to effect this purpose, by protecting the citizen from overwork and requiring a general day of rest to restore his strength and preserve his health, have an obvious connection with the public welfare."

In *Bloom v. Richards* (2 Ohio St. 387, 391) there was involved the consideration of a statute prohibiting "common labor" on the Sabbath, and the validity of this law was upheld as a police regulation "whose validity is neither strengthened or weakened by the fact that the day of rest it enjoined is the Sabbath day," but because "Wisdom requires that men should refrain from labor at least one day in seven and the advantages of having the day of rest fixed, and so fixed as to happen at regularly recurring intervals are too obvious to be overlooked. It was within the constitutional competency of the General Assembly to require this cessation of labor and to name the day."

In *Specht v. Commonwealth* (8 Penn. St. 312, 323) the validity of a statute which prohibited "any worldly employment or business whatever on the Lord's day * * * works of necessity or charity alone excepted," was upheld, and again this was not done on the ground of enforcing religious observance of the day, but on the other ground that "All agree that to the well being of society periods of rest are absolutely necessary. * * * They may be established by common consent, or, as is conceded, the legislative power of the state may without impropriety, interfere to fix the time of their stated return and enforce obedience to that direction."

In *Richmond v. Moore* (107 Ill. 429, 436), in passing on the validity of a contract made on Sunday, it was said: "In all countries and ages * * * governments have set apart days of rest recurring at short periods. This has been and still is regarded as necessary to the temporal welfare of the people as a certain amount of rest is regarded as absolutely necessary to man and animals subjected to labor. Considerations of public policy demanding such periods of rest, and the great body of Christians holding the observance of Sunday to be a religious duty, it is natural that the law making power should specify Sunday as the day of rest, thereby conforming public policy to religious sentiment. But that Sunday is kept as a holy day by most Christian denominations neither adds to nor detracts from the validity of the

enactment. Had any other day of the week been selected the enactment would have had the same binding force."

In *Hennington v. Georgia* (163 U. S. 299), the United States Supreme Court in upholding the determination of the state court of Georgia that a statute prohibiting the operation of freight trains on Sunday was valid, also adopted the reasoning of that court, as follows: "There can be no well founded doubt of its being a police regulation, considering it merely as ordaining the cessation of ordinary labor and business during one day in every week; for the frequent and total suspension of the toils, cares and strain of mind or muscle incident to pursuing an occupation or common employment, is beneficial to every individual, and incidentally to the community at large, the general public. * * * Such intervals of leisure at stated periods reduce wear and tear, promote health, favor cleanliness, encourage social intercourse, afford opportunity for introspection and retrospection and tend in a high degree to expand the thoughts and sympathies of people, enlarge their information and elevate their morals. * * * If a law which, in essential respects, betters for all the people the conditions, sanitary, social and individual, under which their daily life is carried on, and which contributes to ensure for each, even against his own will, his minimum allowance of leisure, cannot be rightfully classed as a police regulation, it would be difficult to imagine any law that could."

It will be observed that the validity of the statute was sustained without any reference to the religious character of the day which was set aside and without reliance upon any peculiar strain of the work prohibited. (See, also, *Commonwealth v. Has*, 122 Mass. 40, 42; *McGatrick v. Wason*, 4 Ohio St. 566; *Soon Hing v. Crowley*, 113 U. S. 703, 710; *Frolickstein v. Mobile*, 40 Ala. 725; *Ex parte Andrews*, 18 Cal. 678; *Scales v. State*, 47 Ark. 476, 482; *State v. Railroad*, 24 W. Va. 783; *State v. Amba*, 20 Mo. 214.)

The appellant especially relies on the case of *Lockner v. New York* (198 U. S. 45) as destroying the authority of these cases and as sustaining its contention that the present law is unconstitutional. In the attempt to adapt it to the exigencies of political discussion that case has become somewhat famous as the so-called "Baker's Case." It involved the constitutional validity of a statute passed by the legislature of this state which, amongst other things, limited the hours of labor in bakeries and confectionery establishments, with one immaterial exception, to ten hours in a day and sixty hours in a week. Contrary to what has often been said, the law was upheld by all of the courts of this state but was finally pronounced to be unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States by a bare majority.

While that statute of course was not entirely unlike the present one in its provisions and avowed purposes as a health measure, we think that it may be fairly and distinctly distinguished from the present one and that such distinction is entirely in accordance with what was written by Mr. Justice PECKHAM in behalf of the majority of the Supreme Court and serves to withdraw the present enactment from the effect of that decision as an adverse authority.

As will be observed, that law not only secured to the employees mentioned one day of rest in seven, like the present statute, but it also contained the added and substantial provision that no one of such employees should be allowed to work in excess of a certain number of hours during the other six

days. In that respect it went further and was more exacting than the present statute, and a careful perusal of the opinion shows that its condemnation was directed against this feature of the limitation of the hours of labor from day to day rather than against the doctrine that the legislature might properly allow periodical cessation from all labor by prescribing a day of rest. Repeatedly in one form and another the court states that there was nothing about the employment of baking which required that in the interest of public health and welfare, employer and employee should be prohibited from agreeing on hours of labor in excess of those fixed by the statute if they saw fit. Nowhere, as I read the opinion, is anything said which condemns the doctrine that occasionally a day of rest might be secured to employees if the legislature deemed it wise so to do, and in the absence of express declaration to that effect it would not be reasonable to believe that the court intended to overthrow everything that had been stated and decided by the courts of the various jurisdictions on that subject. Actually, as it seems to me, the decision indirectly at least approved what had been said by the Supreme Court itself in favor of such doctrine. Reference is made in the opinion without criticism or attempt at limitation to the case of *Petit v. Minnesota* (177 U. S. 164), which upheld a statute prohibiting all labor on Sunday excepting works of necessity or charity. It is true that Judge PECKHAM refers to it as upholding police legislation relating to the observance of Sunday. Whether this characterization of the case is entirely accurate or not, we find that the opinion in it fully reaffirmed what was decided in *Hennington v. Georgia* (163 U. S. 299), from the opinion in which latter case quotation has already been made showing that the statute there being considered was upheld as a valid exercise of police regulation in favor of periodical rest from labor and not at all as an enforcement of a religious observance of the Sabbath day.

We think, therefore, that the *Lochner* case wholly fails to subserve the purpose for which it has been selected by the appellant, and that as a matter of both reason and authority it was within the power of the legislature to provide for a day of rest as it did.

I now come to the consideration of special and subordinate features of the act which are attacked as unjustifiable and invalid. These in the statute as originally adopted are found in subdivisions 2 and 5, and in the definition of the word "factory." The first subdivision exempts from the application of the statute janitors, watchmen, employees whose duties include not more than three hours' work on Sunday in setting sponges in bakeries, caring for live animals, maintaining fires, making necessary repairs to boilers or machinery, superintendents or foremen in charge. The second subdivision provides that the industrial board may for definite periods except specific cases from the operation of the statute when necessary for "the preservation of property, life or health."

The definition of the word "factory" (as finally amended in 1914, L. 1914, ch. 512) has the effect of excepting employees in "power houses, generating plants, barns, storage houses, sheds and other structures owned or operated by a public service corporation, other than construction or repair shops subject to the jurisdiction of the public service commission under the public service commissions law."

I think that the exemptions of the employees thus expressly specified are based on such obvious reasons and grounds of classification and that the powers conferred on the industrial board are so limited in extent and so governed by rules prescribed in the statute itself that it was clearly within the powers of the legislature to enact as it did and that we need not spend any more time in the consideration of these provisions than to state that we see nothing objectionable in them from the constitutional standpoint of legislative power.

In the year 1914 this section was amended in two important respects. Subdivision 2 was amended and supplemented by adding an exemption from its benefits of "Employees, if the commissioner of labor in his discretion approves, engaged in the work of any industrial or manufacturing process necessarily continuous, in which no employee is permitted to work more than eight hours in any calendar day;" (L. 1914, ch. 396) also of "Employees in dairies, creameries, milk condensaries, milk powder factories, milk sugar factories, milk shipping stations, butter and cheese factories, ice cream manufacturing plants and milk bottling plants, where not more than seven persons are employed." (L. 1914, ch. 388.)

While these amendments were not adopted until after the occurrence of the violations involved in this action and are not, therefore, before us in it, they are a subject of consideration in the case of *Matter of Peach*, argued at the same term and to be decided at the same time as this case, and, therefore, for purposes of convenience and of continuity of discussion they will be considered in the present opinion.

The provision exempting employees of dairies, creameries, etc., numbering seven or less, seems to me to be based upon a perfectly reasonable classification and, therefore, within the legislative power. It is to be observed that all of these employments deal with perishable products consisting of milk or having milk as a basic element. It is apparent, therefore, that they could not be wholly suspended for twenty-four hours without either total destruction or serious impairment of their products, and that the only manner in which the statute could be complied with would be by laying off part of the employees from day to day. It is then quite probable that in a small establishment it would be more burdensome than in a large one, to lay off each employee one full day in seven. It is not difficult to perceive that it might impose a greater proportion of extra work on those who remained if no extra men were hired or a greater proportionate burden on the business if extra men were employed to take the places of those who were temporarily idle.

In addition I think that the legislature might consider the widely prevalent belief that in larger establishments there is necessarily lacking the same beneficial personal relationship between employer and employee which prevails in a smaller one, and that the demands and strain upon the employee in the former are apt to be greater, and that, therefore, there is greater need for oversight and regulation.

Taking into account these and perhaps other considerations we believe that the legislature was justified in making this classification. In determining whether it will enact such legislation as this the legislature must necessarily always consider the two elements of necessity for the legislation and of the burdens which its enactment will inflict upon those who are

subject to it. There must be a reasonable relation between the two, and frequently legislation has been condemned because the ends to be gained did not afford any adequate or proper justification for the interference and burdens which were imposed on individual rights.

So long as there is some real difference in the situation interests and capacity of different classes of citizens, this may be made the basis of legislative classification which has a real and reasonable relationship to the difference which thus exists. The wide discretion possessed by the state is not transgressed unless the classification is palpably arbitrary. We think there may be a real difference between the situation and labor of employees in large and small establishments of the kind covered by this exception and that, therefore, it was proper for the legislature to differentiate them. This being so the question where the line should be drawn largely rested in its discretion and that discretion seems to have been exercised in a manner naturally suggested by the relation between the number of employees and the days of the week. (*People ex rel. W. E. & C. Co. v. Metz*, 193 N. Y. 148, 165; *People v. Havnor*, 149 N. Y. 195, 205; *Connolly v. Union Sewer Pipe Co.*, 184 U. S. 540, 559; *Missouri v. Lewis*, 101 U. S. 22, 31; *Petit v. Minnesota*, 177 U. S. 164, 168; *St. Louis Consol. Coal Co. v. Illinois*, 185 U. S. 203.)

We do not think that this classification is at all subject to the condemnation which was visited upon the statute pertaining to stock yards in *Cotting v. Kansas City, S. Y. Co.* (183 U. S. 79). There the statute was manifestly aimed at one particular corporation and the attempt was made to base the classification upon mere extent of business, and between the classification and such feature there was no legitimate connection whatever.

The remaining provision of the statute which exempts "Employees, if the commissioner of labor in his discretion approves, engaged in the work of any industrial or manufacturing process necessarily continuous, in which no employee is permitted to work more than eight hours in any calendar day," presents greater difficulties. In fact, we are compelled to express the belief that it is unconstitutional because of the attempt which the legislature has made to delegate its powers to the commissioner of labor. The proposition is so well settled that we need not cite authorities in its support that the legislature cannot secure relief from its duties and responsibilities by a general delegation of legislative power to some one else. It seems to us that that is precisely and broadly what is here attempted. The provision as a whole means that certain employees shall be exempt if the commissioner of labor "in his discretion approves." (L. 1914, ch. 396).

The question whether it shall take effect in any and all cases is left wholly to his volition. Under its terms he has the power without check or guidance, so far as we can perceive, to veto the entire clause and decide that its benefits shall never be extended to any case although it comes within the precise terms of the statute, or to permit the exemption in one case and deny it in another precisely similar one. Of course, it is not to be assumed that the commissioner of labor would intentionally be arbitrary and unreasonable in the exercise of this power, but nevertheless the legislature has attempted to confer upon him the opportunity which would permit of these shortcomings and we are to judge of a statute by what is possible under it. In the absence of any guide it might very well happen that an administrative officer with the best of purposes would nevertheless be very fallible in the execution of them.

If we assume, as I think we may, that the legislature might have conferred upon an administrative board or official the duty to determine whether in each case the conditions actually existed upon which this exemption was based and to take effect, it is sufficient to say that nothing of that sort has been done. The enactment is absolutely unrelieved by any word of that kind.

This subject of the delegation of legislative powers under somewhat kindred conditions was last considered by this court in *Matter of Trustees of Village of Saratoga Springs v. Saratoga Gas, Electric Light & Power Co.* (191 N. Y. 123) wherein former Chief Judge CULLEN wrote. There was involved in that case the constitutionality of chapter 727, Laws of 1905, creating a commission to regulate the price to be charged for service by gas and electric light companies. After an elaborate review of authorities, it was held that fixing the maximum rates of carriers and public service corporations was a proper exercise of the police power of the state vested in the legislature, but that this power was not so inherently or exclusively legislative that the legislature might not, in the exercise of its plenary powers and in the absence of any express limitation by the Federal or State Constitution, delegate to and confer upon other branches of the state government the duty not only of executing a law enacted for the purpose of regulating rates but of determining its application to particular cases and the formulating of rules for its exercise. Full recognition, however, was given of the principle that conceding that the legislature might commit to an administrative board the power to fix a tariff of rates the statute must prescribe some standard by which action of the board should be governed, and it was held that this essential qualification was observed in the statute in question by providing that the rates to be fixed by the board must be "within the limits prescribed by law," which required that they must be "reasonable" and not arbitrary and that this was a sufficient standard.

This particular provision is not immediately involved in the cases before us and it is not so connected with the general scope and purpose of the legislation that its imperfections totally destroy the latter. As has been stated, it was adopted as an amendment, wherefrom the conclusion quite irresistibly flows that the original statute may stand even though this provision falls as invalid. We are bound to believe, however, that the legislature thought it wise as a matter of fairness and public policy, that the requirements of the main statute which might at times be somewhat burdensome, should be modified by some such limitation as this, and, therefore, we have thought it our duty to call to the attention of that body, while it is in session, the doubts which have arisen in our minds, in order that the subject may receive such consideration as seems appropriate.

The order appealed from should be affirmed.

WILLARD BARTLETT, Ch. J., CHASE, COLLIN, HOGAN, MILLER and CARDOZO, JJ., concur. *People v. Klinck Packing Co.*, 214 N. Y. 121.

Opinions sustaining the constitutionality of section 8-a had previously been rendered in another case which was argued in the Supreme Court and in the Appellate Division. In view of the Court of Appeals decision above, it does not seem worth while to review these decisions here. In the Appellate Division the case was *People ex rel. Deuterman v. Doyle*, 164 App. Div. 795.

NIGHT WORK OF WOMEN—LAW FORBIDDING HELD CONSTITUTIONAL

In June, 1907, the Court of Appeals unanimously held unconstitutional that portion of section 77 of the Labor Law, so far as women over 21 were concerned, which, as it stood at that time, forbade "any female" to work in a factory before 6 A. M. or after 9 P. M.* The court based its adverse decision on the ground that the act, being discriminative against adult females and not being a health measure, was not a valid exercise of the police power. As a result of this decision, no attempt was thereafter made to enforce the statute so far as women over 21 years of age were concerned. By chapter 83, Laws of 1913, a new section, 93-b, was added to the Labor Law, which reads as follows:

In order to protect the health and morals of females employed in factories by providing an adequate period of rest at night, no woman shall be employed or permitted to work in any factory in this State before six o'clock in the morning or after ten o'clock in the evening of any day.

By incorporating a statement in the statute that it was specifically designed as a measure for the protection of health and morals, and in view of the larger body of knowledge which had become available concerning the necessity for the prohibition of night work, together with the changed attitude of judicial opinion generally towards restrictive legislation upon the labor of women, it was hoped that the courts would sustain the measure.

On March 26, 1915, the statute was unanimously sustained by the Court of Appeals (Justice Collin not voting) in an action which had been instituted as a test case in the Court of Special Sessions in New York City. The fact alleged, that defendant had a woman over 21 years of age working in his plant after 10 P. M., was undisputed. Defendant was convicted but sentence was suspended by the court on the ground that the law was violative of the due process clause in the State and Federal Constitutions. On appeal, the Appellate Division, First Department, in July, 1914, by a vote of three to two reversed the lower court and held the

* *People v. Williams*, 189 N. Y. 131. Decision in full reported in Bulletin, June, 1907, p. 177. Decision of Appellate Division in same case in Bulletin, December, 1906, p. 478 and decision of Court of Special Sessions in Bulletin, September, 1906, p. 386.

statute to be constitutional. (*People v. Charles Schweinler Press*, 163 App. Div. 620.) It is to be noted, however, that the two judges who dissented did so solely upon the authority of the Court of Appeals in the *Williams* case. In the opinion of Presiding Judge Ingraham with which Judge Laughlin concurred, and the separate opinion of Judge Hotchkiss with which Judge Laughlin also concurred, it was pointed out that the decision of the Court of Appeals in the *Williams* case was not controlling in view of the fuller knowledge now available as to the effects of night work upon women, and also in view of the opinion rendered by the United States Supreme Court in the case of *Muller v. Oregon* sustaining the validity of a ten-hour law for women workers.

The statute was sustained in the Court of Appeals on the broad general ground that it is "a police regulation in the interest of public health and the general welfare of the people of the State." Differentiation of the present case from the *Williams* case was made, as will be noted in the text of the opinion which is here reproduced in full, on the ground that the earlier statute was not clearly a health measure as is the present one. Moreover, said the court, very few of the facts, showing the injurious effects of night work, were developed in the argument upon the earlier case. The increasing belief in recent years as to the harmful results of night work upon women, as evidenced by the laws enacted prohibiting such work in our own and in European countries and especially the report of the factory investigating commission in this State, was held to have justified the Legislature in the enactment of the statute.

Following is the text of the opinion by Justice Hiscock:

This appeal presents for consideration a question of the constitutionality of certain industrial legislation, so called.

It is undisputed that the appellant caused or permitted a married woman to work in a factory operated by it between the hours of ten o'clock in the evening and six o'clock in the morning, and thereby violated the provisions of the act above quoted, and became subject to the punishment duly prescribed for such violation. It challenges, however, the legality of its conviction for the reason as claimed that said act unduly and unjustifiably interferes with the right of an adult woman to contract for her own labor, and thus violates various provisions of the Constitution both of the State and of the United States, which in effect provide that no one shall be deprived of life, liberty or property except by due process of law, and that no unjust discrimination

shall be made between different classes of citizens by denial of the equal protection of law.

The answer to this challenge is that night work in factories as contrasted with day labor substantially affects and impairs the physical condition of women and prevents them from discharging in a healthful and satisfactory manner the peculiar functions which have been imposed upon them by nature, and that, therefore, it was within the power of the legislature to enact the statute as a police regulation tending to protect the well-being of a large class of citizens and promote the public welfare.

We are, therefore, presented with the issue whether it can be said that night work by women in factories is so generally and substantially injurious to their health that the legislature was justified by public considerations in preventing the evil by forbidding the cause. In the determination of this question it will be well first to summarize some of the facts and reasons which induced the legislation, and, second, to test the sufficiency of these as a basis for the statute by certain principles of law applicable to such a case.

There are certain fundamental facts involved in the decision of the question which are beyond any dispute. The statute forbids night work simply in factories. We know as a matter of common observation that such labor is generally performed indoors and that under average conditions and surroundings existing in factories, even when performed in the daytime, it is ordinarily arduous and exacting.

Impairment caused by exhaustion or even ordinary weariness must be repaired by normal and refreshing sleep and rest if health and efficiency are to be preserved. The natural and common order of work and rest is that the former shall be for the most part performed during the hours of day and the latter enjoyed during the night. Habitual and continuous work by night is at variance with this order.

Protection of the health of women is a subject of special concern to the state. However confident a great number of people may be that in many spheres of activity, including that of the administration of government, woman is the full equal of man, no one doubts that as regards bodily strength and endurance she is inferior and that her health in the field of physical labor must be specially guarded by the state if it is to be preserved and if she is to continue successfully and healthfully to discharge those peculiar duties which nature has imposed upon her. This proposition is fully recognized and stated in *Muller v. Oregon* (208 U. S. 412, 421) where it was said: "That woman's physical structure and the performance of maternal functions place her at a disadvantage in the struggle for subsistence is obvious. This is especially true when the burdens of motherhood are upon her. Even when they are not, by abundant testimony of the medical fraternity continuance for a long time on her feet at work, repeating this from day to day, tends to injurious effects upon the body, and as healthy mothers are essential to vigorous offspring, the physical well-being of woman becomes an object of public interest and care in order to preserve the strength and vigor of the race. * * * Differentiated by these matters from the other sex, she is properly placed in a class by herself, and legislation designed for her protection may be sustained, even when like legislation is not necessary for men and could not be sustained."

And if any further brief evidence of the truth of the proposition were necessary it would be found in the many statutes which have been adopted in this

state without question of their constitutionality particularly designed to protect and preserve the health of women when engaged in various kinds of physical labor.

Moved in part it may be by such general and underlying considerations as these, under and in accordance with two statutes adopted by our legislature in 1911 and 1912 (Laws of 1911, chapter 501; Laws of 1912, chapter 21), there was appointed in the latter year a factory investigating commission. This commission considered this subject of night work by women in factories and in 1913 made a report to the legislature, recommending that there be passed a law now before us prohibiting it. It reported that such prohibition was essential to protect and preserve the health and to some extent the morals of women. It stated: "The chief danger of health from night work is * * * due to the inevitable lack of sleep and sunlight. Recuperation from fatigue takes place fully only in sleep, and best, in sleep at night. Hence, night work is, in a word, against nature. When exhausting factory work fills the night, and household work most of the day, health must inevitably be sacrificed. This injury to health is all the greater, because sleep lost at night by working women is never fully made up by day. For, in the first place, sleep in the day time is not equal in recuperative power to sleep at night. * * * Moreover, quiet and privacy for sleep by day is almost impossible to secure. Upon returning home in the middle of the night or at dawn the workers can snatch at most only a few hours' rest."

While it is impossible to review at length this report and recommendation and the foundations therefor, it may briefly and generally be stated that it was based upon and supported by quite an extensive investigation by the commission of actual factory conditions in this state where women performed night work, by many opinions of medical and other experts, and examination of other industrial investigations and legislation adopted in other jurisdictions in obedience we must assume to public opinion, forbidding such night work. It was also supported, whether expressly so stated or not, by the general considerations first above set forth. Amongst other things in the report to which special reference may be made, it appeared that in 1906 there assembled in Switzerland representatives of fourteen European governments who signed an international convention for the prohibition of industrial work at night by women, and that prior to 1912 all of the powers represented except one had ratified the convention, and that in many cases such legislation provided for a longer period of rest at night than that recommended by the international agreement. It also appears now by the briefs submitted to us, whether that was stated in the report or not, that nine of the United States had passed legislation prohibiting such night work by women.

Thus at the time when this statute was adopted there was before the legislature the report of a commission created by it to consider and report on this subject, based on natural laws and on actual investigation, a large volume of expert and medical opinion and a large number of statutes adopted in various jurisdictions, all of which tended to show a careful and long-continued study and examination of the subject of night work by women, and as a result of such study and examination a widespread belief that such work was so injurious to their health that it ought to be prohibited both for their own sakes and for the sake of the offspring whom they might bear.

We then come to the query whether such facts, evidence and information furnished a sufficient reason for action by the legislature and justified the statute which was adopted, and I think the answer must be in the affirmative.

In the decision by the legislature whether it should adopt such legislation, and in the determination by us whether the legislature was justified in adopting it, it was and we are entitled to take into account the report made by the commission, such facts tending to support it as were matters of common knowledge, and the widespread and long-continued belief evidenced by statutes and in other manners that night work by women in such a place as a factory is so injurious that grave dangers therefrom are to be apprehended.

In *Muller v. Oregon* (*supra*) it was said: "Constitutional questions, it is true, are not settled by even a consensus of present public opinion, for it is the peculiar value of a written constitution that it places in unchanging form limitations upon legislative action, and thus gives a permanence and stability to popular government which otherwise would be lacking. At the same time, when a question of fact is debated and debatable, and the extent to which a special constitutional limitation goes is affected by the truth in respect to that fact, a widespread and long-continued belief concerning it is worthy of consideration. We take judicial cognizance of all matters of general knowledge." (p. 420.)

In *Matter of Viemeister* (179 N. Y. 235, 240), which considered the constitutionality of a statute passed in the exercise of the police power of the state concerning vaccination, it was said: "A common belief, like common knowledge, does not require evidence to establish its existence, but may be acted upon without proof by the legislature and the courts. While the power to take judicial notice is to be exercised with caution and due care taken to see that the subject comes within the limits of common knowledge, still, when according to the memory and conscience of the judge, instructed by recourse to such sources of information as he deems trustworthy, the matter is clearly within those limits, the power may be exercised by treating the fact as proved without allegation or proof."

And again it was written in *Brown v. Piper* (91 U. S. 37, 42) that "Courts will take notice of whatever is generally known within the limits of their jurisdiction."

The knowledge and information before the legislature which it was thus entitled to consider presented to it a subject of general interest and public concern which justified consideration and legislation. It warranted the belief that night work by women in factories is generally, substantially and especially detrimental to their health, and surely it is a matter of vital importance to the state that the health of thousands of women working in factories should be protected and safeguarded from any drain which can reasonably be avoided. This not only for their own sakes but, as is and ought to be constantly and legitimately emphasized, for the sake of the children whom a great majority of them will be called on to bear and who will almost inevitably display in their deficiencies the unfortunate inheritance conferred upon them by physically broken down mothers.

The legislature was justified in preventing any such evils as those which were outlined, both real and fairly to be anticipated, by any legislation which reasonably tended to prevent them, and it had a wide discretion in formulating

the means which it would adopt to this end. (*People ex rel. Nechamcus v. Warden, etc.*, 144 N. Y. 529, 535; *People v. Ewer*, 141 N. Y. 129.)

It was a sufficient basis in that respect for action if only there were reasonable grounds for belief that such labor was thus injurious, even though there was an "earnest conflict of serious opinion" on the subject. (*Holden v. Hardy*, 169 U. S. 366, 395; *Erie Railroad Co. v. New York*, 233 U. S. 671, 699.)

The only question then left is the one whether the legislature was justified in going so far as to prohibit night labor in factories between the hours named by it as a means of promoting the public welfare by averting the actual or apprehended misfortune of broken health of working women. There are well-established general rules by which to test this question.

In considering legislation adopted for such a purpose we must start out with the presumption that it is constitutional and valid. (*People ex rel. Kemmler v. Dursion*, 119 N. Y. 569, 577.) If the statute upon its face appears to be reasonable and just and appropriate, and we can fairly believe that its natural consequences will be in the direction of betterment of public health and welfare, and, therefore, that it is one which the state for its protection and advantage may enact and enforce, it will be the duty of the courts to pronounce it constitutional even though they should doubt its wisdom. (*People v. Klinck Packing Co.*, 214 N. Y. 121; *Holden v. Hardy*, 169 U. S. 366, 395.) Or, to state the rule in converse form, before we can pronounce such a statute as that now before us unconstitutional we must be able to see either that there is no real, substantial evil of public interest to be guarded against or that there is no reasonable relation between the evil and the purported cure or prevention offered by the statute. (*Booth v. Illinois*, 184 U. S. 425; *Chicago, B. & Q. R. R. Co. v. McGuire*, 219 U. S. 549.)

It is not a basis for a constitutional objection to a statute like this generally prohibiting the labor of women between certain hours that in exceptional cases it may prevent employment of some women for a short time between those hours under such conditions as would be productive of no substantial harm. A legislature must legislate in general terms, and its mandates are not constitutionally vulnerable because having power to act concerning a certain subject and to legislate in terms reasonably calculated to accomplish the general purpose within the scope of its authority, it covers and prohibits some isolated transaction which by itself would be harmless and unobjectionable. (*Purity Extract & Tonic Co. v. Lynch*, 226 U. S. 192; *People ex rel. Hill v. Hesterberg*, 184 N. Y. 126, 131; *Otis v. Parker*, 187 U. S. 606.)

Neither is it an effective objection to a statute if some of those who will be protected by its provisions oppose such protection, for the state has such an interest in the welfare of its citizens that it may if necessary protect them against even their own indifference, error or recklessness. (*Holden v. Hardy*, 169 U. S. 366; *Hennington v. Georgia*, 163 U. S. 299.) Nor if some cases which might have been included are omitted, for police legislation may rest on narrow distinctions. (*Keokee Cons. Coke Co. v. Taylor*, 234 U. S. 224; *German Alliance Ins. Co. v. Kansas*, 233 U. S. 389.)

Tested and fortified by these rules, we cannot and ought not to say that the legislature did not act within the wide powers of discretion and judgment possessed by it in adopting the prohibition which it did as a means of preventing the evils with which it was justified in believing the state to be threatened as the result of such night work by women.

There can be no doubt that the means adopted tended to prevent the apprehended danger. The only chance for debate would be whether the prohibition is so wide and so universal that it can be said that it is so out of proportion to the benefits sought that it is burdensome and unreasonable to a degree which transcends the discretion of the legislature. We feel sure this cannot be said. What is reasonable and appropriate in such a matter must be largely decided by prevailing opinion and judgment, and by reference to what has been and is being done with approval by this and other states and countries in the same and similar matters, and, as has been pointed out, there is no lack of support in such respects for the present enactment. If it is proper, as it certainly has been held to be both by widely held public opinion and by the decisions of the Supreme Court of the land, to protect the health of woman by restricting the hours during which she may labor in certain pursuits, it cannot be said as a matter of constitutional law that it is illogical and improper for the legislature to take the further step, which it now has taken, and say that those hours of labor must not be performed at times and under conditions which as a matter of general experience tend generally and substantially to break down the health of the laborer. It requires no very great exercise of judgment and discretion to justify this additional forward step in protective regulation, and it seems to us to be within the power possessed by the legislature. Of course we are well aware that the process of justifying a new step by the fact that it marks but a short advance over the last preceding one if continued long enough may lead to extremes which cannot be approved. But while we may appreciate that possibility, we only have before us now the specific advance taken by this particular statute, and as we have indicated we think that it is not only not condemned by the test of all the facts and principles of law which are applicable, but is supported and sustained by them.

Various other grounds have been urged upon our attention as ones upon which the constitutionality of the statute might rest. They have not been overlooked, but it is deemed unnecessary to consider them in view of our conclusion in respect of the question which has been discussed.

Therefore, we conclude the statute is constitutional as a police regulation in the interest of public health and the general welfare of the people of the state.

In reaching the conclusion above set forth we have not overlooked or failed to consider the forcibly expressed argument of the appellant that we have been passing through days when many people were prodigal in their generous willingness to devise statutory cures for other people who neither demanded, desired or needed them, and that this statute in its universal application to all factories will inflict unnecessary hardships on a great many women who neither ask nor require its provisions by depriving them of an opportunity to earn a livelihood by perfectly healthful labor although performed during some of the hours of the night. There may or may not be force in some of these arguments. They are of the kind which involve questions of discretion, judgment and public policy and must be addressed to the legislature. To put the proposition in a little different way than it is ordinarily stated the question before us is really whether the facts and considerations before and within the knowledge, actual and theoretical, of the legislature, gave them jurisdiction to decide that night work in factories generally was or might be so injurious to the health of women engaged therein that it should be

prohibited in the interest of public health and welfare. If, as we have held to be the case, such facts and information did give it jurisdiction to act, the selection of the method and extent of its action was largely within its discretion and not to be reviewed by us. If it be the actual case that this law as a matter of fact does bear too severely on certain classes of night-working women, the legislature ought to be open to argument in favor of appropriate modifications of and exceptions to the present statute such as they have made in the case of other industrial statutes. (*People v. Klinck Packing Co.*, 214 N. Y. 121.) At any rate, it ought not to be expected that this court will seek to offset the errors in judgment of the legislature, if any there be, in the case of such legislation by straining to overcome the presumption of validity which attaches to such a measure when it comes from the hands of the lawmaking body and by affixing the stamp of unconstitutionality unless it is clearly called for.

Lastly, it is urged that whatever might be our original views concerning this statute, our decision in *People v. Williams* (189 N. Y. 131) is an adjudication which ought to bind us to the conclusion that it is unconstitutional. While it may be that this argument is not without an apparent and superficial foundation and ought to be fairly met, I think that a full consideration of the *Williams* case and of the present one will show that they may be really and substantially differentiated and that we should not be and are not committed by what was said and decided in the former to the view that the legislature had no power to adopt the present statute.

The statute under consideration in the *Williams* case, like the present one, prohibited night work by women in factories, and while its provisions were somewhat more drastic than those of the present one, it may be conceded that these differences were of details and would not serve to distinguish that statute from the present one in respect of its constitutionality. But the facts on which the former statute might rest as a health regulation and the arguments made to us in behalf of its constitutionality were far different than those in the present case.

That statute bore on its face no clear evidence that it was passed for the purpose of protecting the health and welfare of women working in factories, and while of course the presence or absence of such a label would not be controlling in determining the purposes and validity of the statute, it still was in that case an incident of some importance as leading to the conclusions finally expressed by Judge GRAY and adopted by the court as appears by the quotations from his opinion hereafter made.

While theoretically we may have been able to take judicial notice of some of the facts and of some of the legislation now called to our attention as sustaining the belief and opinion that night work in factories is widely and substantially injurious to the health of women, actually very few of these facts were called to our attention, and the argument to uphold the law on that ground was brief and inconsequential.

Especially and necessarily was there lacking evidence of the extent to which during the intervening years the opinion and belief have spread and strengthened that such night work is injurious to women; of the laws, as indicating such belief, since adopted by several of our own states and by large European countries, and the report made to the legislature by its own agency,

the factory investigating commission, based on investigation of actual conditions and study of scientific and medical opinion that night work by women in factories is generally injurious and ought to be prohibited.

The failure adequately to fortify and press upon our attention the constitutionality of the former law as a health and police measure and to sustain its constitutionality by reference to proper facts and circumstances is sufficiently evidenced by what was said by Judge GRAY: "I find nothing in the language of the section which suggests the purpose of promoting health, except as it might be inferred that for a woman to work during the forbidden hours of night would be unhealthful. If the inhibition of the section in question had been framed to prevent the ten hours of work from being performed at night, or to prolong them beyond nine o'clock in the evening, it might, more readily, be appreciated that the health of women was the matter of legislative concern. That is not the effect, nor the sense, of the provision of the section with which, alone, we are dealing. * * * If this enactment is to be sustained, then an adult woman, although a citizen and entitled as such to all the rights of citizenship under our laws, may not be employed * * * in any factory for any period of time * * * if it is within the prohibited hours, and this, too, without any regard to the healthfulness of the employment." (p. 134.)

So, as it seems to me, in view of the incomplete manner in which the important question underlying this statute—the danger to women of night work in factories—was presented to us in the *Williams* case, we ought not to regard its decision as any bar to a consideration of the present statute in the light of all the facts and arguments now presented to us and many of which are in addition to those formerly presented, not only as a matter of mere presentation, but because they have been developed by study and investigation during the years which have intervened since the *Williams* decision was made. There is no reason why we should be reluctant to give effect to new and additional knowledge upon such a subject as this even if it did lead us to take a different view of such a vastly important question as that of public health or disease than formerly prevailed. Particularly do I feel that we should give serious consideration and great weight to the fact that the present legislation is based upon and sustained by an investigation by the legislature deliberately and carefully made through an agency of its own creation, the present factory investigating commission.

I, therefore, think that the order appealed from should be affirmed.

CHASE, HOGAN, MILLER and CARDOZO, JJ., concur; WILLARD BARTLETT, Ch. J., concurs in the result and in that part of the opinion which discusses the *Williams* case; COLLIN, J., not voting. *People v. Charles Schweinler Press*, 214 N. Y. 395.

RAILROAD TELEGRAPHERS' EIGHT-HOUR LAW HELD UNCONSTITUTIONAL

Section 8 of the Labor Law (originally 7-a as enacted in 1907) restricts the hours of work of railroad telegraphers to eight per day, the statute having gone into effect on October 1, 1907. The section provides for enforcement by "an action in the name of the State of New York," and action to be instituted "in any court in the state having appropriate jurisdiction." In 1908, the Attorney-General brought an action in the Supreme Court against the Erie Railroad Company for violation of the statute in having kept an operator on duty in Rockland county more than eight hours on November 1, 1907. The company attacked the constitutionality of the act, alleging, among other grounds, that the Federal "Hours of Service" act, approved March 4, 1907, to go into effect one year later, which permitted a nine-hour day for telegraph operators, must be regarded as having exclusive jurisdiction. A jury trial was waived and the case was tried by the court, which upheld the constitutionality of the act and ordered judgment against the railroad company. On appeal, the Appellate Division, Second Department, in an opinion by Justice Miller, reversed the Supreme Court and held the act to be unconstitutional, not because the act was in itself beyond the police power of the State, but on the ground that, Congress having declared its purpose to enter this field prior to the passage of the New York act, the State was debarred from the right to legislate on that subject.* The Court of Appeals, however, unanimously reversed the Appellate Division and held the act to be constitutional.† The court held that the New York act which established an eight-hour limit for such workers did not conflict with but "simply supplemented" the Federal law. Further, the court held that, even if there should be a conflict between the Federal and State legislation after the former became operative, the New York act "would be controlling during the period elapsing between the date of the enactment of the Federal statute

* *People v. Erie R. R. Co.*, 135 App. Div. 767. The opinion was reproduced in full in the *Bulletin* for March, 1910, p. 87.

† *People v. Erie R. R. Co.*, 198 N. Y. 369. The opinion was reproduced in full in the *Bulletin* for June, 1910, p. 216.

and the date when it took effect." The Federal act, as above stated, took effect March 4, 1908, while the offense alleged was committed November 1, 1907.

On May 25, 1914, the United States Supreme Court rendered an unanimous decision denying the constitutionality of the act. In the opinion, delivered by Justice McKenna, reproduced in full below, it will be noted that the court in speaking of the claim that the New York act "merely supplemented" the Federal act said of the latter: "It admits of no supplement; it is the prescribed measure of what is necessary and sufficient for the public safety and of the cost and burden which the railroad must endure to secure it." The court was careful, however, not to pass upon the question whether the act was a valid exercise of the reserved power of the State over corporate charters, saying on this point:

* * * We may pass it without further comment, not considering whether it is competent for a State, through its power to alter or repeal the charter of railroads incorporated under its laws, to displace or share the jurisdiction of Congress over interstate commerce.

Following is the full text of the opinion:

Action for penalty brought by the people of the State of New York against defendant in error, herein called the railroad company, for an alleged violation of the Labor Law of the State entitled "An Act in relation to labor, constituting chapter thirty-two of the General Laws," as amended by chapter 627 of the Laws of 1907.

It is alleged that at the times hereinafter mentioned the railroad company was a corporation under the laws of the State of New York and was and is operating a line of railroad in the State of New York, in Rockland County and other counties, extending from Piermont to Dunkirk, both in that State.

The following facts are also alleged: The railroad company, in violation of § 7-a of the Labor Law, required and permitted one David Henion, a telegraph operator, to be on duty more than eight hours, that is, from seven o'clock A. M. to seven o'clock P. M., on the first day of November, 1907, in the railroad company's tower at Sterlington, in the County of Rockland, New York, there being no extraordinary emergency caused by accident, fire, flood or danger to life or property.

His duty was to space trains by the use of the telegraph under what is known and termed the "block system" and to report trains to another office or offices and to train dispatchers, whose duties pertain to the movement of cars, engines and trains on the company's railroad, by the use of the telegraph.

There passed over the tracks of the railroad company on the day named more than eight regular passenger trains each way.

Judgment is prayed in the sum of \$100.

The answer of the railroad company admits its incorporation and that it is operating a railroad as alleged, but alleges that its road extends from Jersey

City, New Jersey, to Suffern, New York, and from Salamanca, New York, to Marion, State of Ohio, and elsewhere; passing through New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, and that at all times mentioned in the complaint it was and is now engaged in interstate commerce and the transportation of persons, goods and merchandise by railroad from one State of the United States to other States of the United States, and to foreign countries.

It admits that the company required and permitted Henion to work as charged, but alleges that the cars, engines and trains that he was engaged in spacing and reporting were engaged in interstate commerce.

That the Labor Law of the State violates the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States, as applied to Henion and other employes in the same class of work, in that it deprives both the railroad company and Henion of the liberty of contract and of property without due process of law and of the equal protection of the laws.

The answer also set up in defense the Federal "Hours of Service" act, approved March 4, 1907, in force one year after its passage (34 Stat. 1415, c. 2939), entitled "An Act to promote the safety of employes and travelers upon railroads by limiting the hours of service of employes thereon."

The law, among other things, authorizes the employment of employes such as Henion was, for nine hours in twenty-four hour periods when employed night and day and for thirteen hours when employed only during the daytime, and, in case of extraordinary emergency, to be on duty for four additional hours in such period on not exceeding three days in any week.

The answer also alleges that the jurisdiction of Congress is exclusive, and that the Labor Law of 1907 is in excess of the power of the legislature of the State of New York and unconstitutional and void, in that it is an attempt to regulate commerce between the States.

A jury was waived and the case tried by the court, which found the facts as alleged in the complaint and that upon the trains which passed the tower at Sterlington there "were passengers whose journey commenced and ended in the State of New York and did not extend into any other State, and some of said trains carrying passengers and property from one point to another in the State of New York."

As a conclusion of law the court found that the railroad company violated the law, had incurred a penalty of \$100 by so doing, and that § 7-a of the law "is valid and its provisions do not violate and are not in conflict with the Constitution of the United States or the constitution of the State of New York."

Upon the request of the railroad company the court also found the facts of the interstate character of the railroad as alleged in the answer and that Henion was employed as alleged, and found a number of other facts concerning the manner of operating the "block system" and the duties of Henion. There were also findings relative to the Labor Law, the Penal Law, so called, and the act of Congress of March 4, 1907. The findings only serve to emphasize the defenses of the company and need not be set out at length.

The court also made the following findings:

"That at all times mentioned in the complaint or hereinafter mentioned, the defendant was, and now is, engaged in interstate commerce, and the transportation of persons, goods and merchandise by railroad from one State of the United States to other States of the United States.

"On that day [the day Henion was employed] there were fourteen eastbound and twelve westbound passenger trains, and twelve eastbound and fifteen westbound freight trains, which passed the Sterlington tower during said twelve hours.

"On November 1st, 1907, a majority of the trains which the said David Henion was engaged in spacing and reporting were engaged in interstate commerce, or in the transportation of passengers, persons, or property from one State to another."

The court refused to find — "That on November 1, 1907, said David Henion in the performance of his duties was an employé of the defendant engaged in interstate commerce."

The court further found that the effect of the Labor Law "was materially to increase the cost to the Erie Railroad Company of operating the 'Block System.'"

Judgment was entered for the penalty sued for. It was reversed by the Appellate Division, and a new trial granted, the court deciding that the jurisdiction of the subject-matter was exclusively in Congress and was exercised by the Hours of Service Law of March 4, 1907.

The Court of Appeals reversed the action of the Appellate Division and affirmed the judgment of the trial court. The Court of Appeals rested its decision on three propositions: (1) The Labor Law of the State was a legal exercise of the police power of the State. (2) There was no conflict between it and the act of Congress of March 4, 1907. "The State," the court said (198 N. Y., p. 381) "has simply supplemented the action of the Federal authorities. It is the same as if Congress had enacted that the classes of employes named might be employed for nine hours or less, and the State had then fixed the lesser number, which was left open by the Federal statute. The form of the latter fixed the outside limit, but not expressly legalizing employment up to that limit, fairly seems to have invited and to have left the subject open for supplemental state legislation if necessary." (3) A statute does not become controlling until it actually becomes operative and that therefore, even if it should be decided that there was a conflict between the Federal and the state legislation after the former became effective, as the act of Congress did not take effect until March 4, 1908, in the meantime the state law was in operation.

The propositions decided by the Court of Appeals express the contentions made here by defendant in error and they are attempted to be supported by a citation of a number of cases in which this court has sustained legislation by the States more or less affecting interstate commerce. A review of them is unnecessary. Whatever difficulty may otherwise have been in the questions presented by the record have been met and overcome by decisions more apposite than the cited cases. The relative supremacy of the state and National power over interstate commerce need not be commented upon. Where there is conflict the state legislation must give way. Indeed, when Congress acts in such a way as to manifest its purpose to exercise its constitutional authority the regulating power of the State ceases to exist. *Adams Express Co. v. Croninger*, 226 U. S. 491, and cases cited. Also *Chicago, R. I. & Pac. Ry. Co. v. Hardwick Elevator Co.*, 226 U. S. 426; *Chicago, Ind. & L. Ry. Co. v. Hackett*, 228 U. S. 559; *McDermott v. Wisconsin*, 228 U. S. 115; *Minnesota Rate Cases*, 230 U. S. 352; *Taylor v. Taylor*, 232 U. S. 363.

This is the general principle. It was given application to an instance like that in the case at bar in *Northern Pacific Ry. v. Washington*, 222 U. S. 370. The case arose upon an asserted conflict between the Hours of Service Law of March 4, 1907, the one involved here, and a law of the State of Washington which also regulated the hours of railway employés. The latter became effective June 12, 1907, that is, before the time the Federal Hours of Service Law was in force but after its enactment. The state act resembled the Federal act, and prohibited the consecutive hours of service which had taken place on the Northern Pacific Railroad and on account of which the action was brought by the Attorney General of the State against the company for the penalties prescribed for violation of the act. The railroad company admitted the facts but denied liability under the act, asserting that its train was an interstate train and was not subject to the control of the State because within the exclusive control of Congress on that subject. The trial court granted a motion for judgment on the pleadings, which was affirmed by the Supreme Court of the State. That court held that the train was an interstate train and conceded that Congress might prescribe the number of consecutive hours an employé of a carrier so engaged should be required to remain on duty; and when it so legislated upon the subject, its act superseded any and all state legislation on that particular subject. But the court held that the act of Congress did not apply because of its provision that it should not take effect until one year after its passage and until such time it should be treated as not existing.

We reversed the judgment on the ground that the view expressed was not "compatible with the paramount power of Congress over interstate commerce," and we considered it elementary that the police power of the State could only exist from the silence of Congress upon the subject and ceased when Congress acted or manifested its purpose to call into play its exclusive power. It was further said that the mere fact of the enactment of the act of March 4, 1907, was a manifestation of the will of Congress to bring the subject within its control, and to reason that because Congress chose to make its prohibitions take effect only after a year it was intended to leave the subject to state power was to cause the act of Congress to destroy itself. There was no conceivable reason, it was said, for postponing the prohibitions if it was contemplated that the state law should apply in the meantime. The reason for the postponement, it was pointed out, was to enable the railroads to meet the new conditions.

The reasoning of the opinion and the decision oppose the contention of defendant in error and of the Court of Appeals, that the state law and the Federal law can stand together, because, as expressed by the Court of Appeals, "the State has simply supplemented the action of the Federal authorities," and, on account of special conditions prevailing within its limits, has raised the limit of safety; and the form of the Federal statute, although "not expressly legalizing employment up to that limit, fairly seems to have invited and to have left the subject open for supplemental state legislation if necessary."

We realize the strength of these observations, but they put out of view, we think, the ground of decision of the cases, and, indeed, the necessary condition of the supremacy of the congressional power. It is not that there may be

division of the field of regulation, but an exclusive occupation of it when Congress manifests a purpose to enter it.

Regulation is not intended to be a mere wanton exercise of power. It is a restriction upon the management of the railroads. It is induced by the public interest or safety, and the "Hours of Service" law of March 4, 1907, is the judgment of Congress of the extent of the restriction necessary. It admits of no supplement; it is the prescribed measure of what is necessary and sufficient for the public safety and of the cost and burden which the railroad must endure to secure it.

Defendant in error attempts to distinguish *Northern Pacific Railroad Co. v. Washington*, *supra*, on the ground that the State was dealing with a corporation organized under the laws of another State, and, the State of Washington had no power to alter or repeal its charter. This power, it is contended, the State of New York has over the Erie Railroad and exercised the power in the law under review, and that the Court of Appeals has so decided. It is asserted besides, that Henion was not engaged in interstate commerce. These assertions are not justified. The Court of Appeals did not decide that the Labor Law constituted an alteration or repeal of the charter of the company. The learned judge who delivered the opinion of the court expressed such to be his view, saying (p. 376) that "if the statute failed as a valid exercise of the police power, personally" he was "not doubtful that under its reserved control over corporations the legislature might pass such an act in regulation of the performance of the business for which a railroad was organized."

It is clear that the learned judge did not express the views of the court. We have no doubt that if the court entertained such view it would have been declared. It would have been a direct and, from the standpoint of the State, an adequate, solution of the questions involved, and would have made unnecessary the elaborate consideration of the extent of the police power of the State and its coincident exercise and adjustment with congressional power of regulation. The contention of defendant in error, therefore, has not the foundation asserted for it, and we may pass it without further comment, not considering whether it is competent for a State, through its power to alter or repeal the charter of railroads incorporated under its laws, to displace or share the jurisdiction of Congress over interstate commerce.

The assertion that Henion was not engaged in interstate commerce is also without foundation and is besides precluded by the opinion of the Court of Appeals. The interstate character of the business was recognized by the court and the law considered in view of such recognition. The court said (p. 376) "that the Labor Law purports and attempts indiscriminately and inseparably, to regulate the hours of the classes of employes designated whether engaged in interstate or local traffic, and that, therefore, its validity must be tested by the power of the legislature over the former."

The trial court, it is true, undertook to make a distinction between the interstate business of the railroad and Henion's duties, but, in view of the cases which we have cited and of the decision of the Appellate Division and of the Court of Appeals, the distinction is untenable. *Balt. & Ohio R. R. Co. v. Interstate Commerce Commission*, 221 U. S. 612; *Second Employers' Liability Cases*, 223 U. S. 1.

Judgment reversed and cause remanded for further proceedings not inconsistent with this opinion.

Erie R. R. Co. v. New York, 233 U. S. 671.

RAILROAD TELEGRAPHERS' MONTHLY REST-DAYS LAW HELD UNCONSTITUTIONAL

Section 8 of the Labor Law, as amended in 1913, provides that railroad employees engaged in receiving or transmitting orders for the movement of trains and who work eight hours or more every day in the week "must have at least two days of twenty-four hours each in every calendar month for rest with the regular compensation." The section provides a remedy by civil action to recover a penalty and section 1275 of the Penal Law, as amended in 1913, also makes violation a misdemeanor. Defendant was convicted of a misdemeanor in the police court of Albany of having caused a signalman in a railroad tower to work thirty consecutive days in June, 1913. On appeal, the conviction was affirmed by the County Court in Albany county. Judge Addington, who rendered the opinion, held the statute to be within the police power of the State, and also that it was not an attempt by the State to regulate interstate commerce in a field over which Congress had assumed exclusive jurisdiction by the Federal "Hours of Service" act, citing as authority the decision of the Court of Appeals (*People v. Erie R. R. Co.*, 198 N. Y. 369). Defendant also contended that the statute was unconstitutional because it provides not only for two days of rest in every calendar month but also that compensation be paid for such days of rest, alleging that it was thereby deprived of property without due process of law in violation of the State and Federal Constitutions. The court did not pass on this point directly but held that, even though that part of the section were unconstitutional, the remainder would be valid. The contention of defendant that section 1275 of the Penal Law did not apply because that section was amended at a date subsequent to the amendment of 1913 to section 8 was overruled, the court holding that either a criminal or civil action, or both, could be maintained. *People v. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.*, 85 Misc. 482.

Subsequent to the above decision, the Appellate Division, Third Department, speaking by Justice Howard, unanimously reversed the judgment of conviction. The reversal was based upon the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in *Erie R. R. Co. v. New York*,

233 U. S. 671 (noted elsewhere), which decision was rendered subsequent to the opinion in the Albany County Court. After quoting from the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court, Justice Howard said:

In the case at bar Middleton was concededly employed in interstate commerce. His hours of labor were fixed by the Federal statute; they were also fixed by section 8 of the Labor Law. That is, the Federal and the State government has each legislated upon this subject. The United States Supreme Court has held that this cannot be; that there can be no valid State legislation covering the same field where the Federal authority has asserted its right to act.

The decision of the United States Supreme Court in the *Erie* case is absolutely determinative of the question before us, and if we are to follow it and follow the other recent expressions of that court we must hold that the judgment of conviction herein is nugatory and ineffectual.

As to the constitutionality of the provision requiring compensation to be paid for time not at work, the court did not pass, merely saying:

Several other interesting questions are presented by this appeal, but in view of our disposition of the question as to the conflict of jurisdiction the other questions become academic and it is not necessary to discuss or pass upon them. *People v. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.*, 163 App. Div. 79.

SEMI-MONTHLY PAY LAW FOR RAILROADS HELD CONSTITUTIONAL

Sections 9, 10 and 11 of the Labor Law, in effect October 1, 1908 (now sections 10, 11 and 12), require the payment of wages to railroad employees semi-monthly and in cash. The only method of enforcement originally provided was a civil action to be instituted by the Commissioner of Labor in his name of office (since amended so as to constitute violation a misdemeanor). In November, 1908, the Commissioner of Labor issued the ten days' notice required by the statute to nine railroad companies in the State that he would institute action against them unless compliance with the law were had. The railroads therefore sought an injunction to restrain the Commissioner from instituting such action. Proceedings by the New York Central Railroad were brought in the Supreme Court at Albany. A jury was waived and Justice Betts rendered a decision in June, 1909, affirming the constitutionality of the law and dismissing the complaint of the railroad.* At the same time the same court rendered a decision, without opinion, dismissing a similar complaint made by the Erie Railroad Company.

On appeal, the Appellate Division, Third Department, in December, 1909, by a vote of three to two, affirmed the judgment of the lower court in each case without opinion.† In June, 1910, the Court of Appeals, six justices sitting, in an opinion written by Justice Willard Bartlett, unanimously sustained the constitutionality of the act on the ground that it was a proper exercise of the reserved power of the State to amend corporate charters. The opinion was rendered in the New York Central case‡ and a similar decision, based on that opinion, was rendered in the Erie case.§ The Erie Company took an appeal to the United States Supreme Court, which court on May 25, 1914, in an opinion rendered by Justice McKenna, unanimously affirmed the constitutionality of the act,¶ basing the decision on the opinion rendered

* *N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co. v. Williams*, 64 Misc. 15. See opinion in full in June, 1909, Bulletin, p. 232.

† *Erie R. R. Co. v. Williams*, 136 App. Div. 902; *N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co. v. Williams*, 136 App. Div. 904.

‡ *N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co. v. Williams*, 199 N. Y. 108.

§ *Erie R. R. Co. v. Williams*, 199 N. Y. 525.

¶ *Erie R. R. Co. v. Williams*, 233 U. S. 685

by the Court of Appeals in the New York Central case. The decision of the United States court is reproduced in full below. It will be seen that it is sweeping in character, holding that the act (1) is a valid exercise of the police power of the State, (2) is a valid exercise of the reserved control of the State over corporate characters, (3) does not deny the equal protection of the laws to the railroad and that the latter cannot complain for its employees, and (4) is not a direct burden upon interstate commerce.

The contention of plaintiff is that the Labor Law is repugnant to the Fourteenth Amendment "in that it deprives the company of property, and specifically deprives the company, and those of its employes to whom it applies, of liberty without due process of law." The contention may be limited at the outset to the rights of the company. It cannot complain for its employes; and before considering the contention thus limited, it is well to see what meaning or extent the Court of Appeals gave to the law.

The court decided that the law operates not only to require the railroads to pay their employes semi-monthly, but prohibits them from making contracts with their employes which shall vary the time of payment. If this were not the meaning of the law, the court said, neither railroads nor their employes would have any ground of complaint (199 N. Y. p. 114) "as both master and servant would be left at liberty to make any contract they pleased in regard to the time when the servant's wages should be payable and the medium in which they should be paid." This liberty not existing, the court stated the contention of the plaintiffs to be that the law deprives them "of the right of making contracts with their employes on advantageous terms, and that this is beyond the power of the legislature." The plaintiff also contended that it was denied the equal protection of the laws.

The opposing contentions were stated to be: (1) The legislation is a proper exercise of the power reserved by the constitution of the State to amend corporate charters; (2) It constitutes a legitimate exercise of the police power of the State.

The court rejected both contentions of plaintiff and sustained the law as an exercise of the power over plaintiff's charter; and, adverting to the objection that the requirement of semi-monthly payments was an unconstitutional interference with interstate commerce, the court said (p. 123): "It is to be observed that it [the law] is not in conflict with any legislation by Congress, nor does it affect interstate commerce directly." And, exhibiting the extent of the operation of the law, it was further said, "It relates to the wages of railway servants employed wholly within the State of New York as well as to the wages of those whose duties take them from this State into others. The subject is one upon which Congress has not undertaken to act."

How far the reserved power of the State over the charters of its corporations was helped out by its police power, the court gave no indication. Indeed, it may be said that in its reference to the reserved power in reviewing the decisions of other States, the sole ground of its decision was the possession and exercise of such power by the State. The court said (p. 127):

"There is an irreconcilable conflict in the decisions in different jurisdictions

as to the constitutional validity of labor legislation fixing the medium and time of payment of the wages of those who work for corporations. After the foregoing review of the leading cases, I find no difficulty in sustaining our New York statute on the ground which has been stated. It does not confiscate corporate property directly or indirectly. It does impose a greater future burden upon the corporations to which it relates; but that, I think, is within the power of the legislature to the extent to which it has been exercised in this case."

The legislation having been passed in the exercise of the reserved power of the State, is it valid, notwithstanding it prohibits both the plaintiff and its employees from contracting against its provisions? Plaintiff asserts the negative and attempts to sustain the assertion by a very comprehensive argument in which a number of decisions of this court and of other courts are cited and reviewed. They illustrate by various instances the fundamental and indisputable principle that personal liberty includes the power to make contracts. But liberty of making contracts is subject to conditions in the interest of the public welfare, and which shall prevail — principle or condition — cannot be defined by any precise and universal formula. Each instance of asserted conflict must be determined by itself, and it has been said many times that each act of legislation has the support of the presumption that it is an exercise in the interest of the public. The burden is on him who attacks the legislation, and it is not sustained by declaring a liberty of contract. It can only be sustained by demonstrating that it conflicts with some constitutional restraint or that the public welfare is not subserved by the legislation. The legislature is, in the first instance, the judge of what is necessary for the public welfare, and a judicial review of its judgment is limited. The earnest conflict of serious opinion does not suffice to bring it within the range of judicial cognizance. *C., B. & Q. R. R. Co. v. McGuire*, 219 U. S. 549, 565; *German Alliance Insurance Co. v. Kansas*, ante, page 389.

In considering the competency of the legislative judgment and the power the courts have to review it, we may inquire, what is here complained of? What does the Labor Law of New York do that seriously affects the liberty of plaintiff? It requires cash payments. That requirement is not now resisted. It requires semi-monthly payments. Plaintiff now pays monthly. The extent of its grievance, therefore, is two payments a month instead of one, with the consequence of expense and inconvenience. It is hardly necessary to say that cost and inconvenience (different words, probably, for the same thing) would have to be very great before they could become an element in the consideration of the right of a State to exert its reserved power or its police power. *New York & N. E. R. R. Co. v. Bristol*, 151 U. S. 556; *United States v. Un. Pac. Ry. Co.*, 160 U. S. 1; *St. Louis, I. M. & C. Ry. Co. v. Paul*, 173 U. S. 404; *Wisconsin & C. R. R. Co. v. Jacobson*, 179 U. S. 287. See also *Balt. & Ohio R. R. Co. v. Interstate Commerce Commission*, 221 U. S. 612.

Putting cost and inconvenience to one side, there would remain only an abstract right. Taking them into consideration they constitute the detriment to which plaintiff is subjected by not being able to make the forbidden contracts. It may be admitted an advantage is taken away from plaintiff, or, to put it another way, a burden is imposed upon it. Is it within the power of the State to impose the burden by virtue of its reserved control over plaintiff? The question must be answered as if the requirement of the law was part of the charter of plaintiff, and in such case it would seem certainly that a liberty

of contract could not be asserted against it, for it would be a part of the contract accepted and binding on plaintiff,—a liberty exercised precluding a liberty to be exercised,—and it would seem necessarily to be the very essence of the right of amendment reserved that what could have been put in the charter originally, whatever its consequence, can be added to the charter, whatever the consequence of the addition. Of course, we mean what was and is competent for the State to impose, and we are brought to the narrow question whether a regulation of the time and manner of payment by a railroad of its employes is within the competency of the State to require. A negative answer is contended for, the argument urged to support the contention being that a contract right of dealing with its employes is conferred by plaintiff's charter, which right the Labor Law takes away and plaintiff is deprived of property because of the expense to which it is subjected, which, it is contended, is not justified by a corresponding public benefit. It would seem, therefore, to be the contention of plaintiff that it acquired by its charter a vested right to deal with its employes according to its own judgment and, as alleged in its answer, that it was vested with its powers as a railroad and to contract and be contracted with, for the employment of persons to conduct its operations and enterprises at and for such wages and upon such terms of payment as might or should be agreed on. In other words, it is the contention that the rights asserted are of the very essence of its grant, giving it the rights of a natural person and investing it with the same immunity from control whether exercised under the police power or the reserved power of amendment. We may, in answering the contention, put aside the rights of natural persons and the rights which might exist under a constitution which did not reserve control in the State. The effect of the control reserved was to make plaintiff, from the moment of creation, subject to the legislative power of alteration and, if deemed expedient, of absolute extinguishment as a corporate body. *Spring Valley Water Works v. Schottler*, 110 U. S. 347, 352. And whether expedient or not, is a question for the legislature, not for the courts. *Id.* 353. In other cases the effect of the reserved power of amendment is said to be to make any alteration or amendment of a charter subject to it which will not defeat or substantially impair the object of the grant or any right vested under the grant. *Lake Shore &c. Ry. Co. v. Smith*, 173 U. S. 684, 697, 698. *Looker v. Maynard*, 179 U. S. 46, 52. Surely the manner or time of paying employes does not come within such limitation. It is a matter of pure administration, not comparable in its burden to those sustained in the cases which we have already cited.

In *St. Louis, Iron Mt. & S. Ry. Co. v. Paul*, *supra*, a law of Arkansas was sustained as an exercise of the reserved power of the State which required a railroad company discharging with or without cause, or refusing to employ, any servant or employé, to pay him his unpaid wages, then earned at the contract rate, without abatement or deduction, to the date of his discharge, and providing that if the same be not paid on such day, then, as a penalty for non-payment, his wages shall continue at the same rate until paid.

In *New York & N. E. Railroad Co. v. Bristol*, *supra*, the railroad company was required to remove various grade crossings at its own expense.

In the *Sinking Fund Cases*, 99 U. S. 700, legislation requiring the creation of a sinking fund was sustained under the reserved power of amendment, and, after reviewing the cases, the court said (p. 721) "that whatever rules Con-

gress might have prescribed in the original charter for the government of the corporation in the administration of its affairs, it retained the power to establish by amendment." Many other cases might be cited, but to cite them would be to accumulate authorities on a proposition which might well be taken at this late day to be incontestable. Indeed, the contention of defendant that the legislation under review might be supported under the police power of the State has justification in cases.

In *Knoxville Iron Co. v. Harbison*, 183 U. S. 13, a law of the State of Tennessee which required all persons and corporations to redeem in money evidences of indebtedness given to their laborers or employes, in the hands of their laborers, employes, or a *bona fide* holder, came up for consideration. The Knoxville Coal Company paid its employes in cash and in coal orders. It made money by the practice. There was no proof of an express agreement between the company and its employes that the orders should be paid only in coal, except as implied from accepting the orders, and no proof of an implied agreement except as drawn from the face of the orders and the custom of the company. There was no proof of compulsion except that if the employes did not accept pay in coal orders they had to submit to be in arrears about twenty days, but the company paid in coal orders the whole wages due at the end of each month. Harbison purchased a number of the coal orders and demanded their payment in cash, which was refused. He then brought suit against the company, relying on the statute. The Supreme Court gave him judgment, which was affirmed by this court on the ground that the law was a proper exercise of the police power of the State. This court, by Mr. Justice Shiras, commenting on *St. Louis, Iron Mt. & S. Ry. Co. v. Paul*, *supra*, said that in that case stress was laid upon the reserved power of amendment which the State had (p. 22), "but it is also true that, inasmuch as the right of contract is not absolute in respect to every matter, but may be subjected to the restraints demanded by the safety and welfare of the State and its inhabitants, the police power of the State may, within defined limitations, extend over corporations outside of and regardless of the power to amend charters. *Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad v. Matthews*, 174 U. S. 96." The ruling was followed in *Dayton Coal & Iron Company v. Barton* (183 U. S. 23), although the Dayton Company was not incorporated under the laws of Tennessee.

In *McLean v. Arkansas*, 211 U. S. 539, a law of Arkansas required, where miners were employed at quantity rates, and more than ten were employed, that they should be paid by the weight of coal mined by them as it comes from the mine and before it was passed over a screen of any kind. One of the grounds of attack on the law was that it was an unwarranted invasion of the right of contract secured by the Fourteenth Amendment, the argument being that the law prevented the miners from contracting for wages upon the basis of screened coal instead of the weight of the coal as originally produced at the mine. The law was sustained as a proper exercise of the police power of the State.

It is, however, contended by plaintiff that the law under review cannot be sustained either as an exertion of the police power or as an alteration of the charter of plaintiff unless the court can say from a comparison of the systems of payment—monthly and semi-monthly—that the former affects adversely

the general welfare or public good and the latter "remedies that evil or condition and of itself does not constitute an unjust burden upon the employer." But whether the law imposes an unjust burden depends upon its validity, and whether the public welfare is subserved by one system or the other is, as we have said, in the first instance, for the legislature to determine, and its judgment will not be reviewed unless "unmistakably and palpably in excess of legislative power." *McLean v. Arkansas, supra*, 211 U. S. p. 547. The Labor Law of New York cannot be so characterized.

There are certainly advantages of cash payment over deferred payments, and an advantage to those who work for a living of a ready purchasing power for their needs over the use of credit. This is found as a fact by the trial court, and even if there is no affirmative evidence of it, it is the expression of experience.

The next contention of plaintiff is that the cost of paying twice a month is a direct burden on interstate commerce. It is not necessary to review and compare the cases in which this court has pointed out the difference between a direct and indirect burden of state legislation upon interstate commerce or the power of the States in the absence of regulation by Congress. It is enough to say in the present case that Congress has not acted, and there is not, therefore, that impediment to the law of the State; nor is there prohibition in the character of the burden. The effect of the provision is merely administrative and so far as it affects interstate commerce it does so indirectly. The Court of Appeals, as we have seen, considered that the law relates to the wages of railway servants employed wholly within the State and to those whose duties take them from the State into other States. In other words, did not make it applicable to those employed in other States, and it therefore does not embrace all of the employés of plaintiff, and the contention based upon its application to all is without foundation.

The last contention of plaintiff is that the statute violates the Fourteenth Amendment, "in that it denies to the employés of the Erie Railroad Company the equal protection of the laws." Considerable argument is made to support the contention, in which a comparison is made between the employés, mechanics, workmen and laborers, to whom the law applies, and the other employés of the company, and it is declared that all, if any, suffer from monthly payments and all are entitled, therefore, to receive the benefit of semi-monthly payments. But, as we have said, employés are not complaining, and whatever rights those excluded may have, plaintiff cannot invoke. *Erie R. R. Co. v. Williams*, 233 U. S. 685.

II. DECISIONS ON OTHER THAN CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS

EIGHT-HOUR LAW ON PUBLIC WORK

Effect of Violation on Contractor's Bond

A contract for the construction of sewers was awarded by the village of Medina to a contractor, the latter furnishing a bond executed by a surety company for the faithful performance of the contract. After partial completion of the work and receipt of approximately eighty per cent of the contract price, the contractor defaulted. The village then completed the work at its own expense, the total cost to the village, including the payments made to the contractor, being some \$7,000 greater than if the original contract had been fulfilled. The village brought suit to recover this sum, plus penalties for delay, from the surety company. The Supreme Court rendered judgment for defendant upon the recommendation of a referee who had been appointed to hear the issues. The referee found that payments had been made to the contractor with full knowledge on the part of the sewer commissioners that the working day in the construction of the sewers had been ten hours. On appeal, the Appellate Division sustained the lower court,* and the judgment has since been unanimously affirmed by the Court of Appeals. It will be noted in the following extract from the opinion, written by Justice Hiscock, that the court held that the contract, although not containing the provisions of section 3 of the Labor Law, must nevertheless be construed as though they had been contained in it.

The pivotal question whether it [the village] is entitled to be credited with the payments made to the contractors as a lawful expenditure in connection with the construction of the work involves a consideration and interpretation of section 3 of the Labor Law.

* * * * *

Several questions concerning the meaning and effect of this statute as applicable to the facts now presented to us have been argued, which we do not deem it necessary to decide. It seems to us clear that because of one reason if no other the appellant was not entitled to be credited with the sum which it paid to the contractors. The provisions which have been quoted make eight hours on such a contract as this was with a municipal corporation a legal day's work, and require that each contract for such public work

* Reported in December, 1912, Bulletin, p. 410.

shall contain a provision that the same shall be void and of no effect unless the person or corporation making or performing the same shall comply with the provisions of this section, and expressly enact that "no such person or corporation shall be entitled to receive any sum nor shall any officer, agent or employee of the state or of a municipal corporation pay the same or authorize its payment from the funds under his charge or control to any such person or corporation for work done upon any contract, which in its form or manner of performance violates the provisions of this section."

It was found in substance by the referee on evidence which fully justified the findings that during practically all of the time while they were engaged in the performance of the contract with the appellant the contractors worked their men in excess of eight hours and that the appellant had full knowledge of these facts while it was making such payments.

Although the provisions of the Labor Law were not set forth in the contract as required by the statute, the parties to such contract were of course chargeable with knowledge of such provisions, and we see no escape from the conclusion that the appellant having knowledge that the law was being violated by the contractors in the manner of performing the contract, was prohibited from making payments to them for work performed under such conditions.

In *People ex rel. Williams E. & C. Co. v. Metz* (193 N. Y. 148), in the consideration of the constitutionality of these provisions of the Labor Law, the one which has been quoted prohibiting payments where the statute was being violated was expressly construed and upheld. It seems to us very obvious that the legislature had a perfect right, if it deemed it wise so to do, to give vitality and effectiveness to the statute by providing not only that a contractor who worked his men in violation of its provisions should not be entitled to exact payment, but also that a municipality, as in this case for which the work had been done should be prohibited from paying for the work with knowledge of the violation. It is not necessary to consider whether a municipality would be entitled to credit for payments which it had made in ignorance of the fact that the statute was being violated, for in this case, as has been stated, it is expressly found that the appellant was not in ignorance, but had full knowledge of what was being done.

It is argued that the appellant might waive the violation of the statute to the extent at least of compensating the contractors for work and materials actually done and furnished on the basis of *quantum meruit*. There are two answers which we think may be made to such an argument in this case. In the first place, if the municipality may thus waive a violation by the contractor of which it has full cognizance and pay him on some other basis than that provided by the contract, an easy way will be afforded of circumventing a statute which the legislature in the exercise of its conceded powers has deemed to be for the public good and which should be fairly and consistently upheld by the courts. In the second place, this action is brought to recover from a surety for non-performance of a contract and we think that well-settled principles prevent the plaintiff from establishing a claim by showing that at some time in its dealings with the contractor the contract was abandoned and work conducted under a theory of *quantum meruit*.

Thus reaching the conclusion that the sum which has been mentioned was paid by the appellant knowingly in disobedience of the express provisions of

the statute we are led to the determination that it is not entitled to be credited with such payment and expenditure and that in the absence of such credit it has failed to establish any damages which it can collect in this case.

The judgment should be affirmed, with costs. *Village of Medina v. Dingle*, 211 N. Y. 24.

Compensation Not Allowed for Increased Expense Caused by Compliance with the Statute

The State Board of Claims in January, 1913, disallowed a claim made by plaintiffs, contractors for a portion of the Barge canal, against the State for increased cost of the work, aggregating \$93,474.34, due to enforcement of the eight-hour law. Plaintiffs contended that their bid for the contract was made upon the basis of ten-hour labor. The Appellate Division, Third Department, sustained the disallowance, saying in part:

* * * having performed the work under the provisions of the contract, with some unimportant exceptions, the contractors certainly have no claim against the State because they might, by violating the provision, have performed the work for less money. So far as the claim for increased cost under the provisions of the Labor Law is concerned, the judgment is clearly right and should be affirmed. *Sundstrom v. State of New York*, 159 App. Div. 241.

Liability of General Contractor for Violation by Subcontractor

In Buffalo a contract was entered into between the city and defendants calling for the erection of a technical high school building. The formal written contract was signed on May 22, 1912, but prior thereto defendants had, in contemplation of receiving the contract, engaged a subcontractor, one Brown, to do the excavation work. Brown employed his workmen in excess of eight hours per day. Plaintiff brought a citizen's suit to cancel the contract. In the Supreme Court the suit was dismissed on two grounds, namely, that the violation of the statute occurred prior to the execution of the contract and that the contractor was not liable for the violation committed by the subcontractor.* On appeal, the Appellate Division, Fourth Department, unanimously sustained the dismissal on each of the grounds. As to the liability of the contractor for violation by the subcontractor, the court said:

I think also that the trial court held properly that, even conceding that the work being done by Brown, the sub-contractor, at the time of the violations alleged was done under the contract between the city and the con-

* See report in June, 1913, Bulletin, p. 286.

tractors, the evidence does not show that any of these violations were required, or permitted, by the contractor, or even that they occurred with its knowledge or consent. It would seem to be a manifest injustice to hold that violations of the statute for which the contractor was not responsible, as having itself required or permitted them, or as having with actual knowledge, or under such circumstances as would properly charge it with constructive knowledge that violations of the statute were either required or permitted by others, who were engaged on the work, could properly be attributed to the contractor for the purpose of enforcing the drastic penalty of a forfeiture of the contract.

The opinion of the trial court on this branch of the case leaves nothing of importance to be said. (79 Misc. Rep. 460.)

The judgment should be affirmed, with costs. *McFarlane v. Mosier & Summers*, 157 App. Div. 844.

Not Applicable to Work Done under Supervision of a Municipal Commission

On March 25, 1913, an opinion was rendered by the Attorney-General to the Commissioner of Labor holding that contracts for work performed under the direction of the Brooklyn Grade Crossing Commission were subject to the provisions of section 3 of the Labor Law.* The work to be performed was the change in grade of a railroad right of way, the expense to be borne jointly by the railroads and the city. Upon its completion, demand was made by the railroads upon the comptroller of New York City for the city's proportionate share of the expenses. The Commissioner of Labor intervened, however, and asked that the Comptroller refuse payment on the ground that the provisions of section 3 of the Labor Law were applicable to the work in question and had not been complied with. The Comptroller refused payment and the railroads then applied for a peremptory writ of mandamus to compel payment. The writ was granted in the Supreme Court Special Term, Justice Blackmar sitting, without opinion. The Appellate Division, Second Department, unanimously affirmed, without opinion, the order of the Special Term (158 App. Div. 906). Later the order was unanimously affirmed by the Court of Appeals, also without opinion. The effect of the affirmance by the Court of Appeals is a reversal of the opinion rendered by the Attorney-General, which was the basis of the intervention in the case by the Commissioner of Labor. *People ex rel. N. Y., B. & M. B. R. R. Co. & L. I. R. R. Co. v. Prendergast*, 209 N. Y. Rep. 92.

*Annual Report, Commissioner of Labor, 1913, p. 269.

Violation Must be Affirmatively Alleged

Plaintiff brought action against defendant to recover balance due for municipal improvement. The contract was made in 1906 and the action to recover was begun in 1908, resulting in judgment for plaintiff. This judgment was reversed in 1911 (145 App. Div. 483) and a new trial ordered. On the second trial defendant introduced a new defense, namely, that plaintiff had employed workmen in excess of eight hours per day contrary to the provisions of section 3 of the Labor Law, which also provides that no payment shall be made "for work done upon any contract which in its form or manner of performance violates the provisions of this section." Judgment was again rendered for plaintiff, which judgment was affirmed by the Appellate Division, Second Department. Section 3 permits work in excess of eight hours "in cases of extraordinary emergency caused by fire, flood or danger to life or property." At the second trial in the Supreme Court defendant asked permission to amend its answer so as to state that the overwork was not caused by an "extraordinary emergency," but permission to do so was denied. In affirming the judgment the Appellate Division held that defendant should have affirmatively alleged that the overwork was not within the exception permitted by section 3 but that the request to so amend its answer was properly denied. An extract from the decision follows:

Hence the defendant, if it would have the plaintiff deprived of his ability to sue under the contract, should assert the disability and the reason for it. Did he not pay the prevailing rate of wages? Did he require men to work more than eight hours per day in cases other than of the extraordinary emergency enumerated in the statute? Whatever of such things were done in violation of the statute the defendant should point out. But the defendant is content to allege that plaintiff violated the contract by permitting or requiring men to work more than eight hours. But that is not necessarily a violation of the statute. For the statute declares that in cases he may work the men over eight hours. Is the defendant referring to overwork in such cases, or in cases when such conditions did not exist? The statute makes two classes of cases, in one of which men must not work over eight hours, and in the other in which they may. It does not put the plaintiff in the wrong if by his connivance or will the men worked over the allotted time, but it is the occasion of their excess that qualifies the labor as a violation of, or obedient to, law. Things excepted from a statute are as if it were not enacted. A proviso avoids them by way of defeasance or excuse, it is said, and so it is urged that in the present statute the exception is a mere proviso that excuses the violation of the statute, and that it need not be negatived.

But when a statute declares that men shall not be permitted to labor more than eight hours on work, but excepts occasions when they may, there is no presumption that by so working the contractor disobeyed the law or incurred penalty, and that he must go to court and primarily make excuses for doing the lawful act. The statute is penal in its nature; it tends to the forfeiture of important property interests; it is capable of arresting or preventing the progress of great public works, and the alleged offender at the bar of the court should not be compelled to show that the act was not a guilty one and to excuse it by manifesting the conditions under which it was done. Section 2143 of the Penal Law provides: "All labor on Sunday is prohibited, excepting the works of necessity and charity." An indictment that charged that a person labored on Sunday without stating that the work was not of necessity or charity would not state a crime. (*Rowell v. Janvrin*, 151 N. Y. 60; *People v. Stedeker*, 175 id. 57.) And yet the things within the exception furnish an excuse quite as much as does the emergency work in the present statute. I see no occasion for discussing *People ex rel. Rodgers v. Coler*, (166 N. Y. 1) in the Appellate Division, or *Village of Medina v. Dingledine* (152 App. Div. 307).

The judgment and orders appealed from should be affirmed, with costs. *Molloy v. Village of Briarcliff Manor*, 158 App. Div. 456.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY

Employment of Children Without Certificate

Plaintiff, in the employ of defendant, was severely burned by dropping hot glass into his trousers. Action for damages was brought, alleging a violation of section 70 of the Labor Law, which prohibits absolutely the employment in a factory of a child under fourteen years of age and of a child between fourteen and sixteen years of age unless an employment certificate has been filed in the office of the employer. On trial in the Municipal Court in New York City a judgment for \$171.50 was granted on the verdict of a jury. On appeal, the Supreme Court, Appellate Term, reversed the judgment and ordered a new trial. It was proved beyond doubt that plaintiff was only thirteen and one-half years old at the time he entered defendant's employ, and that he was fourteen years old at the time the accident occurred, but had never been examined for or secured an employment certificate. Defendant requested the trial judge to charge the jury that if they found from the evidence that the plaintiff and the plaintiff's older brother stated to defendant at the time plaintiff was employed that he was over sixteen, and if defendant was justified in believing him to be over sixteen, that defendant was not negligent in employing him. The court refused to make this charge to the jury, and it was for this refusal that the Appellate Term reversed the judgment which was rendered for plaintiff, saying on this point:

This request was almost in the exact language of the request to charge under review in *Koester v. Rochester Candy Works*, 194 N. Y. 92, a refusal of which, under similar circumstances, was held to be ground for reversal. The defendant was entitled to have the jury so instructed and I do not find that anywhere in the charge of the court this question was properly presented. This was the only closely contested issue in the case and was undoubtedly controlling upon the minds of the jury. *Solomon v. Royal Art Glass Co.*, 83 Misc. 53.

(2) Plaintiff in this case had previously been found negligent in employing a boy under sixteen years of age in its printing establishment, without the certificate of employment required by section 70 of the Labor Law. The boy was injured while at work and recovered damages from his employer. The employer then

brought action to recover from the present defendant, with whom it carried liability insurance, the amount of damages paid out. The insurance policy provided, however, that defendant should not be liable for "loss or expense arising on account of or resulting from injuries or death to, or if caused by" any person employed in violation of law. Defendant claimed that plaintiff had deprived itself of the right to demand recovery in view of this provision in the policy. Plaintiff contended that defendant had waived the benefit of this provision by conducting the defense in the suit which was brought by the injured boy. On trial, the question whether such action by defendant constituted a waiver of its exemption was submitted to the jury as a matter of fact and was decided affirmatively. Judgment was thereupon granted in favor of plaintiff. On appeal, this judgment was reversed in the Appellate Division, Fourth Department,* and a new trial was granted. The Appellate Division held unanimously that submission of this question to the jury was improper, since, by the terms of the insurance policy, it was the duty of defendant to undertake the defense in all suits arising from accidents covered by the policy. Furthermore, defendant notified plaintiff at the time the original damage suit was begun that if it should develop at the trial that the injured boy had been employed in violation of law no liability would rest upon the insurance company.

On a second trial the complaint of plaintiff was dismissed and affirmance followed in the Appellate Division (155 App. Div. 876). On further appeal the Court of Appeals held unanimously that the dismissal of the complaint was proper. An extract from the decision follows:

Under all of these circumstances it is impossible to see how the respondent ever indicated any waiver of its rights or ever so misled the insured that it is now estopped from asserting those rights. It called attention to the alleged violation of law and to its exemption from liability for claims arising from such violation. It discovered evidence strongly indicating that there had been a violation of law which would bring the exemption into effect and urged a settlement of what was regarded as a dangerous case for the benefit of both parties. The appellant's attitude from beginning to end was that it had been guilty of no violation, that the allegation of violation was false and that the insurer under its policy was compelled to decide the action. The jury has found that the appellant was inaccurate in its assertion that

* Reported in Bulletin, March 1912, p. 51.

there had been no violation of law. It has established the facts as making the accident to the employee of a character not covered by respondent's policy and for which the latter has plainly insisted that it was not liable as insurer.

We see no good reason for reversing the action of the courts below and holding the respondent liable for a claim which the parties, as evidenced by their written contract, never intended it should pay. The case is entirely unlike that of *Brassil v. Maryland Casualty Co.* (210 N. Y. 235). There the insuring company pursued a course which we regarded as in violation of its contract and as most unfair towards the insured. It refused to permit the insured to effect a settlement of the claim, and then when the time for doing this had passed and a large judgment far in excess of the amount for which indemnity had been contracted had been recovered as the result of the opposite course of litigation, it refused to continue the defense as it was bound to. *Mason-Henry Press v. Aetna Life Ins. Co.*, 211 N. Y. 490.

(3) Plaintiff in this case operated a shoddy factory and carried liability insurance with defendant. The indemnity policy required that the insurance company investigate and defend all damage suits brought against the assured, but also contained the following clause: "This policy does not cover any accident to or caused by any child employed by the assured contrary to law." A feeder boy working at a picking machine was injured and action was brought against the present plaintiff for damages, the complaint alleging that the boy was under sixteen years of age at the time of the accident and that no employment certificate had been issued to him as required by section 70 of the Labor Law. In reporting the accident to the insurance company, the assured had stated that the boy was about eighteen years of age on the date of the injury. The insurance company assumed defense of the action, but upon investigation ascertained that the boy was under sixteen years of age and that no employment certificate had been issued to him. The insurance company thereupon notified the assured of its intention to abandon the defense and requested the assured to assume the defense. This the assured failed to do and judgment was entered by default against it. The assured then brought this action against the casualty company to recover the amount of damages paid, plus attorneys' fees. Plaintiff's reliance for recovery was that defendant had assumed defense of the original action and then abandoned it to the prejudice and damage of plaintiff. After a trial without a jury in the Supreme Court,

Rensselaer Trial Term, Justice Rudd dismissed the complaint. After a lengthy review of the facts in the case, the court said:

The indemnity policy did not cover the accident suffered by the Maloney boy, for the reason that he was employed by the assured contrary to law.

The defendant was not obliged to defend an action which was excepted in terms by the policy.

The defendant was obliged to investigate and defend all suits brought against the insured, even if groundless, of which notices were given, unless the defendant should elect to settle the claim or suit. But that requirement did not, and could not, call upon the defendant to defend an action for which under the terms of the policy it was not liable.

That is not what is meant by the provision with reference to defending suits even if groundless.

An insurance company by assuming the defense of a negligence action, pursuant to the provisions of its policy, is not estopped from denying its liability thereunder. *United Waste Mfg. Co. v. Maryland Casualty Co.*, 85 Misc. 539.

Inspectors' Reports Not Admissible as Evidence in Negligence Actions

In the following case, plaintiff sustained serious injury while at work in the employ of the defendant. In an action for damages brought in the Supreme Court, Queens county, a verdict was rendered for defendant. The verdict was set aside by the court, however, solely on the ground that the admission as evidence in the trial of certain reports of inspectors of the State Department of Labor was an error. On appeal by defendant, the Appellate Division, Second Department, reversed the Supreme Court and ordered the verdict to be reinstated. As will be noted in the extract quoted from the opinion, the Appellate Division held that such reports were incompetent evidence but that their admission did not constitute sufficient error to warrant the setting aside of the verdict, because the fact established by the reports was completely established by other competent evidence.

We are inclined to think that these reports were improperly admitted, if for no other reason because the inspector who purported to have made the examination and signed the report was not called as a witness to prove either the fact of inspection or the accuracy of the report, and no statute exists, or at least none has been called to our attention, which in express terms requires the filing of such reports and provides that they shall be public records, and *prima facie* evidence of the facts stated therein.

* * * * *

It would appear that in the first instance these reports were received only for the limited purpose of showing that an inspection had been made pursuant to the Factory Law. So limited and without additional evidence contained

therein or independent thereof as to the result of such inspection, they would have little if any probative force. Subsequently, however, the limitation seems to have been withdrawn and they were received without qualification after counsel for plaintiff had asserted his contention that at the time the accident occurred the machine was not "properly guarded." Giving to these certificates, then, the broadest possible effect, was their admission in evidence such prejudicial error that the verdict of the jury must be set aside by reason thereof? When a fact is fully established, and without dispute by other and competent evidence, an error arising from the admission of incompetent evidence relating to it will be considered harmless. This is the rule both by the statute (Code Civ. Pro. § 1317, as amd. by Laws of 1912, chap. 380), which provides that after hearing the appeal the court must give judgment without regard to technical errors or defects or to exceptions which do not affect the substantial rights of the parties (*Patnode v. Foote*, 153 App. Div. 494), and also at common law. * * * From these reports these facts might be deemed established, namely, that at the date specified therein (the last report bearing date July 1, 1912) there was a device over this saw which, if made use of as designed, would properly and efficiently guard the same. But this fact was so completely established by other competent evidence that the reports themselves added nothing thereto. * * * The incompetent evidence could not possibly tend to establish more than this concession contained. No one could possibly suppose that a report, made on July first, that on that date there was an appliance "for use and fit to be used," was evidence that it was in fact so used or ought to have been so used on July twelfth, when the accident happened. *Havholm v. Whale Creek Iron Works*, 162 App. Div. 354.

Federal Employers' Liability Act.

Employee Installing Machinery in General Railroad Repair Shop is Not Under the Protection of the Federal Act.—Plaintiff was employed as a machinist in defendant's railroad repair shop in New Jersey. For the purpose of removing a shaping machine on which brasses for the connecting rods of locomotives were finished, plaintiff was taking down and resetting a shaft-hanger which conveyed power to the shaping machine. While so engaged, the wheels of a traveling crane ran over his hands. Action for damages was brought in the Kings County Supreme Court asking for damages under the Federal Employers' Liability Act and, after a jury trial, judgment for \$40,000 was granted. On appeal, the Appellate Division, Second Department, reversed the judgment by a vote of four to one, but without prejudice to plaintiff's rights under the workmen's compensation act of New Jersey. The question at issue was, whether plaintiff in this case was under the protection of the Federal act. In deciding that he was not, the majority opinion said in part:

A test to decide if an injury to a railroad employee is within the protection of the act is its effect on the course and current of interstate commerce. Was the employee's relation to traffic so close and direct that his injury tended to stop or delay the movement of a train engaged in interstate commerce? (*Lamphere v. Oregon R. & Nav. Co.*, 196 Fed. Rep. 336.) It is on this principle that not only the train crew, but an employee repairing its track or switch, is under the protection of the act. And as a bridge, if not kept in suitable condition, may by its defects interrupt commerce, the duty to repair such an instrumentality carries with it the protection of employees so engaged. (*Pedersen v. Del., Lack. & West. R. R.*, 229 U. S. 146.) And one working to repair a refrigerator car (*Northern Pac. Ry. Co. v. Maerkl*, 198 Fed. Rep. 1), or at a shop, repairing a locomotive that has been in interstate commerce, is held within the statute. (*Law v. Illinois Cent. R. Co.*, 208 Fed. Rep. 869.) But the work of millwrights installing machine tools in a general repair shop is not interstate commerce, even if such tools are capable of use in repair of engines or cars. Many incidents of railroading cannot in any real or substantial sense be interstate commerce. For greater facility to expedite repairs a carrier may operate its own foundry and forges, with warehouses to store axles and carwheels. But the labor in setting up and maintaining such a plant is not thereby made commerce. If a car comes to such a shop those who work on the car may be engaged upon an instrumentality of transportation. The shop machines, however, like the supplies within the paint shop, have not reached the connection with the movement of trains required to bring those so engaged under this act. To hold otherwise would extend the purview of the statute beyond its construction by the Federal courts.

Justice Burr in a dissenting opinion, in the course of which several decisions of the United States Supreme Court were reviewed, said:

In the case at bar, the machine by previous use had become an instrumentality of interstate commerce. The mere change of its position was really of the character of a repair to it, or at least of an alteration in it to make it a more effective instrumentality.

Such being the case, Justice Burr thought that the decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court in other cases made it necessary to hold that plaintiff was under the protection of the Federal act.

As I have tried to point out, plaintiff was engaged in improving the condition of a machine engaged in interstate commerce. The effect of such improvement would be to facilitate the transaction of such commerce. Omitting to make such improvement would hinder, delay and interfere with it. I think, therefore, that plaintiff was thus engaged. I am quite confident that the framers of the United States Constitution when preparing the interstate commerce clause thereof (Art. 1, § 8, subd. 3), had not the remotest idea that this clause of the instrument was to be given the liberal construction that has been given to it. Such construction is very much like judicial legislation.

Perhaps this would indicate to conservative thinkers that circumstances have arisen which necessitated a change in the language of that venerable instrument, and perhaps to progressive thinkers it might seem that the change could readily and properly be made by the courts without resorting to the slower method of constitutional amendment. If such construction does involve a change in that instrument we may only say that the highest court in the land has directed it to be made and judicial subordination requires that we should follow. *Shanks v. D. L., & W. R. R. Co.*, 163 App. Div. 565.

Federal Act Exclusive in Interstate Commerce.—Plaintiff, a railroad brakeman in the employ of defendant, was injured while engaged in interstate commerce. Action for damages was brought in the Supreme Court, New York county, resulting in a judgment for \$10,000. On appeal, the Appellate Division, First Department, unanimously reversed the judgment and granted a new trial. The reversal was based upon the fact that, when the case was tried, the jury were charged that a verdict for plaintiff could be found under either of two State statutes (the Employers' Liability Act or section 64 of the Railroad Law), or under the Federal Employers' Liability Act. On this point the Appellate Division said:

This was clearly erroneous. It is alleged in the complaint and is conceded on all hands that, at the time he was injured, plaintiff was engaged in interstate commerce, and, consequently, the liability of the defendant is to be determined by the Federal act, which is paramount and exclusive. *Burnett v. Erie R. R. Co.*, 159 App. Div. 712.

Promulgation of Safety Rules.—Defendant is a railroad corporation operating in New York and other states. The duty of plaintiff's intestate was to inspect the airbrake equipment on defendant's trains, both intrastate and interstate, at a point in New York State. While on duty, intestate attempted to cross the track, despite the shouts of other workmen, and was struck and killed by a shunted car moving at the rate of five or six miles an hour. Plaintiff brought action in the Supreme Court in Ontario county to recover damages under the Federal Employers' Liability Act. The trial judge held that the deceased had not himself been free from contributory negligence. That, however, did not bar recovery, since section 3 of the Federal act provides that "the fact that the employee may have been guilty of contributory negligence shall not bar a recovery but the damages shall be diminished by the jury in proportion to the amount of negligence attributable to such employee." The jury rendered a verdict for \$2,300.

On appeal, the Appellate Division, Fourth Department, unanimously reversed the lower court and ordered a new trial, holding that defendant had not been guilty of any negligence which caused or contributed to the death of plaintiff's intestate. The trial jury had found that defendant's negligence had consisted in a failure to promulgate rules providing for the safety of employees when crossing its tracks. As to such rules, the Appellate Division said:

The only rule suggested was that of having some one in charge of the car to control it and watch out for and warn other workmen who might be endangered by the moving car.

As to the effect of such a rule, the court said:

Assuming that finding to be well founded it is difficult to see how such a rule would have prevented the accident.

The court admitted, however, the possibility of avoidance of the accident in the following words:

Possibly if the man in charge of the car had been on top and blown a whistle constantly as the car was moved along, as is sometimes done in backing up trains equipped with air brakes, the accident might have been avoided. But whether that would have been practicable in doing this work we are unable to say. No such question was submitted to the jury or suggested in the record. *Gee v. Lehigh Valley R. R. Co.*, 163 App. Div. 274.

New York Liability Law

Application of to Labor Law Generally.—Plaintiff's intestate was killed while in employ of defendant. Plaintiff brought action for damages, alleging failure to guard properly a belt, as required by section 81 of the Labor Law, but the complaint was dismissed. The Appellate Division, Third Department, reversed the nonsuit and ordered a new trial.* On the second trial the jury disagreed. On the third trial the complaint was dismissed. On appeal, the Appellate Division, Third Department, again reversed the judgment of nonsuit and granted a new trial. The question decided was that section 202-a of the Labor Law, which provides that contributory negligence of an employee shall be a defense to be pleaded by the employer, is applicable to actions brought under any section of the Labor Law, and is not limited to actions maintainable under article 14, known as the Employers' Liability Act.

* Reported in June 1912, Bulletin, p. 206.

Since the injury was an unwitnessed fatal accident, the burden of proof as to contributory negligence of the deceased was the vital point. If the common law rule applied, according to which plaintiff was required to prove freedom from contributory negligence, recovery would be difficult, if not impossible, by reason of the absence of witnesses. If, however, section 202-a, which reverses the common law rule on this point and requires defendant to affirmatively prove contributory negligence on the part of plaintiff, applied, it would be difficult for defendant to escape liability. The pertinent portion of the majority opinion follows:

In his charge the court instructed the jury that the burden of proving that plaintiff's intestate was free from contributory negligence was upon the plaintiff, to which statement plaintiff's counsel excepted, and it is upon this exception that appellant bases her main reliance for success upon this appeal. Following the charge the court stated: "This action is not under the Employers' Liability Act. * * * It is under the common law. The burden is upon the plaintiff to show on the entire case the negligence of defendant, the absence on the part of her intestate of negligence which contributed to the injury and damage.

To the statement of the court that the action was under the common law, plaintiff's counsel excepted. It is the contention of the defendant that the application of section 202a is limited to actions maintainable under article 14 of the Labor Law, commonly known as the Employers' Liability Act, while the position taken by the plaintiff is that the section applies to the Labor Law generally, and hence to this action.

Such position we consider well founded. As hereinbefore stated, section 202a became a part of the Labor Law by virtue of chapter 352 of the Laws of 1910. That act was entitled: "An act to amend the Labor Law, in relation to employer's liability." Section 1 of the act provided that "Sections two hundred, two hundred and one, and two hundred and two of chapter thirty-six of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, entitled 'An act relating to labor, constituting chapter thirty-one of the Consolidated Laws,' are hereby amended to read, respectively, as follows." Section 2 of said act provided: "*Such chapter [Laws of 1909, chap. 36] is hereby amended by inserting therein a new section to be section two hundred and two-a, to read as follows: § 202a. Trial; burden of proof. On the trial of any action brought by an employee or his personal representative,*" etc. Section 3 of said act provided: "Such chapter is hereby amended by adding at the end of article fourteen thereof seven (*sic*) new sections, to read as follows:" Sections 205-212, inclusive, constituting what is commonly referred to as the Labor Compensation Plan, are then set forth.

As well might it be claimed that the applicability of these eight sections was limited to causes of action under the Employers' Liability Act as that the operation of section 202a was thus limited. Not only do the facts above stated indicate the purpose of the Legislature that section 202a should apply to any action brought under any section of the Labor Law by an employee or his per-

sonal representative to recover damages for negligence arising out of and in the course of such employment, whether the action may or may not be maintained under the Employers' Liability Act, but the able and comprehensive report made to the Legislature of 1910 by the Commission appointed pursuant to chapter 518 of the Laws of 1909 "to inquire into the working of a law in the State of New York relative to the liability of employers to employees for industrial accidents * * *," and the passage by the Legislature of section 202a in practically the language suggested by the Commission, furnish strong evidence of that purpose. While we have not been referred to any authority in which the question at issue has been directly decided, yet that the application of the section is general seems to have been recognized in the case of *Ives v. South Buffalo R. Co.* (201 N. Y. 271, 289), in which the court says: "In our own State the plaintiff's freedom from contributory negligence is an essential part of his cause of action which must be affirmatively established by him, except in cases brought by employees under the Labor Law, by virtue of which the contributory negligence of an employee is now made a defense which must be pleaded and proved by the employer."

Section 841b of the Code of Civil Procedure (added by Laws of 1913, chap. 228), placing upon defendant the burden of establishing contributory negligence, is not applicable, as that section was not in effect even at the time of the trial of this action.

While the requirement that the burden of proof was upon the plaintiff to establish freedom of her intestate from contributory negligence was not statutory, but was merely a regulation of procedure, or, as termed in the *Ives* case, a doctrine which might be regulated or even abolished, yet the court in placing upon the plaintiff the burden of proof to show the absence of contributory negligence, violated a substantial right of the plaintiff which calls for a reversal of the judgment and order appealed from.

The judgment and order should be reversed and a new trial granted, with costs to the appellant to abide the event.

Section 201 requires that, in order to maintain an action under the Employers' Liability Act, notice be given to the employer as to the time, place and cause of the injury. In this case a notice was served upon the employer in alleged compliance with this section, but the notice was excluded from the evidence. The failure to comply with this requirement was the basis of the dissenting opinion of two members of the court, who voted to affirm the dismissal of the complaint on the ground that the failure to comply with the requirement of section 201 as to the notice rendered section 202-a inapplicable to the case. The dissenting opinion follows in full.

What was originally enacted as the Employers' Liability Act (Laws of 1902, chap. 600) was thereafter included in the Labor Law (Consol. Laws, chap. 31; Laws of 1909, chap. 36) as article 14, and subsequently amended by chapter 352 of the Laws of 1910. By section 201 of the Labor Law, included in said article, it is provided: "No action for recovery of compensation for injury

or death *under this article* shall be maintained unless notice of the time, place and cause of the injury is given to the employer * * * .” It was held by this court and thereafter by the Court of Appeals that the provisions of section 202 of the act were available only to one who had served the notice provided by section 201. (*O’Neil v. Karr*, 110 App. Div. 571; *Jackson v. Greene*, 201 N. Y. 76, 80.) Section 202a was thereafter in 1910 added to this article. This section assumes to amplify section 202 by changing the rule as to the burden of proof upon the question of contributory negligence. By designating the section as 202a the intent of the Legislature would seem to be indicated to add to the privileges granted to a plaintiff under section 202. By inserting this provision in article 14 it would seem to follow as matter of law that the provisions of section 201 would apply, and that the rule of the common law thus changed would only apply, therefore, to actions brought after the giving of notice therein prescribed. It does not seem to me sufficient answer to this proposition that sections 205 to 212 were, also added to this article. Those sections refer to a plan of settlement without action. The limitation, therefore, of section 201 to the effect that an action could not be brought under the article without the giving of notice would in no way affect the plan of settlement contemplated in these latter sections. *Hubbell v. Pioneer Paper Co.*, 160 App. Div. 356.

Insufficiency of Notice — Lack of Signature.— The Court of Appeals in interpreting section 201, as to the notice required to be given to the employer of the time, place and cause of the injury, held a notice, which stated that plaintiff “has been injured on the 5th day of February, 1907, while cleaning a belt in the boiler room, between South Third and South Fourth Streets,” to be insufficient. The court said:

* * * if we make due allowance for the ignorance of the plaintiff and assume that the service of this paper was intended to be a compliance with the statute, it is impossible to say that it states any “cause” of the injury. It refers to an injury sustained “while cleaning a belt.” That is all there is in this so-called notice which can be said to be a statement of the cause of the injury. No one can read this statute without concluding that it contemplates something more than a mere statement of what an injured person was engaged in doing at the time he was hurt. This alleged writing contains nothing to indicate either the physical or negligent cause of the injury. For aught that it sets forth the plaintiff might have been injured by something entirely disconnected with the belt. It is true that an investigation might have disclosed the cause of the injury, but equally probable that it might not have given the slightest intimation of the real cause. No defect in the belt or machinery is claimed, and the defendant might have searched in vain for the cause of the injury. This lack of detail in the notice is not a mere inaccuracy in stating the cause, but an utter absence of the statement of any cause whatever.

Section 201 also requires that the notice must be signed “by the person injured or by some one in his behalf.” While the opinion

of the court was based on other grounds, since question had arisen as to whether the notice had been signed or not, the court took occasion to say:

In the case of *Logerto v. Central Building Co.* (198 N. Y. 390) it was clearly stated that the statutory provision for this notice was intended to apply to the unlettered workingman as well as to the more intelligent who can read and write. That is indicated in the language of the statute, which provides that it may be signed by "some one in his behalf." Such a notice may, therefore, be signed by a plaintiff himself, or by his mark, when he is illiterate, or by some one on his behalf, but it must be signed.

The judgment, which had been awarded plaintiff on a jury trial, and later affirmed in the Appellate Division, Second Department, was unanimously reversed and a new trial ordered. Justice Werner, who wrote the opinion, stated, however, that:

Although the plaintiff's evidence is meagre and differs radically from that adduced by the defendant, we cannot say that it was not sufficient to justify the jury in finding that there was negligence on the part of the plaintiff's superior in failing to properly guard him against injury, and that the plaintiff was free from contributory negligence. If these were the only questions involved on this appeal, we should, of course, be required to affirm the judgment, notwithstanding the decision of the Appellate Division by a divided court. *Rodaborski v. American Sugar Refining Co.*, 210 N. Y. 262.

Waiver of the Statutory Notice.—The Court of Appeals also interpreted the provision of section 201, which requires that notice of injury be "given to the employer within one hundred and twenty days * * * after the occurrence of the accident causing the injury or death." Plaintiff in this case secured a judgment for damages which was affirmed by the Appellate Division, Fourth Department. Defendant claimed that action could not be brought under the Employers' Liability Act because notice of the injury had not been given within the statutory time. The Court of Appeals, in unanimously reversing the judgment and granting a new trial, held that the trial court had erred in permitting the jury to find that the notice required by section 201 had been waived. The discussion on this point follows:

The action is brought under the Employers' Liability Act (L. 1910, ch. 352). Section 201 of that act requires the service of a preliminary notice within 120 days from the accident. The plaintiff's notice was not served until after the expiration of six months. His excuse for the delay is that the earlier service

of the notice was waived by the defendant. The first question in the case is whether there is any evidence from which the waiver can be inferred.

The defendant was insured to the extent of \$5,000 against liability for accident. Within the period of 120 days, an employee of the insurance company visited the plaintiff to investigate his injuries. The plaintiff says his visitor advised him not to have anything to do with lawyers, and said that he would be notified to come to the office and that the company would settle with him. By the time he received his notice to go to the office the 120 days had gone by. We do not think that the evidence was effective against this defendant to make out a waiver of the statutory notice. The plaintiff had the burden of proving two propositions: *First*, that the visitor, on whose advice he professes to have acted, had authority to bind the insurance company when advising the plaintiff to postpone his legal remedies; and, *second*, that the insurance company had authority to bind the defendant. Neither proposition was established. The plaintiff's visitor could not bind the insurance company. He was a mere investigator of claims, without power to settle them. The insurance company could not bind the defendant by depriving him of the benefit of a condition on which his statutory liability depended. We find nothing involving an admission of such authority in the conversations between the plaintiff and the defendant's superintendent and bookkeeper. The superintendent and bookkeeper told the plaintiff, in substance, that the defendant would not pay him anything, but that they had no objection if he could get something from the insurance company. This did not make the insurance company an agent to enlarge the defendant's liability. Nor do the terms of the insurance policy supply the requisite authority. The policy states conditions which, if not fulfilled, may work a forfeiture of the insurance. It does not create a relation of agency between the insurer and the insured. We conclude that the court erred in permitting the jury to find that the notice had been waived. The submission of the case under the Employers' Liability Law involved a ruling that the defendant had the burden of proving contributory negligence. The verdict, therefore, cannot stand if the case was not brought within the statute. *Dailey v. Stoll*, 211 N. Y. 74.

Beer Vats are a Part of the Brewery "Plant."—In the June, 1912, Bulletin there appeared an account of the death of one workman and the permanent blindness of another, caused by their employment in varnishing the inside of beer vats with a mixture of shellac and wood (methyl) alcohol. Action for damages was brought but settlement was made in each case out of court upon the payment of substantial sums by the employer. It was noted that such settlement was not absolutely conclusive as to the employer's liability, but that, at least, a presumption of such liability was indicated. There is here reported the case of another worker whose sight was permanently impaired under precisely similar circumstances, and a jury trial in the Supreme Court in Kings county resulted in a verdict for \$4,500, which was sustained, one

judge dissenting, in the Appellate Division, Second Department. In view of the known danger of such work and the now well understood methods of prevention of such danger, not only by the mechanical means referred to in the opinion of the court but also in the use of grain (ethyl) alcohol, instead of the dangerous wood alcohol, as a solvent of the shellac in the varnish, the opinion is printed in full together with the dissenting opinion. It will be noted that the dissenting opinion recognizes the danger of such work (although minimizing it to some extent), and that such danger can be avoided, the sole basis of dissent being that, under the law, the contractor, who was the immediate employer of plaintiff, and not the owner, should be held liable. Following is the majority opinion read by Justice Stapleton:

The plaintiff's eyesight was impaired by fumes of wood alcohol. The fumes were produced by the application of varnish to the interior surface of appellant's beer vats. The varnish contained fifty-eight per cent. of methyl alcohol and forty-two per cent. of shellac. This combination throws off fumes. The vats are circular in form and vary in size. The smallest are ten or twelve feet in height and eight or ten feet in diameter. They are without opening, except that at the base there is a manhole two feet wide and two feet high, and at the top there is a bunghole two inches in diameter. These openings furnish the only outlet for the fumes, and are inadequate to liberate them naturally. There is in general use a mechanical device, known as a blower, which is operated by electricity, and which ventilates the vats while the work of varnishing the interior surface is in progress. Its purpose is to prevent injury to persons engaged in that sort of work from the poisonous effects of the alcohol fumes. The plaintiff recovered a verdict against his employer Lutz, and against Bernheimer & Schwartz Pilsener Brewing Company, which is the sole appellant.

The plaintiff served a notice under the Labor Law (Consol. Laws, chap. 31 [Laws of 1909, chap. 36], § 201, as amd. by Laws of 1910, chap. 352).

The appellant owns and conducts a brewery. Beer vats are a part of its plant. It desired to have the interior surface of the vats varnished. It is necessary to do this work at frequent intervals. The defendant selected and furnished the varnish; it knew the danger confronting a varnisher when varnishing without proper ventilation; it was familiar with the device, in general use, designed to produce such ventilation; it elected, for purposes of its own, to have the varnishing done without the use of such device; it contracted with one Lutz to do the work; it supplied no blower. Lutz employed the plaintiff as a varnisher. Lutz used no blower.

Upon this state of facts the trial court submitted the question of the appellant's negligence to the jury. The theory of the submission was that if the jury found the facts in favor of the plaintiff, liability was established under the provisions of section 200 of the Labor Law (as amd. *supra*), which, in so far as applicable, reads: "If an employer enters into a contract, written or

verbal, with an independent contractor to do part of such employer's work, or if such contractor enters into a contract with a subcontractor to do all or any part of the work comprised in such contractor's contract with the employer, such contract or subcontract shall not bar the liability of the employer for the injuries to the employees of such contractor or subcontractor, caused by any defect in the condition of the ways, works, machinery, or plant, if they are the property of the employer or are furnished by him, and if such defect arose, or had not been discovered or remedied, through the negligence of the employer, or of some person intrusted by him with the duty of seeing that they were in proper condition."

The state of facts presented upon the trial and herein outlined brings the case, in our opinion, clearly within the scope of this statute. The vats are part of appellant's plant. (*Lipstein v. Provident Loan Society*, 154 App. Div. 732.) The appellant supplied the place to work and the material with which to work. The material was inherently dangerous to the health of the workmen unless applied with certain aids that are customarily used. Appellant did not supply those aids or see to it that they were supplied. It was in fact for its own purpose hostile to their use. A vat with a blower applied is a safe place to do the work. Without the blower applied the vat is unsafe and defective because there is lacking an apparatus essential to the safe prosecution of the work.

The injury to an employee of a contractor with whom the appellant entered into a contract to do part of its work was caused by a defect in the condition of the plant, the property of the appellant and furnished by it.

We have examined the exceptions upon which the appellant assigns error and have concluded that no reversible error was committed.

The judgment and order should be affirmed, with costs.

The dissenting opinion of Justice Thomas was as follows:

Plaintiff was injured by the fumes of refined wood alcohol while applying varnish to one of the inner walls of appellant's beer vats after several days at such employment. He was not appellant's servant, but that of Lutz, the person who had agreed to do the work and furnish all the utensils, except the varnish and electric heaters. The tank in question at its base had an entrance opening ten by twelve inches in size, and another at the top about two inches in diameter, which furnished the only outlet for the fumes of the alcohol, which composed fifty-eight per centum of the varnish. Dr. Stein, of the firm vending the varnish, states that he told appellant's chemist, Hartman, to give the men plenty of air. The question is, whether the appellant owed plaintiff the duty of furnishing a fan or blower to force air into the manhole, or an ejector to draw it through the bunghole. The alcohol was used to solve the shellac, and when the varnish was applied to the heated sides of the tank the alcohol was liberated and the warm vapor ascending found its way through the upper aperture of the tank, carried by a draft of air from the manhole. It was known in the trade that a fan driven at the manhole increased the current of air, and one witness said that he had devised an ejector to suck the air through the bunghole. Before treating the tank with a coat of varnish charcoal was burned within, and something in the way of fans or blower was necessary to carry off the fumes of it, and the same implement would expedite the outflow of the

vapor of the alcohol. But the air tended to cool the sides of the tank, whereas their walls were heated so that when the varnish was laid on the alcohol would more quickly evaporate and leave a better coating of shellac. There was evidence that blowers were used often, but the contractor, Lutz, did not use them save for the removal of the charcoal. There was nothing unusual in the composition of the varnish, as it merely involved shellac cut with Columbian spirits or refined wood alcohol, and was commonly used in the trade. The vapor of the alcohol tended to the intoxication of those in the tank, so that three men worked together, and, having applied the varnish for a half hour, they customarily came back to the room for relief. But the evidence is that persons working under its influence at times and in instances had received injury to their eyes, and in sporadic cases the impairment of the sight became permanent. It was such harm that befell the plaintiff after several days, during which he had no other injurious or disagreeable sensations than I will mention. He had a grogginess when, after a half hour, he first came out of a tank on the first day, which passed away. He was not disturbed the second, third and fourth days. On the fifth day the grogginess came again, impaired his memory and his self-control, so that he went home with the aid of his brother, and the dizziness progressed to a limitation of his vision. I find nothing that distinguishes the trade involving the use of this varnish from other vocations to which dangers from poisoning are incidental. The use of highly noxious chemicals in varying forms of combination is commonly found in the arts and sciences, and even in ordinary manual industry. The plaintiff was not a novice in varnishing such tanks, although he said that in his former employment blowers had been used. There was no reason, therefore, why the brewery company should not contract for the work and leave the responsibility with the contractor. The law does not forbid a person from turning over work involving dangers to those who make such work their special business, and who know the dangers and the common ways of meeting them. This specializing in vocations exists in innumerable instances in the varying demands and necessities of mankind, and there is no occasion for excluding the varnishing of the interior walls of beer vats from the multitude of undertakings, great and small, that are made the subject of independent contract. But it is said that the Employers' Liability Act imposes liability on the brewing company. "Such contract or subcontract shall not bar the liability of the employer for the injuries to the employees of such contractor or subcontractor, caused by any defect in the condition of the ways, works, machinery or plant, if they are the property of the employer or are furnished by him, and if such defect arose, or had not been discovered or remedied, through the negligence of the employer, or of some person intrusted by him with the duty of seeing that they were in proper condition." (Labor Law [Consol. Laws, chap. 31; Laws of 1909, chap. 361, § 200, as amd. by Laws of 1910, chap. 352.]) The argument is this: The beer tank was a part of the owner's works or plant; it was defective in that it did not have a blower to carry off alcoholic vapor in course of applying varnish by an independent contractor. Hence, the owner must respond. There was no defect in the tank. The blower is an implement of the contractor's trade and not that of the owner. The danger arose from nothing that the owner controlled, but from the work the contractor did and the way he did it. The defect, if any, was in the contractor's outfit. Therefore, the appellant has been burdened with the duty of supervising the outfit and the manner of doing the

work, lest by the contractor's omission his servants in the course of doing his will and his work should be harmed. If that were the legislative command, in the course of painting, repairing or building a house, the renovation of a steamship, in short, in the infinite variety of things that men upon their own premises employ others to do, every act or omission of the contractor may impute negligence to the contracting owner. In my judgment, it did not mean that. There were some errors upon the trial, notably in the reception of the testimony of Neuberger, that Hartman told him that he could not use blowers. The plaintiff or his employer was not privy to it, and Lutz himself disclaims any limitation of his use of blowers or other safety devices. It is doubtful whether similar testimony by the cellarman was admitted against this defendant. It was not admissible. *Kenz v. Bernheimer & Schwartz Pilsener Brewing Co.*, 162 App. Div. 777.

Skids Are a Part of "Plant."—In a recent decision, the Appellate Division, First Department, held that skids extending from a freight car to the sidewalk and used for unloading barrels of vinegar were part of defendant's "plant" within the meaning of section 200 of the Labor Law. *Drury v. American Fruit Product Co.*, 163 App. Div. 509.

Stone in an Excavation Not a Defective "Way."—Plaintiff was injured, while doing excavation work, by the fall of a stone which was dislodged from the side of an excavation. In the Supreme Court, Westchester county, he secured a verdict for \$5,000 damages. On appeal, the Appellate Division, Second Department, reversed the judgment, stating in the opinion that:

* * * no liability can be predicated upon a disregard or violation of the provisions of subdivision 1 of section 200. The stone in the side of the excavation was not a defect in "the ways, works, machinery or plant." *Fresusk v. Pittsburg Contracting Co.*, 159 App. Div. 356.

Employer's Liability Under Safety Laws

Chopping Machine in a Butcher Shop.—Plaintiff, a boy under fifteen years of age, lost a part of his right hand while operating an electric meat chopping machine in defendant's retail butcher shop. A jury trial in the Supreme Court in Westchester county resulted in a verdict of \$4,000 for plaintiff. On appeal, the Appellate Division, Second Department, unanimously reversed the judgment and ordered a new trial.

In the Supreme Court trial negligence of defendant was based on the alleged violation of sections 81 and 93 of the Labor Law, which provide respectively for the proper guarding of machinery

and for the nonemployment of children under sixteen years of age at certain specified dangerous machines. The reversal by the Appellate Division was based upon the holding that the operation of an electric meat chopper did not convert a retail butcher shop into a factory as defined in section 2 of the Labor Law, and since the above sections of the Labor Law relate only to employment in factories there was no negligence shown. Pertinent portions of the opinion follow:

The duties imposed by the written law quoted are not imposed upon every employer of labor. It is only an employer of labor in a factory who is subject to the mandate of the provisions upon which the plaintiff rests. This conclusion is manifest from the history of the legislation (see notes relating to these sections in Birdseye's Cumming & Gilbert's Consol. Laws of New York), and from an examination of the entire Labor Law, which, in a separate article, imposes upon employers engaged in manufacture duties which are distinct from those which, by its other articles, are imposed upon employers engaged in purely mercantile and other non-manufacturing enterprises. The quoted provisions are incorporated in the article of the present Labor Law relating to factories. The proposition has the support of authority. *Shannahan v. Empire Engineering Corp.*, 204 N. Y. 543. See *Pool v. American Linseed Co.*, 119 App. Div. 136.

A fundamental inquiry, therefore, is: Was the defendant's place of business a factory within the meaning of that word as used in the Labor Law? The trial court left that question to the jury to be determined as one of fact. Of course it is a question of law. If the jury reached the correct result no complaint may be made. The question occurs, was the statute properly construed and legally applied?

* * * * *

It would be unduly stretching the meaning of the terms of the Labor Law to hold that by installing and operating, by electric force, a mechanical device for chopping meat for his customers, the owner of a butcher shop converted his shop into a factory and thereby made himself subject to the provisions of the Labor Law governing the employment of labor in a factory. In *Schapp v. Bloomer* (181 N. Y. 125, 128), the court, speaking of the Labor Law, said: "In construing this statute we should endeavor to ascertain its fair and reasonable meaning, avoiding a construction which either extends or limits its provisions beyond that which was evidently intended."

There was no other ground of actionable negligence submitted to the jury for its consideration and the verdict has no legal basis for its existence. *O'Connor v. Webber*, 163 App. Div. 175.

Prompt Replacement of Machine Guard.—The following case gives an interpretation by the Appellate Division of the meaning of the word "promptly" in section 81 of the Labor Law, which contained the following provision at the time the accident here

noted occurred: "No person shall remove or make ineffective any safeguard around or attached to machinery, vats or pans, while the same are in use, unless for the purpose of immediately making repairs thereto, and all such safeguards so removed shall be promptly replaced."

Plaintiff's intestate was employed by defendant in a cabinet-making shop. Some twenty feet away from plaintiff's intestate was a circular saw running at high speed and protruding several inches above the level of the bench in which it was set. This saw was provided with a guard which had, however, been removed by a fellow workman in order to do a piece of work which the presence of the guard rendered impracticable. On completing this piece of work, the fellow workman failed to replace the guard and his helper then undertook, without replacing the guard, to use the saw for the purpose of ripping plank into strips, a work with which the guard on the saw would not interfere. While so engaged and about half an hour later, according to the evidence on the trial, a strip of plank fell from his hand, struck the revolving saw and was hurled across the room, striking the intestate and killing him.

In the Supreme Court, Kings county, plaintiff secured a judgment for \$6,000. The Appellate Division, Second Department, unanimously reversed the judgment* because the trial judge refused to charge the jury, at the request of defendant, that the absence of the guard for half an hour "is not such a length of time as would necessarily place the defendant upon notice that the guard was not being used upon the machine." On retrial in the Supreme Court, Kings county, plaintiff recovered a verdict for \$9,996. At this second trial, the court charged the jury that defendant was entitled to a reasonable time in which to replace the guard. The Appellate Division, Second Department, again reversed the judgment and granted defendant a new trial on the ground "that the period of time during which the guard was off the saw improperly," as indicated by the evidence in the second trial, was "fifteen minutes" which was not a reasonable time for the defendant to have replaced the guard. On this point, the court said:

On the former appeal we held that the court erred in refusing the instruction that the absence of the guard for half an hour would not necessarily place

* See Bulletin, June 1913, p. 295.

the defendant on notice. I now think that the interval during which the machine was unguarded, even when marked by the surrounding circumstances, was not sufficient to charge the defendant with negligence in this respect. See upon the general proposition *Hughes v. Russell* (104 App. Div. 144); *Huscher v. N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. Co.* (158 id. 422, 428), and *Idel v. Mitchell* (158 N. Y. 134).

The court then discussed the effect of the word "promptly" in the statute and drew, as will be noted in the following extract, a distinction between removals of a guard for the purpose of repairing the machine to which it is attached and removals when made necessary for doing a particular kind of work. Having drawn this distinction, the court was of the opinion that the requirement for "promptly" replacing was not applicable to removals when made for the latter purpose.

In the main charge the learned court said that a reasonable interpretation of the statute was that the guard had to be removed for the purpose of allowing the machine to be used, but that it had to be "promptly replaced;" that this was the non-delegable duty of the defendant, and that it was a question for the jury to say whether the failure to "promptly" replace this guard was to be attributed to the personal negligence of the defendant. If "promptly" is convertible with "at once," "immediately," then, of course, it is not equivalent to the expression "a reasonable time." (*Lewis v. Hojer*, 16 N. Y. Supp. 534, and cases cited; *City of Denver v. Moewes*, 15 Colo. App. 28.) Probably the learned court used the adverb "promptly," mindful of the section 81 of the Labor Law, which requires that a guard shall be "promptly replaced." (See Consol. Laws, chap. 31 [Laws of 1909, chap. 36], § 81, as amd. by Laws of 1909, chap. 299; since amd. by Laws of 1910, chap. 106, and Laws of 1913, chap. 286.) But there is a distinction to be made between the removal of the guard for the sake of repair and for the doing of certain work which could not be done otherwise. The general purpose of the statute is furtherance of the common-law obligation of safe place. (*Glens Falls P. C. Co. v. Travelers' Ins. Co.*, 162 N. Y. 403; *Freeman v. Glens Falls Paper Mill Co.*, 70 Hun, 530; *affd.*, 142 N. Y. 639; *Travis v. Haan*, 119 App. Div. 138.) The measure of the common-law obligation is due care. This involves the element of reasonable time. A provision of the statute prescribes the requirement of prompt replacement. But such requirement is expressly limited to removals for repair. I think that the requirement should not be extended to removals when made necessarily for the doing of certain work, as in this case. There is to my mind a manifest difference between removals for repair and the removals for work, which may justify this requirement of the statute. It is but natural that the master should have knowledge of the fact of a repair, and a removal of the guard therefor, but not that he should have knowledge of every removal for the doing of a certain kind of work. I think that the rule was stated correctly in our former opinion, that this defendant, when ignorant of the removal, was entitled to the benefit of a "reasonable time" as involved in the proposition of

due care, and was not required to see that the guard was replaced forthwith, or "promptly" or immediately. (See 5 Labatt Mast. & Serv. [2d ed.] § 1644.) *Pockrass v. Kaplan*, 163 App. Div. 209.

It should be noted in connection with the above decision that by chapter 286, Laws of 1913, the wording of the statutory requirement was somewhat changed, including the substitution of the word "immediately" for the word "promptly."

Relative Liability of Owner and Tenant.—The effect of a recent decision of the Appellate Division, First Department, is that an owner and a tenant are joint tortfeasors as to employees of the latter, who are injured by appliances furnished by the former and used in common by both. In such cases, both the owner and the tenant are liable, and neither has a right of recovery against the other for damages recovered by such employees from either.

Plaintiff leased floors in defendant's warehouse in New York City for storage purposes and used an electric freight elevator, operated by a hand cable, in common with the owner and other tenants. Both plaintiff and defendant were aware of the unprotected condition of the elevator. An employee of plaintiff was thrown backward into an open light shaft adjoining the elevator, and killed, by reason of the sudden starting of the elevator, by an unknown person, which caused one of a pile of boxes on the elevator platform to fall and strike him. The employee's administratrix instituted action against plaintiff. Defendant refused plaintiff's request to defend the action. Plaintiff settled the claim out of court and then brought action to recover the amount paid in settlement plus counsel fees. In the Supreme Court, a verdict was rendered for plaintiff, which the court set aside and granted defendant's motion to dismiss the complaint. The Appellate Division, First Department, affirmed the lower court, one judge dissenting. Plaintiff contended that it had complained to defendant of the dangerous condition of the elevator and had received a promise to remedy it. On this point, the court said:

If the defendant could be held liable to make changes and alterations on a parol promise collateral to the lease, this evidence is insufficient to show any consideration for the promise, for it does not show any such promise at or before the execution of the lease or that the lease was executed in reliance upon the fulfillment thereof.

Plaintiff further contended that the elevator was not constructed and maintained in accordance with the regulations of the city building code. As to this the court said:

The regulations so made if duly served on the defendant — as to which there is no evidence — would, doubtless, have required the inclosure by *itself* of that part of the elevator and light shaft in which the elevator ran. If that had been done the decedent might have suffered contusions, but it is highly improbable that he would have been killed by the box falling. It is claimed, but as already indicated it has not been shown, that this elevator was constructed or maintained in violation of law. But if the law required a wall or other partition between the elevator and the light shaft, the plaintiff was fully aware that it had not been complied with when it made the lease, and if, notwithstanding defendant did not undertake to make it a lawful structure, the plaintiff took the lease and directed the decedent to use the elevator, it was *in pari delicto* and is entitled neither to recover over nor to contribution. The plaintiff showed that there are simple, well-known and practical safety devices that may be readily attached to the platform of such an elevator to grip the operating cable and thus render it impossible to move or to draw the cable through the floor of the elevator, which is essential to start the elevator. The plaintiff, at least, owed as great a duty to decedent as defendant owed to it. *Larkin Co. v. Terminal Warehouse Co.*, 161 App. Div. 262.

Hoists Must Be Safe With Respect to Their Use.— Defendant was the general contractor for the erection of a high steel building, and had installed a double hod hoist to lift building materials. The platform of the hoist lacked from eighteen to thirty inches of extending to the sides of the shaft in which it moved up and down. Plaintiff's intestate, while unloading materials from the hoist at the third floor, suffered a compound fracture of the skull by the fall of a brick from above. Two operations were performed and about four months later the intestate died from pulmonary tuberculosis.

Plaintiff secured judgment for \$9,000 damages in the Supreme Court, New York County. On appeal, the judgment was affirmed in the Appellate Division, First Department, by a vote of three to two. As to the relation between the injury received by the intestate and his subsequent death from tuberculosis, the court said:

Taken as a whole, the plaintiff's medical testimony was to the effect that the blow and the subsequent operation lowered the vitality of the deceased and decreased his powers of resistance so as to make him peculiarly susceptible to the tubercular germ, and that it was fairly to be inferred that the tuberculosis from which he died was the direct result of his injury.

The question at issue was whether defendant had exercised the care as to the hoist that is required by section 18 of the Labor Law. This section so far as pertinent to this case reads:

A person employing or directing another to perform labor of any kind in the erection, repairing, altering or painting of a house, building or structure shall not furnish or erect, or cause to be furnished or erected for the performance of such labor, scaffolding, hoists, stays, ladders or other mechanical contrivances, which are unsafe, unsuitable or improper, and which are not so constructed, placed and operated as to give proper protection to the life and limb of a person so employed or engaged.

In the majority opinion, an extract from which follows, it is held that the contrivances referred to in section 18 must not be safe in "design, construction or material" only, but must also be so placed and operated as to give proper protection "under the particular conditions pertaining to their use."

Section 18 is part of a comprehensive scheme to improve the conditions under which labor is employed and to afford workmen greater security from injury. The object of the statute, a purpose which to my mind its words amply support, was not merely to secure scaffolds, hoists and other "contrivances" which were in and of themselves safe and secure, but to enforce the furnishing by employers of implements or apparatus "so constructed, placed and operated as to give proper protection" under the particular conditions pertaining to their use. If they fail to come up to this standard, however excellent they may be in design, construction or material, they are "unsafe," "unsuitable" and "improper," and not what the law contemplates and enjoins. True, the hoist in question was not primarily intended to carry human beings, but it was necessary for workmen, for the deceased at least, to go upon it in the performance of his duty, and thus to subject himself to dangers which were naturally to be apprehended in view of the conditions under which the hoist was maintained. Failure to so guard the hoist as to afford the deceased reasonable protection from such dangers was, to my mind, a failure to obey the statute. * * * As was said in *Smith v. Variety Iron & Steel Works Co.* (147 App. Div. 242, 244; *affd.*, 208 N. Y. 543), a scaffold case, if section 18 enjoins no more than reasonable care on the part of the master, there was no reason for its enactment, for such was the common law. To the same effect are *Caddy v. Interborough Rapid Transit Co.* (195 N. Y. 415); *Armenti v. Brooklyn Union Gas Co.* (157 App. Div. 276, 281, 282), and other cases. Whether, under the circumstances, the hoist was safe was a question for the jury. (*Haggblad v. Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co.*, 117 App. Div. 838; *Schmidt v. Rohn*, 127 id. 220.)

The judgment should be affirmed with costs.

The minority opinion, quoted below, held that the statute referred only to the strength and safety of the contrivances them-

selves, and not to protection from "outside extraneous and independent injury."

The interpretation of the provision of the statute made in the prevailing opinion it seems to me imports to it a meaning not in the contemplation of the Legislature at the time of the passing of the act and to fall within the realm of legislation and not interpretation. It has been thoroughly established by a line of cases that the duty placed upon the master by said section is an absolute and personal duty that may not be delegated. But in each of the cases cited by the respondent there was a weakness or defect in the scaffold, hoist, ladder or other mechanical contrivance, which defect was the direct cause of the accident complained of — the rope broke, the scaffold fell or the contrivance gave way.

The interpretation now sought to be placed upon the act, that it is the absolute duty of the master to protect a workman upon any such contrivance from outside extraneous and independent injury, seems to me unwarranted. If the hod hoist must be inclosed or covered, then a scaffold or a ladder must be provided with the same protection, for a man working upon a scaffold or a ladder is equally exposed to the danger of being struck by a falling brick or other article in the course of the construction or repair of a building.

Thus the employer would in fact become the insurer of his workmen's safety in connection with any such appliance, not only in respect to its own strength and safety, but from outside danger. It may well be that such a law would be desirable and that the mere fact of injury in an employment should entitle the employee to compensation. This doctrine must be announced by the People and the Legislature and not by the courts, whose duty it is to decide what the law is and not what it ought to be. *Coleman v. Ruggles-Robinson Co.*, 159 App. Div. 268.

Hoisting of Materials on Outside of Building.—Section 20 of the Labor Law contains the following provision:

If a building in course of construction is five stories or more in height, no lumber or timber needed for such construction shall be hoisted or lifted on the outside of such building.

Plaintiff, while standing on the ground engaged in hoisting lumber by means of a block and tackle to the twelfth floor of a building in course of construction, was struck in the face by a board which fell from the building. The sight of one eye was destroyed, his face was severely lacerated and a serious nervous ailment was produced. Plaintiff was in the immediate employ of one Koch, to whom a contract for the carpenter work had been given. In an action in the Supreme Court, New York county, plaintiff received judgment for \$18,250. On appeal, the Appellate Division, First Department, reversed the judgment, by a vote of four to one, and ordered the complaint dismissed.

Aside from the discussion as to who was the owner of the building at the time the accident occurred, as to which there was some question, the decision turned on the applicability of the above quoted provision of section 20. On this point, the majority opinion read as follows:

Koch's liability is predicated upon a violation of this provision of the section. It was undisputed, and the court so instructed the jury, that aside from the fact that Koch was having the lumber hoisted on the outside instead of on the inside of the building there was nothing whatever to show negligence on his part or to connect him with the accident. The violation of the statute was not the proximate cause of the accident; in fact it had nothing to do with it. It may be that if the plaintiff had not been upon the ground he would not have been hit by the board, but the hoisting of the lumber had no more to do with his being hit by a board falling or being thrown from some place in the building than it would had it been thrown from the street. The violation of a statute makes a *prima facie* case of negligence only where it can be said to be the cause of or in some way connected with the injury sustained; in other words, it must appear that the violation of the statute, before liability can be predicated thereon, was the proximate cause of the injury. (*Weinberger v. Kratzenstein*, 71 App. Div. 155; *Koch v. Fox*, id. 288; *Stewart v. Ferguson*, 34 id. 515.)

I am of the opinion, therefore, that the motion to dismiss the complaint as to Koch should have been granted.

Presiding Justice Ingraham read the following dissenting opinion:

I concur in the reversal of the judgment and the dismissal of the complaint as to the Oregon Apartments Company, but I dissent from the dismissal of the complaint as to the defendant Koch. I think the provisions of section 20 of the Labor Law (Consol. Laws, chap. 31, Laws of 1909, chap. 36, as since re-enacted by Laws of 1911, chap. 693, and Laws of 1913, chap. 492) were enacted for the purpose of protecting laborers engaged in the erection of a building from being injured by materials falling from the building whether such material fell while being hoisted or from the building itself. The statute expressly prohibits lumber or timber used for the construction of a building five stories or more in height from being hoisted or lifted on the outside of such building. The defendant Koch, who employed the plaintiff, was bound to obey this provision of the Labor Law and to hoist his lumber or timber in some other way than on the outside of the building. He hoisted the lumber on the outside of the building, however, and to properly perform his duties the plaintiff was required to be under the hoist and outside of the building itself. The violation of this provision of the Labor Law was, it seems to me, the direct proximate cause of the accident. If Koch had provided means by which the lumber could have been hoisted inside the building, as he was bound to do under the statute, the plaintiff would not have been in a position where he could have been struck by a board falling from the building. I

have serious doubts as to whether this verdict is not excessive, but as my associates are in favor of dismissing the complaint as to Koch it is not necessary to consider that question. *Bergquist v. Oregon Apartments Co. & Koch*, 161 App. Div. 210.

Sub-Contractor Liable for Defective Hoist.—In the following case, decided in the Appellate Division, First Department, the decision of the Court of Appeals in *Bohnhoff v. Fischer* was unanimously held to apply, and a sub-contractor was held liable for injury received by his employee due to a defective hoist, although the sub-contractor had not himself erected the hoist. The general contractor for the construction of a building entered into a contract with Thomas & Buckley to install and operate elevators and hoists to be used by the various sub-contractors in the construction of the building. McNulty Brothers, in whose employ plaintiff was at the time of the injury, was a sub-contractor for the plaster work, and used the hoist under an agreement with the general contractor and paid the latter for its use. While plaintiff was performing his duty, the hoist, on which he was standing, suddenly dropped to the cellar, a distance of four stories, causing injury to himself and a fellow workman. The fall of the hoist was shown to have been due to the defective condition of the brake band on the hoisting engine.

Plaintiff brought action for damages against McNulty Brothers and Thomas & Buckley in the Supreme Court, New York County. The complaint was dismissed as against the former, largely on the ground of the decision of the Appellate Division, Second Department, in the case of *Bohnhoff v. Fischer*. The action against Thomas & Buckley was dropped until a further decision could be secured as to the liability of McNulty Brothers. When the case was heard on appeal in the Appellate Division, First Department, the decision of the Court of Appeals in *Bohnhoff v. Fischer*, reversing the Second Department, had been announced, and on the strength of that decision, the court unanimously held that the dismissal of the complaint against McNulty Brothers was an error and ordered a new trial. An extract from the decision follows:

In the case at bar the sub-contractors, plaintiff's employer, made use of the hoist, paid for said use and affirmatively directed the plaintiff to use it in the prosecution of their work. Plaintiff did not exercise a voluntary choice of one

means among others of getting up stairs and carrying up the materials required. This hoist was furnished and prescribed by the employer for the employee to enable him to do his work. The facts bring the case precisely within the decision of the Court of Appeals in the *Bohnhoff* case; therefore, within the rule of absolute duty which could not be delegated. *Campbell v. McNulty Bros.*, 162 App. Div. 685.

Question as to Defective Ladder.—Defendant employed plaintiff, a tinsmith and roofer, to repair a storehouse gutter. Plaintiff borrowed a jointed ladder for the purpose from another workman. While he was mounted on the ladder, the other workman came to ask for its return and ascended part way. Under the additional weight the ladder broke. Plaintiff fell and received serious injuries.

The case was tried in the Supreme Court in Richmond county. From a judgment dismissing the complaint on the merits, plaintiff appealed to the Second Appellate Department which struck out the words "on the merits" and affirmed the judgment. The pertinent part of its opinion follows:

The complaint charges a breach of section 18 of the Labor Law (Consol. Laws, chap. 31 [Laws of 1909, chap. 36], as amd. by Laws of 1911, chap. 693), and is also drawn under the Employers' Liability Act (Labor Law, art. 14, as amd. by Laws of 1910, chap. 352), so that the statutory notice was admitted on the trial. Many charges of negligence were pleaded. But the main question was whether any defect was shown in a ladder which bore plaintiff well until an intruder mounted it and doubled its load.

Plaintiff testified that he had seen such a sectional ladder carry two men (at a pier in the East river with another employer) about a year and a half ago. Upon further inquiry, it came down to the statement that two men would "get off and on the ladders at the same time"—which is far from proving that such jointed ladders should carry two men near the middle of their length as extended. Hence this ladder was not shown to be unsafe or improper for the use which defendant designed or permitted. There was no evidence that the material was decayed or otherwise bad. Neither was the ladder shown to have a defect as a "way" under the Employers' Liability Act. (*McKay v. Hand*, 168 Mass. 270; *Heiser v. Cincinnati Abattoir Co.*, 205 N. Y. 379.)

As there was no evidence of poor construction or bad material in the ladder, or authority from defendant for the painter to mount the ladder with plaintiff also on it, there was no question for the jury, and the learned trial justice rightly dismissed the complaint. *Cunningham v. Staten Island R. T. Ry. Co.*, 164 App. Div. 171.

"Spurs" on Ladders.—Section 18 of the Labor Law provides that in "the erection, repairing, altering or painting of a house,

building or structure" the employer shall not furnish any "ladders * * * which are unsafe, unsuitable or improper, and which are not so constructed, placed and operated as to give proper protection to the life and limb of a person so employed or engaged." Plaintiff's intestate in this case was ordered by his foreman to mount a ladder for the purpose of connecting the radiator with a heating pipe. The ladder slipped and intestate fell and was killed. In an action in the Supreme Court in Clinton county, a jury awarded plaintiff a verdict for \$5,000. On appeal, the Appellate Division, Third Department, unanimously affirmed the judgment on the opinion of Justice Borst at Trial Term. The evidence showed that the spurs on the foot of the ladder in question were dull and that if they had been sharp the ladder would not have slipped. The court held that section 18 of the Labor Law imposed the duty of seeing that the spurs were sharp upon defendant, and that it was for the jury to determine whether defendant was negligent in failing to have the spurs sharpened or whether the intestate was negligent in failing to notice that they were dull. On the latter point, the court said:

The ladder was in place and the intestate was to go up that and make the connection. He had a pail of paint in his hand which was to be used on the joints of the pipes which he was to connect. He was near the top of the ladder when it slipped and the fall came which resulted in his death. In view of the attention which he must necessarily have given to his work, the materials he was to take and use, and in view of the instructions given to him by the foreman to go up that ladder to do the work, it was at least for the jury to say whether he should have in mind, distracted as his attention might have been, that the defendant had failed to sharpen the spurs on the ladder. *Shovan v. Lozier Motor Co.*, 158 App. Div. 487.

Liability of Sub-Contractor for Scaffold Furnished by General Contractor.—Section 18 of the Labor Law contains, among others, the following provision:

A person employing or directing another to perform labor of any kind in the erection, repairing, altering or painting of a house, building or structure shall not furnish or erect, or cause to be furnished or erected for the performance of such labor, scaffolding, hoists, stays, ladders, or other mechanical contrivances which are unsafe, unsuitable or improper, and which are not so constructed, placed and operated as to give proper protection to the life and limb of a person so employed or engaged.

The relative liability under this section of general contractors and sub-contractors for injury to employees by reason of defective

scaffolding has given rise to much litigation. The case of *Quigley v. Thatcher* (207 N. Y. 66) has been the leading authority. In that case, an employee of a sub-contractor was injured by reason of a fall due to a defective scaffold. The scaffold had been erected by the general contractor who had sublet a portion of the work to a sub-contractor. The injured employee secured judgment for damages against the general contractor, which judgment was affirmed in the Appellate Division, Second Department,* and in the Court of Appeals.†

In the present case, plaintiff was injured under similar circumstances. He was an employee of a sub-contractor, to whom the general contractor had sublet a portion of the work. Plaintiff was injured by reason of a fall due to negligent construction of a scaffold which had been erected by the general contractor. Action for damages was brought against the general contractor originally but the complaint was afterwards amended by substituting the sub-contractor as defendant. On a jury trial, plaintiff received judgment which was reversed in the Appellate Division, Second Department,§ on the theory, set forth by the same court in *Quigley v. Thatcher*, that the general contractor and not the sub-contractor should be held liable. It is to be noted, however, that the decision of the Court of Appeals in the latter case had not been rendered at the time of the Appellate Division's decision in the present case. On appeal, however, the Court of Appeals, one justice not voting, reversed the Appellate Division, and affirmed the judgment of the trial court against the sub-contractor. The decision is here reproduced in full. It will be noted that the court says: "This case is governed by much the same principle as that involved in *Quigley v. Thatcher*," although, in the one case, the general contractor and, in the other case, the sub-contractor was held liable. In *Quigley v. Thatcher*, the Court of Appeals held that while the general contractor owed no duty to furnish scaffolds for the use of employees of his sub-contractor, the fact that he did so construct and locate "a scaffold or platform that his sub-contractor must of necessity or under the requirements

* Reported in Bulletin for December, 1911, p. 527.

† Bulletin for March, 1913, p. 81.

§ Bulletin for September, 1912, p. 293.

of reasonable convenience in the performance of his work use the same" placed him in the position of having "assumed liability to such sub-contractor and his employees for the safety thereof." In the present case, the same court held that, since the defendant sub-contractor owed the duty to his employees of furnishing safe scaffolds but supplied none of any kind, he thereby forced his employees to use those furnished by another (the general contractor). "Under such circumstances," said the court, "the employer should be held to have adopted the means which his employees used of necessity."

To a layman, the two decisions present some difficulty in reconciliation. Apparently, however, the facts in the two cases presented themselves differently to the court. According to the court's interpretation of the facts in *Quigley v. Thatcher*, the general contractor had, in a legal sense, furnished the scaffold, while, in the present case, the sub-contractor had so furnished it, although the physical construction of the scaffold in each instance had been the work of the general contractor. In *Quigley v. Thatcher*, however, the general contractor had so located the scaffold that "necessity" or "the requirements of reasonable convenience" justified the sub-contractor in making use of it but did not charge him with liability therefor; in the present case, the court's interpretation would seem to imply that the scaffold erected by the general contractor was not so located as to necessitate or reasonably require its use by the sub-contractor, and hence the latter by making use of it did charge himself with liability therefor. The opinion of the Court of Appeals follows:

This plaintiff, an employee of the defendant Fischer, was injured by the fall of a scaffold or runway, and the important question now to be decided is whether section 18 of the Labor Law (Cons. Laws, chap. 31) makes said defendant responsible for the accident, although the scaffold or runway was actually constructed by the defendant Kennedy. Both defendants were engaged in the construction of a building. Kennedy was the general contractor, and was doing the mason work. Fischer was a sub-contractor, doing the iron work. At the time of the accident employees of both were working on a structure twelve feet high, called a pent house, on the roof of the building. The runway consisted of a horse platform or scaffold, from which planks were laid on an incline to the roof of the pent house, and also to the roof of the building. There was no other means of access to the roof of the pent house except a ladder, which was also furnished by the general contractor. The plaintiff was sent from the roof of the pent house by his foreman to fetch a

tool, and on his return the planks leading to the pent house slipped off and fell with him.

It is now settled law that the said statute is to be liberally construed to accomplish its beneficent purpose; that is, the better protection of workmen engaged in certain dangerous employments, and that the duty imposed upon the employer to furnish safe scaffolding, etc., cannot be delegated. Scaffolding is thus made by statute a place to work which it is the duty of the employer to furnish. He can no more delegate that duty to some other contractor engaged in the work than to an independent contractor of his own, or one of his own employees, and it can be of no consequence whether he directly employs, or tacitly suffers, another to perform that duty for him.

In this case some means of access to the roof of the pent house was necessary. The respondent furnished none whatever. His employees were thus left to choose between the runway or the less convenient ladder, both furnished by another. Having furnished none of his own he must be held to have adopted the means at hand, or the statute loses its efficacy.

This case is governed by much the same principle as that involved in *Quigley v. Thatcher* (207 N. Y. 66). In that case the general contractor was held liable to an employee of a sub-contractor for an injury caused by the fall of a scaffold erected by the former, on the theory that it was so placed that he should have anticipated that of necessity or under the requirements of reasonable convenience the employees of the sub-contractor would use it. The defendant in that case was under no duty to supply scaffolds for the use of sub-contractors, as he had not contracted to do so. The defendant in this case was under a duty to furnish his employees a safe scaffold. He did nothing in the discharge of that duty, and his employees were left in a situation where they had to use the scaffolding supplied by another. Under such circumstances the employer should be held to have adopted the means which his employees used of necessity. This is far from deciding that a sub-contractor would be responsible for every scaffold, ladder, hoist, stay or other mechanical contrivance which his employees might see fit to use in the construction of a building on which different contractors were employed.

We have examined the other reasons urged by the respondent for the affirmance of the judgment of the Appellate Division, but find in none a sufficient justification for the reversal of the judgment of the Trial Term.

The order of the Appellate Division should be reversed and the judgment of the Trial Term affirmed, with costs in the Appellate Division and in this court. *Bohnhoff v. Fischer*, 210 N. Y. 172.

Safe Scaffolds.—Another case involving an interpretation of section 18 was heard in the Supreme Court, Appellate Term. The plaintiffs and fellow workmen had constructed a scaffold from materials furnished by defendant, their employer. While standing upon the scaffold, it broke and plaintiffs were injured. On trial in the City Court in New York, the complaints were dismissed on the ground that no negligence on the part of defendant was shown. In unanimously reversing the judgments for non-

suit and ordering a new trial, the Appellate Term speaking by Justice Page said:

Section 18 of the Labor Law imposes a mandatory duty upon the master to furnish a safe scaffold to his servants, employed as were the plaintiffs. The fact that this scaffold broke by reason of defects in the materials furnished tends to prove that this duty was violated. A violation of that duty was negligence, or, at least, evidence of negligence, which was sufficient to establish a *prima facie* case. *Kitelson v. Steel & Masonry Contracting Co.*, 83 Misc. 51, and *Youngquist v. Steel & Masonry Contracting Co.*, 83 Misc. 51.

Safety of Tenant-Factories.—An unanimous decision of the Appellate Division, First Department, recently rendered, held that the liability of owners or lessees of tenant-factories under section 94 of the Labor Law to keep their buildings safe does not extend to mechanical contrivances but relates solely to matters of sanitation. Plaintiff, in the employ of a firm to which defendants had sublet a part of the building, had a leg broken by a freight elevator used by the tenants in common, and brought action against defendants, who, as lessees of the entire building, were responsible for the observance of the provisions of the section. In the Supreme Court, New York county, plaintiff elected to rest his case upon defendants' liability under the section and received judgment for \$5,000. The Appellate Division reversed the judgment and granted a new trial in an opinion, the pertinent portion of which follows:

The provision relied upon forms a part of section 94 of the Labor Law, and so far as applicable to the present case reads as follows: "The owner of every tenant-factory shall keep the entire building well drained and the plumbing thereof in a clean and sanitary condition; and shall keep the cellar, basement, yards, areaways, vacant rooms and spaces, and all parts and places used in common in a clean, sanitary and safe condition, and shall keep such parts thereof as may reasonably be required by the Commissioner of Labor properly lighted at all hours or times when said building is in use for factory purposes." (Consol. Laws, chap. 31 [Laws of 1909, chap. 36], § 94.)

The whole section, from which the above is an excerpt, deals with the responsibility of the owner of a tenant factory to keep the premises in a clean and sanitary condition, and such is the very apparent purpose of that portion of the section above quoted. When it requires an owner to keep certain portions of the premises used in common in a "safe" condition the meaning of the word must be ascertained by reference to the general purpose of the section. It cannot properly, in our opinion, be extended so as to impose upon an owner an absolute non-delegable duty to see to it that a contrivance appurtenant to or connected with the elevator is "safe" in a mechanical sense.

The elevator door was certainly not an integral part of the cellar or basement, as these words are generally understood, nor was it a "part or place" in the sense in which those words are used in the statute. We are, therefore, of the opinion that, even if the mechanical contrivance controlling the action of the two halves of the door was "unsafe" as a piece of mechanism, it did not fall within the purview of the statute so as to create an absolute liability on the part of defendants.

As the action was tried and submitted to the jury solely upon the theory that the act did impose upon appellants the absolute duty of keeping the doors safe, it follows that the judgment and order appealed from must be reversed and a new trial granted, with costs to the appellants to abide the event. *Stowell v. Owen & Co.*, 160 App. Div. 469.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

Suppression of Riots — Power of Justice of Supreme Court to Call for Military Aid.—Section 115 of the Military Law provides:

In case of any breach of the peace, tumult, riot or resistance to process of this state, or imminent danger thereof, a justice of the supreme court, a county judge or recorder or city judge of a city or sheriff of a county, or mayor of a city, may call for aid upon the commanding officer of the National Guard or naval militia stationed therein or adjacent thereto; such call shall be in writing.

In accordance therewith, a Supreme Court justice called for military aid in Buffalo in consequence of disorder attendant upon a street railway strike. The regiments of State militia were in active service for three days in April, 1913. Section 211 of the Military Law provides that the militia, when called out by the civil authorities, "shall be paid by the county where such service is rendered." The county treasurer, however, refused to execute the certificates of indebtedness to provide for payment of the militia. A peremptory writ of mandamus was then applied for directing the county treasurer to execute the certificates. The application was granted by the Supreme Court, Erie County Special Term,* and was affirmed unanimously, without opinion, by the Appellate Division, Fourth Department (157 App. Div. 943). On appeal, the Court of Appeals unanimously affirmed the courts below, holding that section 115 was not violative of Article IV, section 4 of the State Constitution which makes the Governor the commander-in-chief of the military forces of the State, or of Article VI, section 10 which prohibits justices of the Supreme Court from holding any other office or public trust. *Welch v. Bard*, 209 N. Y. 304.

Conspiracy Against the Exercise of a Lawful Trade

The three defendants, two of them representing a union of horseshoers and one representing a union of teamsters, were indicted for conspiracy to prevent an employing horseshoer from carrying on his business by threatening to call strikes on work on which his customers' horses were used unless the customers ceased to patronize him. The indictment was based on sub-

* Reported in September, 1913, Bulletin, p. 426.

division 5, section 580 of the Penal Law which makes it a misdemeanor for two or more persons to conspire.

"To prevent another from exercising a lawful trade or calling, or doing any other lawful act, by force, threats, intimidation, or by interfering or threatening to interfere with tools, implements or property belonging to or used by another, or with the use or employment thereof." Section 583 of the Penal Law is to the effect that no such agreement amounts to a conspiracy "unless some act beside such agreement be done to effect the object thereof, by one or more of the parties to such agreement." Section 398 of the Code of Criminal Procedure provides that in such conspiracy trials no conviction can be had "unless one or more overt acts be expressly alleged in the indictment, nor unless one or more of the acts alleged be proved." The defendants entered a demurrer to the indictment which was sustained by the County Court in Westchester county. On appeal, this decision was reversed and the indictment reinstated by the Appellate Division, Second Department. An extract from the opinion follows:

The following facts may be disentangled from the sleeve of words: At least three persons conspired to prevent one James Leach from exercising the lawful trade or calling of horseshoer, by threatening customers of Leach to cause strikes on works on which the horses of the customers were used, unless the customers refrained and refused to have their horses shod by Leach. An overt act in pursuance of and furtherance of and according to the conspiracy, to wit, the threats to the customers to cause strikes on the work on which the horses were used unless they so refused and refrained, is also stated.

It is clear that the acts thus stated constitute the crime of conspiracy, and that the overt act essential to good pleading where a conspiracy of this nature is charged has been properly alleged. The right of persons to combine and co-operate for the promotion of such legitimate ends as the increase of wages, the curtailment of the hours of labor, the regulation of their relations with their employers and for the redress of grievances, has been sanctioned by the law of this State. But a conspiracy to inflict injury upon another, or to oppress him in the exercise of his lawful calling, is expressly condemned by the statute law. What may be done lawfully has been so recently declared that it is needless to repeat. (*National Protective Assn. v. Cumming*, 170 N. Y. 315; *Jacobs v. Cohen*, 183 id. 207; *People v. Marcus*, 185 id. 257; *Kissam v. United States Printing Co.*, 199 id. 76.) What may not be done with impunity has also recently been the subject of judicial determination. (*Curran v. Galen*, 152 N. Y. 33; *Beattie v. Callanan*, 67 App. Div. 14; 82 id. 7; *Newton Co. v. Erickson*, 70 Misc. Rep. 291.) Among those things is the use or direction of the power of combination to injure another by preventing him from exercising a lawful trade or calling. *People v. Davis et al.*, 159 App. Div. 464.

A jury trial in the County Court, Westchester county, resulted in a verdict of guilty. The possible penalties were a maximum penitentiary term of one year, a maximum fine of \$500, or both. On April 22, 1914, a fine of \$175 was imposed upon each of the defendants.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

Expulsion of Members by Labor Union

Respondent, an organization of dock workers, is a membership corporation of which relators are members. Under the by-laws of the organization members are subject to expulsion or to "any action the body may see fit to take after a fair trial before the Executive Board or the body in session." Charges against relators were referred to the executive board by a resolution of the body making the action of said board final. The executive board heard relators and found them guilty. Relators were excluded from the next regular meeting of respondent. The Supreme Court in New York county denied their motions for writ of mandamus requiring respondent to reinstate them as members. While the proceedings were pending, respondent held a meeting, approved the executive board's action and expelled relators. The First Appellate Department reversed the Supreme Court's orders and granted the writs of mandamus for reinstatement with costs. The court said:

The well-established rule governing interference by the courts with the internal affairs of voluntary associations and membership corporations in regard to their disciplinary proceedings is, that the court will look into the record to see whether the practice and proceeding has been in accordance with the constitution and by-laws of the organization, whether the charges are substantial, and whether the member has had fair notice and opportunity to be heard. In short, has the member received fair play? If so, the court will not substitute its judgment for that of the organization. The cases bearing upon this subject may be found collected in *Williamson v. Randolph* (48 Misc. Rep. 96).

The difficulty with the case at bar is that it is conceded that relator was denied admission to the meeting of the respondent on the twenty-sixth of March, when the report of the executive board was presented, upon the ground that he had been expelled, and that he had no notice of the meeting on the ninth of April while these proceedings in court were pending, and so, of course, was not present thereat. The fact that the action alluded to was taken at such meeting during the pendency of this proceeding is convincing proof that the respondent had been advised that the original resolution conferring final jurisdiction upon the executive board was illegal and that the

organization alone had the power to take final action. But such final action, taken in the absence of relator, without notice to him, and after he had been officially denied admission to the meeting of the organization upon the ground that he had been expelled, deprived him of the right to be heard upon the question whether the action of the executive board should be affirmed, and what punishment should be inflicted, if any. He was, therefore, deprived of a substantial right given him by the organic law of the organization of which he was a member, and has, therefore, been illegally expelled therefrom. *People ex rel. Holstrom v. I. D. B. B. Union*, 164 App. Div. 267; *People ex rel. Mulhern v. I. D. B. B. Union*, 164 App. Div. 271.

Right to Use Name of Labor Organization

This case arose in New York county as a dispute relative to employment and was tried in the Supreme Court. The International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America revoked the charter of its seceding local "Franklin Union No. 23," about June 16, 1913, on ground of failure to pay dues, and, in December following, granted a charter to a new local under the same name "Franklin Union No. 23, I. P. P. and A. U. of N. A." On or about July 14, 1913, certain members of the old organization reincorporated it independently under the name "Franklin Union No. 23." In August, 1913, the Printers' League of America, an employers' association of New York City, contracted to employ only members of said seceding and independent organization notwithstanding the existence of a contract with the international union to the same effect. In an injunction suit brought by the seceding and independent organization against officers of the I. P. P. & A. U. of N. A. and officers of the new local, the complaint was dismissed with costs against the plaintiff. The court's conclusions of law were:

1. That the adoption by the plaintiff of the words "No. 23" as a part of its name was a misrepresentation and so adopted and used with fraudulent and misleading intent.
2. That the plaintiff has not the exclusive right to the use of the name "Franklin Union No. 23."
3. That the plaintiff has not come into equity with clean hands.
4. That no damage or actual confusion has been produced or will be produced by the similarity of the names and an injunction in respect thereto is not warranted.
5. That the adoption of the name of the defendant association "Franklin Union No. 23, I. P. P. and A. U. of N. A." was without any fraudulent or unlawful intent.

6. That the defendants have not committed any act requiring an injunction with respect to any contract entered into between the plaintiff and the Printers' League of America.

7. That there is no basis for equitable relief with respect to any alleged interference with any contract between the plaintiff and the Printers' League of America or any other person, association or corporation.

8. That the complaint herein should be and hereby is dismissed with costs against plaintiff.

9. That the defendants are entitled to judgment against the plaintiff dismissing the complaint herein and vacating the injunction granted *pendente lite* with costs against plaintiff.

Judgment is directed accordingly. *Franklin Union No. 23, Inc. v. George L. Berry et al.*, December, 1914.

SAFETY OF WORKPLACES

Automatic Sprinklers in Factories

Power of Fire Commissioner in New York City to Require Installation.—Section 83-b of the Labor Law, added in 1912, makes mandatory the installation by the owner of automatic sprinklers in factory buildings of a certain description. These installations in New York City are to be approved in form and manner by the fire commissioner. An ordinance of New York City enacted in 1911 empowered the fire commissioner to require the installation of such means of fire prevention and extinguishment in buildings generally as he might direct. Acting under this authority, the fire commissioner ordered the installation of an automatic sprinkler system in a certain factory building. The owner refused to comply with the order and was convicted of a misdemeanor in the Court of Special Sessions, from which appeal was taken. The defense in part was that section 83-b of the Labor Law, above referred to, impliedly repealed all special provisions whether of law or ordinance which might be construed to provide for the installation of automatic sprinklers. The Appellate Division, First Department, affirmed the conviction, saying as regards the above contention:

To support this contention defendant quotes from Black on Interpretation of Laws (§ 153) the following rule, which is, of course, of general acceptance: "A general statute will repeal special or local acts without expressly naming them, where they are inconsistent with it, and where it can be seen from the whole enactment that it was the intention of the Legislature to sweep away all local peculiarities thus sanctioned by special acts, and to establish one uniform system."

The question, however, is always one of intention (*People ex rel. Fleming v. Dalton*, 158 N. Y. 175, 184), and as stated above, it carries with it its own limitation that the repeal of a special act by a general one will be implied only when they are inconsistent, and where it is apparent from the general law itself that it was intended to repeal and supersede all special laws. The amendment to the Labor Law does not respond to this test. It provides imperatively that automatic sprinklers *must* be installed in buildings answering a certain description. As to these no discretion is left to the fire commissioner or any other administrative authority, except to approve the pattern of sprinklers to be used. But the act goes no further, and neither in terms nor by proper inference does it provide that sprinklers shall be required *only* in buildings of the character described in the act. The effect of the act is simply this: Prior to its enactment the fire commissioner was given discretion to require sprinklers or not to require them in all buildings. By the act this discretion was taken away as to certain buildings, but was left unimpaired as to all others. We find no inconsistency here, and no indication that the Legislature by prescribing that certain buildings must have sprinklers meant to declare that none others should be required to have them. *People v. Kaye*, 160 App. Div. 644.

The above decision was later affirmed in the Court of Appeals by a vote of four to three. The alleged conflict between the Labor Law and the New York City ordinance was not discussed in the opinion. *People v. Kaye*, 212 N. Y. 407.

Tenant Factories

Obligation of Tenant to Reimburse Owner for Alterations.—Plaintiff, the owner of a loft building in New York City, was ordered by the State Labor Department to install an additional water closet in a part of the building which he had leased to defendant for factory purposes. The lease required defendant to comply with all governmental orders “applicable to said premises, for the correction, prevention and abatement of nuisance or other grievances, in, upon or connected with said premises or the business of said tenant during said term.” Plaintiff, the owner, notified defendant of the order and on the latter’s failure to comply therewith installed the water closet himself, and sued defendant, the tenant, to recover the expense of such installation. In the Municipal Court, the complaint was dismissed, it being held that the installation of a water closet was not within the purview of the lease. In the Supreme Court, Appellate Term, First Department, this judgment was unanimously reversed and defendant ordered to reimburse plaintiff. The court held, as may be

seen in the extract from the opinion, quoted below, that while the primary obligation rested upon the owner, it was legitimate for him to bind the tenant for reimbursement of such expense.

The duty of complying with such requirement is by provision of the statute placed upon the owner or lessee of an entire building with a further provision that the obligation resting upon such owner or lessee of an entire building shall remain, notwithstanding any provision in any lease to the contrary. It was, however, entirely competent and was clearly the intention of the parties to the lease herein, as between themselves, to enter into an agreement that the tenant should become obligated to the landlord to assume all expense of doing such things as the law imposed upon the landlord incident to the use of the rented premises for factory purposes as contemplated by the lease. We are, therefore, of the opinion that the improvement installed by the landlord herein was such an improvement as under the terms of the lease it became the duty of the tenant to make and, in the event of his failure to do so, he was obligated to reimburse the landlord for the expense incurred by him in complying with such requirement of law. The judgment must, therefore, be reversed, and judgment directed in favor of plaintiff for \$142, with costs of appeal and in the court below. *Blauner v. Siegel*, 85 Misc. 398.

WAGES

Deduction from Employee's Wages on Dismissal from Employment Not Permissible

Plaintiff filed a written application with defendant for employment as a street car conductor. The application contained the following statement:

In the event of my leaving the service of the company for any reason whatsoever within six months of the date of this application, such money as is paid me for work under instruction while on trial shall be deducted from such moneys as are due me from the company on the date of my leaving, and I hereby waive claim for the instruction money in that event.

The application also contained an agreement that plaintiff was to work under instruction for at least ten days at one dollar per day. After plaintiff had been in defendant's employ some four months, he was discharged and the ten dollars paid him while under instruction was deducted from the wages due him by defendant. Plaintiff sued to recover this money and judgment in his favor was rendered in the City Court of Buffalo. Appeal was taken by defendant to the Supreme Court, Erie Special Term, which court affirmed the judgment. The question involved was the construction of the above quoted statement in the application.

Plaintiff contended that a *voluntary* leaving only was contemplated, while defendant contended that dismissal was also covered by the statement. In upholding the contention of plaintiff, Justice Wheeler said:

We are of the opinion that the plaintiff's contention is correct, and that this construction is supported by good and sufficient reasons. Were the other view to prevail, then the company had the right to discharge the plaintiff without cause one day before the six months expired, and retain the ten dollars. The employee would be at the mercy of the company. It can hardly be argued that such was in the contemplation of the parties. It seems to us that it was the purpose of the agreement to insure the employee remaining in the service of the company for a stated time, by providing a forfeiture of the ten dollars in case he voluntarily left the company's service. The right to retain the instruction money is rather in the nature of a penalty for leaving. If it is to be so held, inasmuch as penalties and forfeitures are not regarded with favor, then that interpretation is to be placed on the contract most favorable to the plaintiff, and this leads to the construction that the word "*leaving*" means the voluntary act of the plaintiff, and not his dismissal by the defendant.

Some, at least, of the primary meanings of the word "*leave*," is to quit or depart, implying volition on the part of the person leaving or departing. The added words, "*for any reason whatsoever*," do not, in our opinion, materially alter or enlarge the primary meaning of the word used. Had it been the intention of the parties to have included cases of dismissal, it would have been very easy to have expressed that purpose by adding the words, "*or being dismissed*," which was not done.

We think the view taken by the court below correct, and the judgment should be affirmed, with costs of the appeal. *Muesling v. International Railway Co.*, 85 Misc. 309.

Abandonment of Job Works Forfeiture of Wages

Plaintiff, the secretary of a labor union, was the assignee for twenty-two members of unions of theatrical workers, partly ushers and partly bill posters. Each of the twenty-two worked Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, but went on strike Thursday and did not report for duty thereafter during the week. Plaintiff brought action to recover their wages for the three days they had worked. Judgment for \$330 and costs was recovered in the Municipal Court in New York City. On appeal, the Supreme Court, Appellate Term, unanimously reversed the judgment and dismissed the complaint. Justice Guy in rendering the opinion said:

An employee by the week, who, without sickness or other adequate excuse, fails to report for work or tender his services for several days, but, on the contrary, abandons his job during that period is not entitled to any part of the week's wages. *Solotaroff v. Edelstein Amusement Co.*, 85 Misc. 445.

Garnishee Law

Judgments Recovered More than Ten years Prior to 1908.—A decision of the Supreme Court, Appellate Term, reproduced in full below, interprets that clause of section 1391 which provides that the section "shall not apply to judgments recovered more than ten years prior to September first, nineteen hundred and eight." A jury trial in the City Court of New York had resulted in a verdict for plaintiff.

This action was brought against defendants as the employers of one Armand Wolff. Plaintiff had recovered a judgment against Armand Wolff on July 10, 1906, which judgment was duly docketed, and shortly thereafter execution duly issued and returned unsatisfied. The action in which that judgment obtained was based upon a previous judgment in favor of plaintiff, entered July 8, 1889, in the City Court of Brooklyn. In September, 1908, plaintiff obtained an order and execution against the salary of said Armand Wolff under section 1391 of the Code of Civil Procedure, which was duly served in October, 1908, upon the defendants directing them to pay to the sheriff \$3.50 weekly, that being ten per cent. of Armand Wolff's alleged salary. Plaintiff alleges that on October 15, 1912, there was due and payable under the order and execution from the defendants \$731.50.

The only point made by respondents in support of the direction of a verdict in their favor is the citation of the last clause of section 1391 as amended by Laws of 1911, chapter 532, which provides that the section "shall not apply to judgments recovered more than ten years prior to September 1, 1908." As the judgment under which this execution was levied was recovered in 1906, it does not fall within the exception stated, and I am not pointed to any provisions express or implied which extend the exception to the date of the recovery of an original judgment upon which subsequent judgments may be based. Moreover, the other part of the same clause of the section, namely, "that any execution theretofore issued upon such judgments shall cease to be a lien *when this act takes effect*" (September 1, 1911), would, in any event, entitle the plaintiff to recover the amount due from defendants for the period from October 15, 1908, until September 1, 1911. *Hatch v. Wolff*, 85 Misc. 51.

* * * * *

It should be noted, however, that the amendment made by chapter 352, Laws of 1914, expressly provides that the section "shall not apply to judgments recovered more than ten years prior to September first, nineteen hundred and eight, nor to judgments heretofore or hereafter recovered upon such judgments."

Jurisdiction of an Action to Enforce Execution.—A case similar to the preceding arose in the Municipal Court of New York City. Plaintiff obtained a judgment against an employee of defendant in the Municipal Court upon which an execution

was issued. No payments having been made, plaintiff secured an order in the Supreme Court, New York county, under section 1391, for the collection of ten per cent of the employee's earnings from defendant. No attention being paid to the order, plaintiff waited until ten per cent of the employee's earnings would have, if collected, completely satisfied the judgment and brought action in the Municipal Court to recover the amount from defendant, the employer of the judgment debtor. Defendant claimed that, prior to the service of the order, the salary of the employee had been reduced from twelve to ten dollars per week. After a jury trial, judgment was rendered for plaintiff. On appeal, the Appellate Term, Supreme Court, reversed the judgment on the ground that the Municipal Court did not have jurisdiction. On further appeal, the Appellate Division, First Department, reversed the Appellate Term and affirmed the Municipal Court ordering defendant to pay. As to the reversal by the Appellate Term and on the question of jurisdiction, the court said:

The judgment was reversed and complaint dismissed on the authority of *Weisel v. Old Dominion Steamship Co.* (99 App. Div. 568). That authority, as I read it, has no bearing whatever on the question here presented. It justified neither a reversal of the judgment nor a dismissal of the complaint. There plaintiff sought, under section 1391 of the Code of Civil Procedure, to collect in the Municipal Court a judgment recovered in the Supreme Court. It was held that the Municipal Court did not have jurisdiction. This was right because the Municipal Court does not have jurisdiction of an action upon a judgment of the Supreme Court for the reason that its jurisdiction is extended only to an action upon a judgment rendered in any court, not being a court of record. (Mun. Ct. Act [Laws of 1902, chap. 580], § 1, subd. 6; since re-enacted by Laws of 1905, chap. 513.)

The judgment against Schwartz was recovered in the Municipal Court and when the defendant failed to withhold from his salary ten per cent as directed by the order of the Supreme Court, that gave the plaintiff the right to maintain an action—not in the Supreme Court, but in the Municipal Court—upon the judgment there rendered. The remedy provided for in section 1391 of the Code of Civil Procedure is intended to be in furtherance of the collection of the judgment when money available to satisfy the same is in the hands of a third party. The action is based upon the judgment and the execution issued thereon, and as held in the *Weisel* case, any other construction would defeat the purpose of the statute. *Keve v. Columbia Kid Hair Curlers Manufacturing Co.*, 159 App. Div. 738.

* * * * * * *

On reargument, the same court held as previously, reversing the Appellate Term and affirming the Municipal Court. *Keve v.*

Columbia Kid Hair Curlers Manufacturing Co., 161 App. Div. 918.

When Execution Ceases To Be a Lien.—Section 1391, Code of Civil Procedure, provides for the garnishment of wages amounting to twelve dollars or more per week but exempts wages of less than twelve dollars. The section also provides that an employer when presented by the proper officer with an execution against the wages of an employee shall deduct ten per cent of such employee's wages, as they become due, until the execution is completely satisfied. In the following case, plaintiff secured an execution in 1911 against the wages of an employee of defendant. The employee's wages were twelve dollars per week and defendant made one payment of one dollar and twenty cents, ten per cent of one week's wages. Nothing more was paid by defendant and, a year later, plaintiff brought action against defendant demanding payment, in accordance with section 1391 which gives a judgment creditor such right. The defense was that the employee's wages had been reduced to a sum less than twelve dollars per week and were therefore exempt from the execution. In the City Court of Albany, judgment was rendered for defendant from which appeal was taken to the County Court, Albany county, where the judgment for defendant was affirmed. The duty of defendant under section 1391 was set forth in the following extract from the decision.

Upon the trial of this action the defendant, Morrissey, testified that when he retained the one dollar and twenty cents in pursuance of said execution from the wages of the judgment debtor, Wood, the latter refused to continue to work for him if such deduction from his wages was continued, and that thereafter while the judgment debtor continued in the employment of this defendant he did not work the same number of hours, and did not receive thereafter and up to the date of the trial of this action as much as twelve dollars a week.

It is claimed by the appellant that this defendant was bound by the mandate of the court, namely: The execution, to retain from the wages of Wood the sum of one dollar and twenty cents per week no matter what the amount of the salary of the judgment debtor was, and that he had no right to complain or raise any question about the mandate of the court, but that if the judgment debtor felt aggrieved section 1391 of the Code of Civil Procedure furnished him a remedy, namely, to move to modify the execution.

I do not believe that this contention of the appellant can be upheld.

After the service of the execution upon the defendant he complied with its terms and paid over to the marshal of the City Court of Albany one dollar

and twenty cents. He is bound by the law, and it cannot be maintained that, after the affidavit and the order upon which the execution was issued was served upon him, all of which also apprised him of the law, he would be justified in retaining any part of the wages of the judgment debtor, for as a matter of fact he was not paying to the judgment debtor as much as twelve dollars per week. Notwithstanding the mandate of the court, he having knowledge of the facts, and being bound by the law, would be liable to the judgment debtor for any sums of money which he retained when the wages of the judgment debtor were less than twelve dollars per week. When the execution was left with the defendant it became a lien on the wages of the defendant due and to become due, and it was the duty of the defendant to pay over the sums directed to be paid "while said execution shall remain a lien upon said indebtedness." Code Civ. Pro., § 1391.

The execution ceased to be a lien on said wages after the payment of one dollar and twenty cents, the wages of the defendant not amounting to twelve dollars, and hence defendant properly, as was his duty to himself and to the judgment debtor, paid no further sums under the execution.

After the service of the execution upon the defendant he had the right to enter into new conditions of employment with the judgment debtor, which he did, and under these circumstances if he retained any part of the wages which the judgment debtor subsequently received, namely, less than twelve dollars per week, this defendant would be liable for the same to the judgment debtor.

In all these proceedings the defendant complied with the law. When this action was brought against him he came into court and defended, which it was his duty to do, on the ground that he was paying wages to the judgment debtor of less than twelve dollars per week.

There are many cases in other jurisdictions in which, while they are brought under garnishment statutes different from those of this state, certain principles of law are enunciated applicable to the principles involved in this case. And in these cases it is held that where the garnishee is sued, if he has knowledge of the right of the judgment debtor to exemptions and does not apply them, he is still liable to the judgment debtor if a judgment is obtained against him and paid. *Duffy v. Morrissey*, 82 Misc. 149.

Prior Executions Against Wages.—Plaintiff, having an execution against an employee of defendant, secured an order from the Supreme Court requiring defendant to pay ten per cent of the employee's wages. Payment not having been made, plaintiff brought action to recover from defendant. Section 1391 provides that "only one execution against the wages * * * shall be satisfied at one time." Defendant demurred on the ground that the Supreme Court was without jurisdiction to issue the order, because the complaint failed to state that there were no other outstanding executions against the wages of the employee prior to that of plaintiff. The Supreme Court, Albany Special Term, held that the question of the insufficiency of the complaint should

have been raised by defendant at the time of application for the order, and overruled the demurrer with leave to the defendant to raise such question. *Lutkins v. Lutkins*, 85 Misc. 148.

Remedy Where Person Holding Salary Refuses to Pay.—An execution was issued under section 1391 against the salary of a municipal employee in New York City. The Comptroller refused to make payment thereon. An application was then made for a summary order to compel the Comptroller to pay, which the Special Term of the City Court denied. On appeal, the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court reversed the City Court. On further appeal, the Appellate Division, First Department, reversed the Appellate Term and affirmed the order of the City Court, holding that the exclusive remedy for refusal to pay upon presentation of the execution was a personal action against the Comptroller. *Matter of Pratt*, 158 App. Div. 695.

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Bulletins of the New York State Department of Labor

The publication of a quarterly Bulletin was begun by the former Bureau of Labor Statistics in 1899 and continued by the Department of Labor (into which that Bureau was incorporated in 1901) until 1913. In 1914 the quarterly Bulletin was superseded by the present series of separate Bulletins on particular subjects. The list of published Bulletins is as follows:

QUARTERLY BULLETINS

[Index and title-page for each volume except II sent on application.]

1899.	Vol. I.	Nos. 1-3. (242 pages.)	Nos. 1 and 3 are out of print.
1900.	Vol. II.	Nos. 4-7. (356 pages.)	Out of print.
1901.	Vol. III.	Nos. 8-11. (348 pages.)	Out of print.
1902.	Vol. IV.	Nos. 12-15. (364 pages.)	Nos. 12, 13 and 14 are out of print.
1903.	Vol. V.	Nos. 16-19. (480 pages.)	Out of print.
1904.	Vol. VI.	Nos. 20-23. (449 pages.)	Nos. 21, 22 and 23 are out of print.
1905.	Vol. VII.	Nos. 24-27. (480 pages.)	Nos. 25, 26 and 27 are out of print.
1906.	Vol. VIII.	Nos. 28-31. (556 pages.)	Out of print.
1907.	Vol. IX.	Nos. 32-35. (509 pages.)	Nos. 32, 33 and 34 are out of print.
1908.	Vol. X.	Nos. 36-39. (492 pages.)	No. 39 is out of print.
1909.	Vol. XI.	Nos. 40-42. (437 pages.)	Out of print.
1910.	Vol. XII.	Nos. 43-45. (464 pages.)	Out of print.
1911.	Vol. XIII.	Nos. 46-49. (473 pages.)	No. 46 is out of print.
1912.	Vol. XIV.	Nos. 50-53. (466 pages.)	
1913.	Vol. XV.	Nos. 54-56. (485 pages.)	Nos. 55 and 56 are out of print.

PRESENT SERIES

Year 1914

No. 57.	Idleness of Organized Wage Earners on September 30, 1913 (7 pages).	Out of print.
No. 58.	Idleness of Organized Wage Earners in 1913 (53 pages).	Out of print.
No. 59.	Digest of the New York Workmen's Compensation Law (21 pages).	Out of print.
No. 59.	(Revised). The Workmen's Compensation Law (47 pages).	Out of print.
No. 60.	Statistics of Trade Unions in 1913 (145 pages).	
No. 61.	Idleness of Organized Wage Earners in the First Half of 1914 (16 pages).	
No. 62.	New York Labor Laws of 1914 (100 pages).	Out of print.
No. 63.	Directory of Trade Unions, 1914 (104 pages).	
No. 64.	Changes in Union Wages and Hours in 1913 (116 pages).	
No. 65.	Union Rates of Wages and Hours in 1913 (186 pages).	
No. 66.	Strikes and Lockouts in 1912 and 1913 (139 pages).	
No. 67.	International Trade Union Statistics (24 pages).	
No. 68.	Statistics of Industrial Accidents in 1912 and 1913 (175 pages).	

Year 1915

- No. 69. Idleness of Organized Wage Earners in 1914 (41 pages).
 No. 70. New York Court Decisions Concerning Labor Laws (118 pages).

STATE OF NEW YORK
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BULLETIN

**Issued Under the Direction of
THE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION**

Whole No. 71

**GOVERNMENT LABOR REPORTS
OCTOBER, 1913, TO MAY, 1915**

**Prepared by
THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS AND INFORMATION**

ALBANY
J. B. LYON COMPANY, PRINTERS
1915



New York Labor Bulletin

Published by the State Industrial Commission

Whole No. 71

ALBANY

June, 1915

GOVERNMENT LABOR REPORTS

INTRODUCTORY

This Bulletin presents an annotated list of government labor reports received by the New York Department of Labor in the period from October, 1913, to May, 1915. It continues the series of similar notes published from 1905 to 1913 in the former quarterly Bulletin of the Department. There is here appended also a list of government labor periodicals received by the New York Department.

It can hardly be said that the present is an exhaustive list. At the same time, as the New York Department receives the publications of nearly every other similar department in the world, it is believed this Bulletin furnishes a fairly full reference list of government labor reports published during the period covered.

The list is arranged in four divisions: (1) United States (Federal) reports, (2) State reports, (3) Foreign reports, and (4) Periodicals. Under each division the notes are arranged by states or countries in alphabetical order.

UNITED STATES (FEDERAL) REPORTS

Bulletins of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. Department of Labor, Washington, 1914.

Retail prices and cost of living.

- No. 7. Sugar prices, from refiner to consumer. (Bul. No. 121.)
- No. 8. Retail prices, 1890 to April, 1913. (Bul. No. 125.)
- No. 9. Wheat and flour prices, from farmer to consumer. (Bul. No. 130.)
- No. 10. Retail prices, 1890 to June, 1913. (Bul. No. 132.)
- No. 11. Retail prices, 1890 to August, 1913. (Bul. No. 136.)
- No. 12. Retail prices, 1890 to October, 1913. (Bul. No. 138.)
- No. 13. Retail prices, 1890 to December, 1913. (Bul. No. 140.)
- No. 14. Retail prices, 1907 to June, 1914. (Bul. No. 156.)
- No. 15. Butter prices, from producer to consumer. (Bul. No. 164.)

Wages and hours of labor.

- No. 4. Wages and hours of labor in the boot and shoe and hosiery and knit goods industries, 1890 to 1912. (Bul. No. 134.)
- No. 5. Wages and hours of labor in the cigar and clothing industries, 1911 and 1912. (Bul. No. 135.)

- No. 6. Wages and hours of labor in the building and repairing of steam railroad cars. (Bul. No. 137.)
- No. 7. Union scale of wages and hours of labor, May 15, 1913. (Bul. No. 143.)
- No. 8. Wages and regularity of employment in the dress and waist industry of New York City. (Bul. No. 146.)
- No. 9. Wages and regularity of employment in the cloak, suit, and skirt industry of New York City. (Bul. No. 147.)
- No. 10. Wages and hours of labor in the cotton, woolen, and silk industries, 1907 to 1913. (Bul. No. 150.)
- No. 11. Wages and hours of labor in the iron and steel industry in the United States, 1907 to 1912. (Bul. No. 151.)
- No. 12. Wages and hours of labor in the lumber, millwork, and furniture industries, 1907 to 1913. (Bul. No. 153.)
- No. 13. Wages and hours of labor in the boot and shoe and hosiery and knit goods industries, 1907 to 1913. (Bul. No. 154.)
- No. 14. Wages and hours of labor in clothing and cigar industries, 1911 to 1913. (Bul. No. 161.)
- No. 15. Wages and hours of labor in the building and repairing of steam railroad cars, 1907 to 1913. (Bul. No. 163.)

Women in industry.

- No. 3. Employment of women in power laundries in Milwaukee. (Bul. No. 122.)
- No. 4. Hours, earnings, and conditions of labor of women in Indiana mercantile establishments and garment factories. (Bul. No. 160.)

Workmen's insurance and compensation.

- No. 5. Workmen's compensation laws of United States and foreign countries. (Bul. No. 126.)
- No. 6. Compensation for accidents to employees of the United States. (Bul. No. 155.)

Industrial accidents and hygiene.

- No. 2. Hygiene of the painter's trade. (Bul. No. 120.)
- No. 3. Dangers to workers from dusts and fumes, and methods of protection. (Bul. No. 127.)
- No. 4. Lead poisoning in the smelting and refining of lead. (Bul. No. 141.)
- No. 5. Industrial accidents. (Bul. No. 157.)
- No. 6. Lead poisoning in the manufacture of storage batteries. (Bul. No. 165.)

Conciliation and arbitration.

- No. 1. Conciliation and arbitration in the building trades of Greater New York. (Bul. No. 124.)
- No. 2. Report of the industrial council of the British Board of Trade on its inquiry into industrial agreements. (Bul. No. 133.)
- No. 3. Michigan copper district strike. (Bul. No. 139.)
- No. 4. Industrial court of the cloak, suit, and skirt industry of New York City. (Bul. No. 144.)
- No. 5. Conciliation, arbitration, and sanitation in the dress and waist industry of New York City. (Bul. No. 149.)

Labor laws of the United States (including decisions of courts relating to labor).

- No. 1. Labor legislation of 1912. (Bul. No. 111.)
- No. 2. Decisions of courts and opinions affecting labor, 1912. (Bul. No. 112.)
- No. 3. Labor laws of the United States, with decisions of courts relating thereto. (Bul. No. 148.)

No. 4. Decisions of courts and opinions affecting labor, 1913. (Bul. No. 152.)
Foreign labor laws.

No. 1. Administration of labor laws, and factory inspection in certain European countries. (Bul. No. 142.)

Miscellaneous series.

No. 5. Government aid to home owning and housing for working people in European countries. (Bul. No. 158.)

No. 6. Short-unit courses for wage earners, and a factory school experiment. (Bul. No. 159.)

No. 7. Industrial survey of Richmond, Va., for the purposes of vocational education. (Bul. No. 162.)

First annual report of the Commissioner of Mediation and Conciliation, 1913-1914
Washington, D. C. Pp. 12.

The United States Commission of Mediation and Conciliation was created by an Act of Congress approved July 15, 1913, for the purpose of preventing or settling disputes between railroad companies and their employees. The report reviews the work of the commission for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, and contains a chronological list of cases of mediation and arbitration and dates of agreements or awards.

Annual report of the Commissioner General of Immigration to the Secretary of Labor for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913. Washington, 1914. Pp. 262.

During the year ended June 30, 1913, a total of 1,197,892 aliens entered the United States. This total is larger by 359,720 than the total in 1912, and is only 87,457 less than in the year 1907, the previous record year for immigration. The year's net increase in population from immigration is 815,303, as compared with a net increase of 401,863 in 1912, and a net increase of 512,065 in 1911. Aliens rejected at the ports under the provisions of the immigration laws numbered 19,938 or 1.33 per cent of the total number applying for entry. The number of immigrants giving New York State as their intended future permanent residence was 330,531, while the emigrants residing in the State prior to their departure numbered 83,608. Of the immigrants giving their final destination as New York State, the races or nationalities numbering over 10,000 were as follows: Italians (100,621); Hebrews (59,029); Polish (39,505); Germans (18,013); Russians (14,420); English (12,756); Irish (11,961); and Greeks (10,279).

Annual report of the Commissioner General of Immigration for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914. Washington, 1915. Pp. 408.

The total immigration to the United States for the year ended June 30, 1914, was 1,403,061, of whom 1,218,480 were classed as immigrants and 184,601 as non-immigrants. The total shows a decrease of 24,146 from the previous year. The total departures for the same period were 303,338 emigrant aliens and 330,467 non-emigrants, and the net increase of population from immigration was 767,276. Rejections for the year amounted to 33,041 or 2.3 per cent of the applicants. The number of immigrants giving New York State as their intended future permanent residence was 344,663, while the emigrants residing in New York State prior to their departure numbered 76,017. Of the immigrants giving their final destination as New York State, the nationalities or races numbering over 10,000 were the following: Italians, 106,600; Hebrews, 78,575; Polish, 25,461; Germans, 19,543; Russians, 12,693; Greeks, 12,644; English, 11,852; and Irish, 11,116.

Workmen's Compensation. Report upon operation of State laws. Investigation by Commission of the American Federation of Labor and the National Civic Federation. Senate document No. 419, 63d Congress, 2d session. Washington, 1914. Pp. 225.

The purpose of the commission was to ascertain the facts with regard to the operation of workmen's compensation laws, with the intent of using the information in drafting a new model workmen's compensation law. The commission finds that over 5,000,000 workmen are included now under the operation of compensation laws, and that several million more will come under the system within a year. Among the results indicated are: Better relations between employer and employee; marked progress in accident prevention; the elimination of litigation, and prompt payment of compensation. The appendix contains a digest of laws relating to accident compensation; rules adopted by State boards and commissions; typical methods of administration; forms used by boards; reasons given by employers for accepting or rejecting the acts, and statistics of compensation.

STATE REPORTS

Alabama

Annual report of coal mines, 1913. Office of State Mine Inspectors. Birmingham, 1914. Pp. 108.

The report contains a directory of coal mines, statistics of employees and production, fatal accidents during 1913, and a description of the individual mines.

California

Sixteenth biennial report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1913-1914. San Francisco, 1914. Pp. 328.

Part I of the report reviews the work done by the bureau, including collection of wages, supervision over private employment agencies, enforcement of child labor and woman labor laws, camp sanitation and prosecutions. Part II contains the results of special investigations of the lumber and Portland cement industries in California. Part III contains a classified list of labor organizations with rates of wages and hours of labor on January 1, 1914, and industrial statistics showing number of employees and weekly wage rates in various industries.

First annual report of the Commission of Immigration and Housing. January 2, 1915. San Francisco, 1915. Pp. 123.

The Commission of Immigration and Housing of California was created by an act of the legislature in 1913. Subjects treated in this, the first report of the commission, include: Labor camp inspection, work of the bureau of complaints, tenement houses in San Francisco, and unemployment. The commission recommends legislation in regard to state labor exchanges, labor camp sanitation, tenement houses and single family dwellings, and other laws for the special protection of immigrants.

Report of unemployment by the Commission of Immigration and Housing. San Francisco, December 9, 1914. Pp. 73.

Among the more important recommendations made by the commission, are: The creation of a State bureau of labor exchanges with an annual appropriation of not less than \$75,000; more stringent rules for the regulation of private employment bureaus; special laws governing camp sanitation and housing; ways and means for providing public work during periods of depression; and a system of rural credits.

First biennial report of the Industrial Welfare Commission, 1913-1914. San Francisco, 1915. Pp. 123.

The Industrial Welfare Commission of California was created by an act of the Legislature approved May 26, 1913, for the purpose of investigating conditions of work of women and minors, and with the power of fixing minimum wages and maximum hours of work for women and minors in any occupation, trade or industry. The first report issued by the commission contains the results of investigations of mercantile establishments, laundries, certain manufacturing industries, and telephone and telegraph companies. No minimum wage awards had been rendered by the commission during the period covered by the report.

Colorado

Fourteenth biennial report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the State of Colorado, 1913-1914. Denver, 1914. Pp. 248.

The report covers the following subjects: Factory inspection; supervision of private employment offices; wage collection; State free employment offices; labor organizations of Colorado; wages paid to women; the Colorado coal strike; and statistics of railroads.

Connecticut

Twenty-sixth report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics for the two years ended November 30, 1914. Hartford, 1914. Pp. 78.

Contents comprise: New factory construction during the two years ended July 1, 1914; tenement houses; occupational diseases; free public employment bureaus; private employment agencies; strikes, and a directory of labor organizations.

Labor laws and directory of labor organizations of Connecticut, 1913. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Hartford, 1913. Pp. 99.

Workmen's compensation. Bulletin No. 1. Issued by the Board of Commissioners. Hartford, November, 1913. Pp. 48.

The bulletin contains preliminary information in regard to the enforcement of the Workmen's Compensation Law of Connecticut approved on May 29, 1913, and in effect on January 1, 1914, and also the text of said law.

Georgia

Second annual report of the Commissioner of Commerce and Labor of the State of Georgia for the year ending December 31, 1913. Atlanta, 1914. Pp. 99.

The report reviews the natural resources and manufacturing industries of Georgia, and contains a description of technical education in the State, and a directory of commercial organizations and industrial establishments.

Illinois

Seventeenth biennial report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Springfield, 1915. Pp. 131.

The report contains the results of an investigation of child labor in Illinois. Data covering 2,365 children less than 16 years old, and employed in 139 different industries, were collected, and include wages of children, nationality, incomes of families, age of children at leaving school, physical and mental condition, and reasons for going to work.

Illinois Factory Inspection Bulletin. Published quarterly by the Department of Factory Inspection. Vol. 1. No. 1. Chicago, October, 1913. Pp. 70.

The present number is the first of a quarterly publication to be issued by the Illinois Department of Factory Inspection, and is "designed to meet the constant demands for information concerning the results of investigations according to the various laws which the Department seeks to enforce." The bulletin contains articles on sanitation, industrial diseases, and woman and child labor legislation in the United States.

Fifteenth annual report of the Illinois Free Employment Offices for the year ending September 30, 1913. Springfield, 1914. Pp. 93.

During the year 1913 the six free employment offices of Illinois received 102,285 applications for employment, and secured positions for 66,613 or 65.12 per cent of the applicants, at a per capita cost of 65 cents. Of the total number of positions secured, 68.10 per cent were for males, and 31.90 per cent for females.

Thirty-second annual coal report of Illinois, 1913. State Mining Board. Springfield, 1914. Pp. xii; 279.

The following data, covering the years 1912 and 1913, are borrowed from a summary of the report:

	1913	1912
Total output of all mines, in tons of 2,000 pounds.....	61,846,204	57,514,240
Average days of active operation for all mines.....	170	160
Total number of employees.....	79,497	79,411
Number of men killed.....	175	180
Number of gross tons mined to each life loss.....	353,407	319,524
Number of deaths per 1,000 employed.....	2.21	2.26

Iowa

Sixteenth biennial report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, for the biennial period 1912-1913. Des Moines, 1914. Pp. 808.

Subjects dealt with in the report comprise statistics of manufactures in 1913, factory inspection, industrial accidents, special investigation of employment of women, wages of farm help, employment offices, arbitration, trade unions, and vocational training.

Maine

First biennial report of the Department of Labor and Industry of the State of Maine, 1911-1912, with the reports of the State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation for the years 1911 and 1912. Augusta, 1913. Pp. 307.

The Department of Labor and Industry was created by chapter 65 of the Public Laws of 1911, superseding the Bureau of Industrial and Labor Statistics and the office of State Factory Inspector. The contents of the first report are as follows: General recommendations (p. 7-12); child labor (p. 13-18); industrial accidents (p. 19-31); agricultural opportunities (p. 32-36); directory of manufacturing industries of Maine (p. 37-180); labor organizations (p. 182-205); industrial conditions in the Maine woods (p. 206-227); labor laws of Maine (p. 228-300); report of State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation for years 1911 and 1912 (p. 300-307).

Second biennial report of the Department of Labor and Industry, 1913-1914. Waterville, 1915. Pp. 216.

Contents: Directory of manufacturing industries; industrial accidents; the training of men for positions in pulp and paper mills; child labor; labor organizations; and report of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, 1913 and 1914.

Maryland

Twenty-first annual report of the Bureau of Statistics and Information of Maryland for the year ending December 31, 1912. Baltimore, 1913. Pp. 222; 16.

The report contains the text of the new child labor law, and information in regard to child labor, strikes, factory inspection, the iron and steel industry in Maryland and resources of Maryland.

Massachusetts

Forty-fifth annual report on the statistics of labor for the year 1914. Bureau of Statistics. Boston, 1914.

The report consists of seven parts, as follows: I. Union scale of wages and hours of labor in Massachusetts. II. Thirteenth annual directory of labor organizations in Massachusetts, 1914. III. Immigrant aliens destined for and emigrant aliens departed from Massachusetts, 1913. IV. Labor bibliography, 1913. V. Industrial home work in Massachusetts. VI. Action affecting labor during the legislative session of 1914. VII. Wages and hours of labor in the paper and wood pulp industry.

Wages and hours of labor in the paper and wood pulp industry in Massachusetts. Labor Bulletin No. 103. Bureau of Statistics. August 3, 1914. Pp. 157.

The report contains the results of a special investigation covering practically all the paper mills of Massachusetts. The mills employed an average number of 14,096 wage-earners in 1912. Actual earnings as shown in the pay-rolls in the pay-week ending nearest October 1, 1912, are given in the report, and other data include hours of labor, days worked per week, a history of the paper industry, and a description of the processes of manufacture.

Twenty-eighth annual report on the statistics of manufactures for the year 1913. Bureau of Statistics. Boston, 1914. Pp. xxxviii; 127.

The following table, taken from the report, gives for three years, statistics of manufactures, number of wage-earners, and aggregate amount of wages paid.

YEAR	Number of establishments	Product value	Value of stock and materials	Wages paid	Average number of wage-earners
1911.....	8,132	\$1,467,961,803	\$863,050,379	\$311,148,856	584,033
1912.....	8,271	1,596,734,445	929,304,882	335,553,704	608,590
1913.....	8,405	1,658,728,363	961,778,476	351,299,706	616,927

The main industries of Massachusetts, in order of importance, were: Boots and shoes (product value \$216,867,911); cotton goods (\$211,985,220); woolen and worsted goods (\$123,678,725); followed by the electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies, paper and wood pulp, and leather industries, with product values ranging from 54 to 46 millions. The number of employees, during the largest week was 121,943 in the cotton goods industry, of whom 40 per cent were females and 11.2 per cent young persons. The boot and shoe industry employed 92,549 persons of which 32 per cent were females and 7 per cent young persons, and 60,377 wage-earners, of whom 34 per cent were females and 12 per cent young persons were employed in the woolen and worsted industry. The report contains also average yearly earnings of employee's classified weekly wages by industries, and number of wage-earners employed each month.

Seventh annual report of the State Free Employment Offices for the year ending November 30, 1913. Bureau of Statistics, Boston, 1914. Pp. 27.

The following table, taken from the report, gives the results as to positions filled for the year ended November 30, 1913, by the four offices at Boston, Springfield, Fall River and Worcester. The office at Worcester was opened September 15, 1913.

OCCUPATIONS	Males	Females	Total
Agricultural pursuits.....	1,763	8	1,771
Professional service.....	53	4	57
Domestic and personal service.....	7,317	8,762	16,079
Trade and transportation.....	3,408	695	4,103
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits.....	5,461	1,424	6,885
Apprentices.....	207	15	222
Total.....	18,209	10,908	29,117

Eighth annual report of the State Free Employment Offices for the year ending November 30, 1914. Bureau of Statistics, Boston, 1915. Pp. 31.

For the first time since 1908 the number of positions filled by the free employment offices of Massachusetts shows a decrease. The total number of positions filled in 1914 was 24,710, showing a decrease of 15.13 per cent from the previous year. The number of positions offered fell off 27.32 per cent. The positions reported filled by all the offices were classified as follows:

OCCUPATIONS	Males	Females	Total
Agricultural pursuits.....	1,637	.....	1,637
Apprentices.....	197	24	221
Domestic and personal service.....	5,408	9,199	14,607
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits.....	4,096	1,585	5,681
Professional service.....	14	1	15
Trade and transportation.....	2,018	459	2,477
Other trades.....	53	19	72
Total.....	13,423	11,287	24,710

Twenty-eighth annual report of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for the year ending December 31, 1913. Boston, 1914. Pp. 215.

The report contains a description of individual strikes and the text of awards in the cases where the board was called upon to arbitrate. An appendix contains the Arbitration and Conciliation Law of Massachusetts.

First annual report of the State Board of Labor and Industries, January, 1914. Boston, 1914. Pp. 64.

The Massachusetts State Board of Labor and Industries was created by an act of 1912. Under the act, all powers and duties with reference to the enforcement of labor laws formerly exercised by the District Police and the State Board of Health were transferred to the new board. The board, when sitting jointly with the Industrial Accident Board, has also power to make rules and regulations for the prevention of industrial accidents and of occupational diseases. The present report deals with the work of organization and the activities of the board during the first year, and contains recommendations for new labor legislation and the text of rulings made up to January 1, 1914.

First annual report of the Minimum Wage Commission of Massachusetts for the six months ending December 31, 1913. Boston, 1914. Pp. 68.

During the six months of the commission's activity investigations were made into the wages of women employees in the brush, the corset, and the confectionery industries, employing a total of 6,926 women. The results for the two first-named industries are published in the report. The commission makes recommendations for additional legislation to increase the efficiency of the existing minimum wage law, and, in an appendix, the rules of procedure for the brush makers' wage board are given.

Second annual report of the Minimum Wage Commission, for the year ending December 31, 1914. Boston, 1915. Pp. 154.

The report reviews the effect of the minimum wage in the brush industry, and contains the results of investigations of wages of women in candy factories, laundries, and retail stores. Appendixes contain the Massachusetts Minimum Wage Act, and minimum wage determinations in the United States in effect December, 1914.

Statement and decree concerning the wages of women in the brush making industry in Massachusetts. Bulletin No. 3. Minimum Wage Commission. Boston, August 15, 1914. Pp. 31.

The wage board made a preliminary report on conditions in the brush industry on March 17, 1914, and on June 12, 1914, a final report was adopted. The minimum rate decided on by the commission was 15½ cents an hour, the same to apply to piece-rate yields as well as to time work, the rate for apprentices and learners being 65 per cent of the minimum for not more than one year.

First annual report of the Industrial Accident Board, including a statistical digest of 89,694 accidents, a statement of the causes of injuries and estimates of the cost of insurance under the workmen's compensation act, July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913, inclusive. Boston, 1914. Pp. 336.

Non-fatal accidents reported to the Accident Board numbered 89,694; and fatal accidents, 474. Of the 474 fatal cases, 290 were insured and 184 not insured. In 112 of the fatal cases no dependents were left; and in the 362 remaining fatal cases 873 dependents were left, including widows in 60 per cent of all fatal cases. Of the 89,694 non-fatal accidents reported, 76 per cent caused incapacity for 2 weeks or less, 12 per cent from 2 to 4 weeks, 7 per cent from 4 to 8 weeks, 3 per cent from 8 to 13 weeks, 1 per cent from 13 weeks to 6 months, and three-tenths of 1 per cent for over 6 months. The number of days' work lost on account of disability from accidents from July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913, was 1,156,787, and the average duration of disability per accident 12.89 days. The actual loss to wage-earners resulting from incapacity due to industrial injuries was \$2,965,225, and of that amount, \$2,631,085 was a loss to wage-earners who were insured, and \$334,140 to employees not insured. The estimated payments by insurance companies for medical and hospital attention, disability and dependency compensation, including estimates of contingent liabilities to dependents of those killed and for those whose disability has not yet ceased, are \$1,677,380, not including cost of administration, etc., and the actual net cost for each accident reported was \$18.70.

Michigan

Thirty-first annual report of the Department of Labor. Lansing, 1914. Pp. 702.

Contents of the report include inspection of factories and workshops, record of accidents in 1913, mine and steamboat inspection, free employment offices, and the text of the Labor Law of Michigan.

Minnesota

Fourteenth biennial report of the Department of Labor and Industries of the State of Minnesota, 1913-1914. St. Paul, 1914. Pp. 250.

The report contains a history of the Minnesota Labor Department, a description of the evolution of Minnesota's factory inspection and accident compensation, a review of nine months' working of the Workmen's Compensation Act, statistics of industrial accidents, and reports on woman and child labor, mine inspection, employment agencies, labor camps, and labor organizations.

Missouri

Biennial report of the Department of Factory Inspection, 1913-1914. St. Louis, 1914. Pp. 92.

The report reviews the work of the Missouri factory inspectors and contains also the text of the Missouri factory laws and of a proposed industrial commission law.

Twenty-seventh annual report of the Bureau of Mines, Mining and Mine Inspection of the State of Missouri for the year ending December 31, 1913. Jefferson City, 1914. Pp. 161; x.

The report contains statistics of mineral production, employees and wages, accidents in mines and a directory of mines.

Kansas City.—Report of the wage-earning women of Kansas City and the annual report of the Factory Inspection Department for the year April 15, 1912-April 21, 1913. Pp. 106.

Data covered by the report include number of women employed in different industries, classified wages, health conditions, hours of labor, and employers' welfare institutions in Kansas City. Among the suggestions made for improving the condition of women workers the following may be mentioned: the establishment of a minimum wage commission for fixing wages of underpaid women workers, abolition of night work for women, sanitation of workrooms, and trade education as a part of the public school system.

Montana

Thirteenth report of the Bureau of Agriculture, Labor and Industry of the State of Montana for the years 1911 and 1912. Pp. 435.

Besides information in regard to agriculture in Montana, the report contains details concerning the mining and manufacturing industries and child labor in the State.

First biennial report of the Department of Labor and Industry, 1913-1914. Helena, 1914. Pp. 350.

The Department of Labor and Industry replaced, on March 5, 1913, the Bureau of Labor, which was a part of the Bureau of Agriculture, Labor and Industry. Subjects treated in the present report, the first issued by the new Department, include: Recommendations for new labor legislation, strikes and labor disturbances, the cost of living, Montana manufactures, the fur industry, statistics of railroads, inspection of quartz mines and coal mines, and statistics of accidents.

Nebraska

Fourteenth biennial report of the Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics, 1913-1914. Lincoln, 1914. Pp. 137.

The report contains the labor laws of Nebraska, a directory of manufacturing plants, agricultural statistics, and a record of industrial accidents for eighteen months.

New Hampshire

Tenth annual report of the Bureau of Labor for the fiscal period ending August 31, 1914. Concord, 1914. Pp. 97.

The report contains statistics of industrial accidents and a directory of industrial establishments by industries.

New Jersey

Thirty-sixth annual report of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor and Industries of New Jersey for the year ending October 31, 1913. Paterson, 1914. Pp. x; 313.

Contents: Part I (p. 1-131) Statistics of manufacturing establishments (capital invested, cost of materials used, product value, number of employees, aggregate amount of wages and classified weekly earnings by industries, days in operation, daily and weekly hours of labor, and amount and kind of motive power used). Part II (p. 133-242) Employment, working hours and wages on steam railroads in New Jersey. Retail prices of food supplies in New Jersey. The fruit and vegetable canning industry of New Jersey, pack of 1912. The strike in the silk industry, 1913. Part III (p. 245-313) Accidents to workmen while on duty. Permanent or temporary suspensions of work. Changes in working hours and wages. New manufacturing plants established and old ones enlarged. Industrial property destroyed by fire or flood. Trade and labor unions organized. Strikes and lockouts.

The Industrial Directory. Bureau of Industrial Statistics. Trenton, 1915. Pp. lxxiii; 742.

Besides a directory of manufacturing establishments listed alphabetically according to products, the volume contains a description of municipalities, showing shipping and banking facilities and other details of interest to manufacturers, and other facts such as population, railways, etc., for the State as a whole.

North Carolina

Twenty-eighth annual report of the Department of Labor and Printing. Raleigh, 1914. Pp. 294.

Contents of the report comprise a review of farming conditions, labor conditions in trades and factories, a directory of newspapers, wages of railroad employees, labor laws of North Carolina, and an industrial directory.

Ohio

Wages and hours of labor of women and girls employed in mercantile establishments in Ohio, in 1913. The Industrial Commission of Ohio. Department of Investigation and Statistics. Report No. 1. Columbus, 1914. Pp. 33.

The report contains the results of an investigation made by the Ohio Industrial Commission early in September, 1913, in order to obtain data that might serve as a basis for minimum wage legislation. Returns were received from 1,086 mercantile establishments employing 15,744 women and girls. It is shown in the report that out of 14,635 employees 18 years of age or over, 3,133 received less than \$6 per week, 5,960 received from \$6 to \$8 per week, and 5,542 received more than \$8 per week. Of the 1,109 girls under 18 years of age, 209 received less than \$3 per week, 755 received from \$3 to \$5 per week, and 145 received more than \$5 per week. In regard to hours of labor, out of a total of 14,586 employees 18 years of age or over, 17.7 per cent worked 48 and under 50 hours per week, 21.8 per cent worked 51 and under 52 hours per week, 16.6 per cent worked 52 and under 53 hours per week, and 20.7 per cent

worked 54 hours. Of the female employees under 18 years of age, 63.4 per cent worked 48 hours per week. A bibliography on the minimum wage is added to the report.

Oregon

Sixth biennial report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics and Inspection of Factories and Workshops of the State of Oregon from October 1, 1912 to September 30, 1914. Salem, 1914. Pp. 195.

Besides the general report and recommendations of the commissioner, the report contains a record of two years' accidents, a directory of trade unions, and a description of counties and incorporated towns and cities in Oregon.

Pennsylvania

First annual report of the Commissioner of Labor and Industry, 1913. Part I. Production, wages, employees, immigration, and unemployment. Harrisburg, 1915. Pp. 282.

The report comprises two chapters. The first deals with production, wages and employees, including capital invested, value of product, nationality and sex of employees, and child labor. Contents of the second chapter embrace a history of immigration, legislation affecting the immigrant, the immigrant in industry, general living and social conditions of immigrants, unemployment and private employment agencies. The report concludes with the recommendation to establish a State Bureau of Employment and Immigration.

Monthly Bulletin of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry. Vol. 1. No. 1. Harrisburg, June, 1914. Pp. 47.

The present bulletin, the first number of a series to be issued monthly by the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry, deals with methods of fire prevention and various proposed safety rules for different industries, and contains a short account of some of the work accomplished or undertaken by the Department.

First industrial directory of Pennsylvania, 1913. Department of Labor and Industry. Harrisburg, 1914. Pp. 777.

The directory contains a list of industrial establishments, a list of boards of trade and other commercial organizations, and a list of trade unions.

Fortieth report of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics for the year 1912. Harrisburg, 1914. Pp. 497.

The report contains a study of the industrial conditions of the negro population of Pennsylvania, especially of the cities of Philadelphia and Pittsburg; sketches of industrial and sociological conditions in certain cities and towns; and statistics of mining and manufacturing industries (including capital invested, value of products, number of employees, aggregate wages, and accidents).

Report of the Department of Mines, 1913. Part I. Anthracite, 606 pp. Part II. Bituminous, 1078 pp. Harrisburg, 1914.

The production of coal in Pennsylvania for 1913 reached 264,657,020 net tons, of which 173,030,064 were bituminous and 91,626,956 anthracite, the total representing about half the coal production of the United States. In the bituminous region, the number of inside employees was 156,289, outside 33,635, total 189,924; in the anthracite region the number of inside employees was 128,667, outside 46,641, total 175,308. The number of fatal accidents was 611 in the bituminous region and 624 in the

anthracite region, or 3.22 and 3.56 respectively per thousand employees, and representing 3.96 lives lost per million tons of bituminous coal, and 7.53 lives lost per million tons of anthracite coal produced.

Philippine Islands

Fourth annual report of the Bureau of Labor. Department of Commerce and Police' Manila, 1913. Pp. 73.

The report contains information as to free employment agencies, accidents, strikes, retail prices of food, wages, and recommendations for new labor legislation.

Porto Rico

Third annual report of the Bureau of Labor of Porto Rico. San Juan, 1915. Pp. 162.

The report contains a review of the work of the Bureau, statistics of accidents and a study of the problem of workmen's compensation in Porto Rico, and a program of needed labor legislation. Court decisions in cases relating to injuries to employees are reprinted in an appendix.

Report on the housing conditions of laborers in Porto Rico, May 30, 1914. Bureau of Labor, Department of Labor, Charities and Correction. San Juan, 1914. Pp. 92.

The report presents a comprehensive review of housing conditions of laborers in Porto Rico, the land rent system, and model housing and housing reform movements. Numerous photographs and plans of houses are included in the report.

Tennessee

Twenty-second annual report of the Mining Department. Mineral resources of Tennessee, 1912. Nashville, 1913. Pp. 159.

The report contains statistics of mineral production, accidents in coal mines, and wage scales.

Utah

Second report of the State Bureau of Immigration, Labor and Statistics, for the years 1913-1914, Salt Lake City, 1915. Pp. 487.

The report contains a description of the natural resources of the State and its agricultural, mining and manufacturing industries, with information for prospective immigrants. Numerous illustrations are inserted in the text.

Vermont

First biennial report of the Factory Inspector. Rutland, 1914. Pp. 47.

The office of State Factory Inspector of Vermont was created in 1912. The first report contains accident statistics, a review of the work of the Factory Inspector, and factory laws of Vermont.

Virginia

Seventeenth annual report of the Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics of the State of Virginia, 1914. Richmond, 1914. Pp. 192.

The contents of the report include statistics of manufacturing and mining (wages, capital, product), accidents on railways and wages of railway employees, children's certificates issued, inspection of factories and enforcement of labor laws, coal mines, and text of labor laws of Virginia.

Washington

Ninth biennial report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics and Factory Inspection, 1913-1914. Olympia, 1914. Pp. 320.

Subjects dealt with in the report include: hours of labor and wages in 1913; the cost of living; housing conditions in logging and construction camps; the oriental contract labor system; fish canneries; trade unions; strikes; labor law enforcement; minimum wage law for women; factory inspection; the employment agency question; and opinions of the Attorney-General on the labor law.

Second annual report of the Industrial Insurance Department for the twelve months ending September 30, 1913. Olympia, 1914. Pp. 133.

The financial results of the first two years operation of the Washington workmen's compensation act were as follows:

Total receipts of accident fund.....		\$2,584,538 80
Cash in fund.....	\$321,217 30	
Reserved to secure pensions.....	734,206 24	
Claims paid.....	1,529,115 26	
		<hr/> 2,584,538 80 <hr/>
Expenses of administration paid by State.....		\$210,079 73 <hr/>

For the year ending Oct. 1, 1913, there were 371 fatal accidents reported and 319 fatal cases adjusted. Of the cases adjusted, 173 were found to require pensions for dependents and were settled with an average monthly amount of \$21.55 or a total monthly pension roll of \$3,728.95. The number of temporary total disability cases was 12,380 with an average time loss of 27.5 days and an average award of \$37.20. Permanent partial disability cases numbered 1,437 with an average award of \$287.49, and permanent total disability cases numbered 13 requiring a monthly pension roll of \$324.75. Total compensation disbursements for the year, including reserves set aside for pensions, amounted to \$1,377,271.09.

Third annual report of the Industrial Insurance Department for the twelve months ending September 30, 1914. Olympia, 1914. Pp. 125.

There were, in 1914, approximately 9,980 firms with 176,420 employees under the Compensation Act of the State of Washington. In the three years the act was in operation the employers had contributed \$4,232,311; the sum of \$2,407,231 was paid out in claims to injured workmen, and the sum of \$222,533 in pensions to widows, children, and other dependents. The monthly pension roll in September, 1914, amounted to \$9,966. The amount set aside to guarantee the payments of pensions was \$1,084,329, and the balance in the fund was \$487,035. The total expense for administering the law from October 1, 1911, to September 30, 1914, was \$317,028.

First biennial report of the Industrial Welfare Commission, 1913-1914. Olympia, 1915. Pp. 83; 111.

The report contains a review of the work of the commission for the first two years of its existence, and the results of an investigation of wages, conditions of work, and cost and standards of living of women wage-earners in Washington. Minimum wages for women 18 years or over were fixed by the commission as follows: Mercantile establishments, \$10 per week; manufacturing, \$8.90; laundries, \$9; telephones and telegraphs, \$9. Lower rates were allowed for minors and apprentices.

Wisconsin

Workmen's compensation. Second annual report, July 1, 1912 to June 30, 1913. Industrial Commission of Wisconsin. Madison, 1914. Pp. 85.

The report contains the 1913 amendments to the Wisconsin Compensation Law, the results of the administration of the law during the year, a comparison of the salient features of the compensation acts of the various states, and the text of the awards of the Wisconsin Commission, July 1, 1912 to June 30, 1913.

Labor camps in Wisconsin. Industrial Commission of Wisconsin. Madison, 1914. Pp. 48.

The report contains the results of an investigation undertaken in the summer of 1912 and completed in the spring of 1913, and covers railroad, lumber, ice, and miscellaneous camps, with a total number of approximately 50,000 employees. Methods of hiring labor, wages and hours of labor, board and lodging, and sanitary conditions are described and suggestions made for remedying unsanitary conditions.

FOREIGN REPORTS

Argentine Republic

Legislación nacional. Departamento Nacional del Trabajo. Buenos Aires, 1913. Pp. 109.

Text of labor laws and decrees in the Argentine Republic, especially concerning Sunday rest and woman and child labor.

Australia

Official year book of the commonwealth of Australia containing authoritative statistics for the period 1901-1913, and corrected statistics for the period 1788 to 1900. Melbourne, 1914. Pp. xi; 1098.

The usual subjects are treated in the year book, including population, immigration, mining and manufacturing industries, wages and wage boards, labor legislation, labor organizations, unemployment, the cost of living and old age pensions.

Manufacturing industries in the commonwealth, 1912. Report No. 3. Labour and Industrial Branch. Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics. Melbourne, 1914. Pp. 58.

The report contains the results of an investigation made in November, 1912, to ascertain the distribution of wages paid to employees in manufacturing industries. The investigation covered a total of 14,285 manufacturing establishments, or 96 per cent of all establishments, with 283,497 employees, of whom 74,369 were females. The report gives average wages of employees by industries, rates of wages, nominal and effective wages, value added to products in process of manufacture, capital invested and added value per employee in relation to rates of wages.

Expenditure on living in the commonwealth, November, 1913. Report No. 4, Labour and Industrial Branch. Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics. Melbourne, August, 1914. Pp. 36.

The results of the investigation are based on 392 family account books kept for four weeks in November, 1913, this being the number of books found available out of a total of 7,000 that had been distributed in the various parts of the commonwealth. The range of weekly incomes for the 392 families was from £2 10s 2d to £5 12s 6d, and all kinds of occupations were represented, from unskilled laborers to

... and the minimum rate
... in certain industries.

Austria

Die Arbeitseinstellungen und Aussperrungen in Oesterreich während des Jahres 1912. Herausgegeben vom k. k. Arbeitsstatistischen Amte im Handelsministerium. Vienna, 1913. Pp. 117; 197.

Strikes and lockouts in Austria in 1912. The following table gives a review of strikes for three years:

YEAR	Number of strikes	Number of establishments affected	Number of strikers	Working days lost
1910.....	657	2,888	55,474	1,129,466
1911.....	706	3,507	122,001	1,710,277
1912.....	761	2,818	120,953	1,862,027

The industries with the largest number of workers on strike were mines (54,003), and textiles (20,497). Predominant causes of strikes were dissatisfaction with wages in 62.2 per cent and dissatisfaction with working hours in 15.4 per cent of the cases. Results of strikes, in 1912, were as follows:

	STRIKES		STRIKERS	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Fully successful.....	150	19.7	13,268	11.0
Partly successful.....	374	49.2	80,837	66.8
Unsuccessful.....	237	31.7	26,848	22.2

Die Kollektiven Arbeits- und Lohnverträge in Oesterreich. Abschlüsse und Erneuerungen des Jahres 1911. Herausgegeben vom k. k. Arbeitsstatistischen Amte im Handelsministerium. Vienna, 1913. Pp. 282.

Collective agreements in Austria in 1911. The number of new or renewed agreements, and number of establishments and workmen affected, for three years, were as follows:

YEAR	Number of agreements	Number of establishments affected	Number of workers affected
1909.....	570	9,741	127,016
1910.....	696	8,508	118,103
1911.....	726	17,301	115,226

The main contents of the agreements, including rates of wages and hours of labor for each separate industry, are given in the report.

Arbeitszeitverlängerungen (Ueberstunden) im Jahre 1912 in fabrikmässigen Betrieben Oesterreichs. K. k. Arbeitsstatistisches Amt im Handelsministerium Vienna, 1913. Pp. 30.

Amount of overtime worked in Austrian factories in 1912.

Bericht der k. k. Gewerbe-Inspektoren über ihre Amtstätigkeit im Jahre 1913. Vienna, 1914. Pp. xcvi; 793.

The reports of the Austrian factory inspectors contain information in regard to number of factories inspected and employees, new factories, accidents, accident prevention and accident insurance, industrial diseases, hours of labor and overtime, and the economic condition of the workers. The volume contains also the text of new legislation relating to factories, and the reports of building inspectors, shipping inspectors, and inspectors of government tobacco factories.

Bleivergiftungen in hüttenmännischen und gewerblichen Betrieben. Ursachen und Bekämpfung. VIII. Teil. Bericht über die Erhebungen in der Keramischen, Glas- und Emailindustrie. Arbeitsstatistisches Amt im Handelsministerium. Vienna, 1913. Pp. viii; 136.

The present volume, the eighth in the series of volumes on lead poisoning issued by the Austrian Bureau of Labor Statistics, deals with lead poisoning in the pottery, glass and enameled ware industries. The report contains a description of manufacturing processes in those industries, results of medical inspection of workers exposed to lead, and a summary and text of government regulations issued in the principal industrial countries for the prevention of lead poisoning. The report contains also numerous illustrations showing manufacturing processes and a bibliography of lead poisoning.

Erhebung über die Kinderarbeit in Oesterreich im Jahre 1908. II. Teil, II. Heft. Textliche Darstellung. K. k. Arbeitsstatistisches Amt im Handelsministerium. Vienna, 1913. Pp. 343.

The last part of a report containing the results of an investigation of child labor made by the Austrian Bureau of Labor Statistics in the year 1908. The report deals exclusively with school children at work outside of school hours, and covers 3,502 schools with 751,830 pupils. Subjects dealt with in the present volume include age of children, hours of work, trade at which employed, health conditions, wages, and influence of work on school attendance and on the moral and intellectual development of the children.

Bericht über die Tätigkeit des k. k. Arbeitsstatistischen Amtes im Handelsministerium während des Jahres 1912. Vienna, 1913. Pp. 18.

A review of the work of the Austrian Bureau of Labor Statistics in the year 1912.

Belgium

Annuaire statistique de la Belgique et du Congo Belge. Quarante-quatrième année, 1913. Ministère de l'Intérieur. Bruxelles, 1914. Pp. cxxix; 574.

The statistical year-book of Belgium and the Belgium Congo for 1913 contains the usual national and international statistics, including statistics of population, health, mutual and co-operative societies, and industries.

Annuaire de la Législation du Travail. 16e année, 1912. 2 volumes. Office du Travail. Bruxelles, 1914. Vol. I. Pp. xvi; 958. Vol. II. Pp. ix; 376.

The year-book of labor legislation issued by the Belgian Labor Bureau contains the most important labor laws of all industrial countries. The text is in French, and for English and German speaking countries, the original text is given also.

Rapport relatif à l'exécution de la loi du 31 Mars 1898 sur les unions professionnelles pendant les années 1908-1910, présenté aux Chambres Législatives par M. le Ministre de l'Industrie et du Travail. Bruxelles, 1914. Pp. ciii; 381; 16.

Report of the Secretary of Industry and Labor on the enforcement of the law of March 31, 1898, on professional associations. The report covers registered associations only, including employers' associations, labor unions, agricultural unions and mixed unions, and gives details in regard to their membership, finances, and subsidies granted by the government.

Statistique des accidents du travail élaborée par l'Office du Travail d'après les documents fournis en exécution de la loi du 24 décembre 1903 sur la réparation des dommages résultant des accidents du travail. Année, 1906. Tome I. Pp. xxxii; 863. Tome II. Pp. vi; 885. Office du Travail. Bruxelles, 1913.

Statistics of accidents and accident compensation in Belgium in the year 1906. The statistics cover 147,133 establishments with 770,256 workmen in the mining and manufacturing industries, and in commerce and agriculture, with a total of insured wages of 802,618,663 francs. Accidents are divided into accidents causing disability for less than a week, and accidents causing disability for more than a week subdivided into accidents causing temporary disability, permanent disability or death. Details are given concerning the age of victims, the causes of accidents, the lesions resulting from accidents, the amount expended for doctor's services and medicine, the amount paid to victims in cash, and the reserve capital required for paying allowances or annuities. Data on which the statistics are based are furnished directly to the Department of Industry and Labor by the licensed liability companies and the mutual insurance companies which are required by law to keep registers of all accidents occurring, according to forms prescribed by the government.

Canada

Ontario.—Fifteenth report of the Bureau of Labor, for the year ending December 31, 1914. Toronto, 1915. Pp. 263.

The following subjects are dealt with in the report: Municipal statistics, public utilities, free employment bureaus, labor organizations, statistics of manufactures and wages, recent labor legislation in Canada, and legal decisions affecting labor.

Ontario.—Twenty-sixth annual report of the Chief Inspector of Factories, Shops and Office Buildings for the Province of Ontario, 1913. Toronto, 1914. Pp. 77.

Besides the report of the chief factory inspector, the volume contains statistics of accidents with particulars as to each accident.

Ontario.—Final report on laws relating to the liability of employers to make compensation to their employees for injuries received in the course of their employment which are in force in other countries, and second interim report on laws relating to the liability of employers with draft of act to provide compensation to workmen for injuries sustained and industrial diseases contracted in the course of their employment. By the Hon. Sir William Ralph Meredith, Commissioner. 2 vols. Toronto, 1913.

The first volume contains the conclusions of the commissioner and the text of a proposed law providing for compulsory state insurance for the compensation of accidents. The second volume contains the minutes of evidence, and memoranda and briefs submitted by individuals and associations interested in a new liability law.

Ontario.—The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1914. Toronto, 1914. Pp. 51.

The Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act of May 1, 1914, is compulsory and provides for a government fund administered by an official board. Employers contribute to the fund and are assessed by the board at rates fixed in proportion to the risks of the industry. Compensation is paid for industrial accidents and also for a certain number of industrial diseases. Municipal corporations, railway, telephone, telegraph, express and steam boat companies do not contribute to the fund but are held individually liable.

Quebec.— General report of the Minister of Public Work and Labour of the Province of Quebec for the year ending 30th June, 1914. Quebec, 1914. Pp. 145.

The volume contains the report of the registrar of councils of conciliation and arbitration, the reports of the inspectors of industrial establishments and public buildings, and a review of the work of provincial employment bureaus.

Saskatchewan.— Third annual report of the Bureau of Labour, 1913. Regina, 1914. Pp. 52.

The report contains a review of the manufacturing and agricultural industries of the province, reports of the factory inspector, the inspector of scaffolding, the fair wage officer, statistics of accidents, prices and the cost of living, Saskatchewan labor legislation, and a directory of labor organizations.

France

Annuaire statistique. Trente-deuxième volume, 1912. Statistique générale de la France, Ministère du Travail et de la Prévoyance Sociale. Paris, 1913. Pp. 358; 239.

The French statistical year-book for 1912 contains the usual general statistics, including statistics of population, health, trade unions, strikes, factory inspection, co-operative societies, and social insurance.

Résultats statistiques du recensement général de la population effectué le 5 mars 1911. Tome I. Première partie. Statistique Générale de la France. Paris, 1913. Pp. 120.

The first part of the first volume giving the results of the 1911 French census. The volume contains an enumeration of the population residing in France on March 5, 1911. While the French census is taken every five years, data concerning industries are published every ten years only, and for the years ending with the numeral 6. An appendix contains the latest statistics available of the population of other countries.

Enquête sur le travail à domicile dans l'industrie de la chaussure. Office du Travail. Ministère du Travail et de la Prévoyance Sociale. Paris, 1914. Pp. x; 553.

Investigation of home work in the shoe industry by the Labor Bureau of France. The investigation was begun in 1909 and ended in the last months of 1911. Fifty localities were covered and returns received from 900 persons, including 130 manufacturers and 724 workmen. Two distinct questions are considered mainly in the report, namely: The condition of home workers; and, comparison between home work and factory work and the probable future of home work in the shoe industry. Data covered by the investigation include age of workmen, age at the time of apprenticeship, supply of skilled workers, hours of labor, earnings, effect of slack seasons, and housing and health conditions. In the second part of the report a comparison is made between the condition of home workers and the condition of factory workers, and the results of the investigation seem to show that earnings as well as working conditions are better for the factory workers, and that factory work is gradually displacing home work owing to increased efficiency and economy in production of factories equipped with modern machinery.

Compte-rendu de la vingt-troisième session du Conseil Supérieur du Travail, novembre 1913. Ministère du Travail et de la Prévoyance Sociale. Paris, 1914. Pp. 184.

Subjects under discussion at the 23d session of the Higher Labor Council of France were the prohibition of the employment of children and minors in cafés and similar establishments, and the establishment by law of the Saturday half-holiday.

Germany

Statistisches Jahrbuch für das Deutsche Reich, herausgegeben vom Kaiserlichen Statistischen Amte, Vierunddreissigster Jahrgang, 1913. Pp. 464; 100.

The report contains, among others, statistics of factory inspection, strikes, wages, production, prices, insurance, employment exchanges and unemployment.

Gebiete und Methoden der amtlichen Arbeitsstatistik in den wichtigsten Industriestaaten. Bearbeitet im Kaiserlichen Statistischen Amte. Abteilung für Arbeiterstatistik. Berlin, 1913. Pp. vii; 605.

Scope and methods of official labor statistics in the most important industrial countries. The countries considered in the report include Germany, Great Britain, the United States, France, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Austria. The subjects are considered in the following order: The labor market, employment bureaus, the unemployed, migration, labor organizations, strikes and lockouts, trade agreements, wages and hours of labor, woman and child labor, home work, retail prices and cost of living, and housing. The report concludes with a summary review showing the achievements of each country in the field of labor statistics.

Die Tarifverträge im Deutschen Reiche am Ende des Jahres 1912. Bearbeitet im Kaiserlichen Statistischen Amte, Abteilung für Arbeiterstatistik. Berlin, 1913. Pp. 77; 272.

Collective agreements in the German empire at the end of 1912. The report covers, for the first time, all agreements in force. At the end of 1912 there were 10,739 agreements in force, involving 159,930 establishments and 1,574,285 workmen. The building industry shows the most agreements with a total of 596,273 workers, or 37.9 per cent of all employees working under agreements. The metal industry is next with 199,156 workers or 12.6 per cent of all employees covered by agreements. No agreements were in existence in the coal mining industry. The report contains information concerning duration of agreements, wages and hours of labor, and comparison of minimum wages as fixed in trade agreements with usual wages of workmen not covered by trade agreements.

Die Tarifverträge im Deutschen Reiche am Ende des Jahres 1913. 10. Sonderheft zum Reichs-Arbeitsblatt. Kaiserliches Statistisches Amt. Abteilung für Arbeiterstatistik. Berlin, 1914. Pp. 61; 74.

Collective agreements in Germany at the end of 1913. The total number of employees working under agreements, at the end of 1913, as far as reported to the German Bureau of Statistics, was 1,398,597, comparing with 1,574,285 at the end of 1912. This apparent decrease is due to incomplete returns in the largest group of industries, the building trades, which showed 596,273 employees working under agreements in 1912, and only 408,462 at the end of 1913. The groups of industries with the next largest number of employees bound by agreements were the metal trades (207,472 employees), wood workers (165,550), clothing trades (142,669), and food, tobacco and liquor industries (108,938). Subjects contained in the agreements and described in text and tables of the report include: Number of establishments involved, percentage of organized workers under agreements, duration of agreements, daily and weekly hours of labor, hourly rates of wages and weekly earnings of skilled and unskilled workers, number of piece workers and time workers, provisions for conciliation, and advance notices of discharge.

Streiks und Aussperrungen im Jahre 1913, 'Bearbeitet im' Kaiserlichen Statistischen Amte. Berlin, 1914. Pp. 27; 62.

Strikes and lockouts in Germany, in 1913. The number of strikes ended in Germany, in 1913, was 2,127, the number of workmen on strike 254,206, and the number of establishments involved was 9,007 with a total number of 572,842 employees. Comparing the number of workmen on strike in 1913 with the number on strike in the two previous years, it appears that there were 150,000 less men on strike than in 1912, but 36,000 more than in 1911. The industries with the largest number of men on strike were the mining industry (men on strike 75,423), the machine industry (61,352), and the building industry (45,084). As usual, the main causes of strikes were differences as to wages (in 1,648 cases involving 226,457 strikers), and differences as to hours of labor (in 601 cases involving 144,274 strikers). The results of strikes, for three years, were as follows:

	PER CENT OF STRIKES			PER CENT OF STRIKERS		
	1911	1912	1913	1911	1912	1913
Successful.....	19.4	16.5	16.7	12.1	4.8	7.5
Partly successful.....	46.2	39.9	42.3	62.3	26.9	28.3
Unsuccessful.....	34.4	43.6	41.0	25.6	68.3	64.2

Die Verbände der Arbeitgeber, Angestellten und Arbeiter im Jahre 1912. Bearbeitet im Kaiserlichen Statistischen Amte, Abteilung für Arbeiterstatistik. Berlin, 1914. Pp. 55; 67.

Report of the German Bureau of Labor Statistics on membership and finances of organizations of employers, employees and workmen, in 1912.

Die internationale Beziehungen der deutschen Arbeitgeber-, Angestellten-, und Arbeiterverbände. Bearbeitet im Kaiserlichen Statistischen Amte, Abteilung für Arbeiterstatistik. Berlin, 1914. Pp. 133.

Report by the German Bureau of Labor Statistics on international relations of employers', employees' and workmen's organizations.

Great Britain

Seventeenth abstract of labour statistics of the United Kingdom. London, 1915. Pp. xxii; 348.

The volume consists of 11 sections dealing with the following subjects: Employment, production and consumption, wages and hours of labor, wholesale and retail prices, cost of living, industrial diseases and accidents, national insurance, workmen's compensation and old age pensions, strikes and lockouts and conciliation and arbitration, associations of employers and workpeople, growth, movement, housing, ages and occupation of the population; and savings banks and pauperism. In most cases the serial tables relate to the 15 years ending 1913, and in a few cases the year 1914 is included.

Standard time rates of wages in the United Kingdom at 1st October, 1913. Department of Labour Statistics, Board of Trade. London, 1913. Pp. vi; 129.

Seventh report on standard time rates of wages and hours of labor issued by the British Board of Trade. The report covers all trades for which standard time rates could be ascertained, except coal mines and the railway service. A classified list of official reports of all countries, containing statistics of wages and hours of labor, is appended.

Report on strikes and lock-outs and on conciliation and arbitration boards in the United Kingdom in 1912, with comparative statistics. Board of Trade, Department of Labour Statistics. London, 1913. Pp. lvi; 160.

The outstanding feature concerning strikes in Great Britain in 1912 was the national dispute in the coal mining industry in which about 1,000,000 workpeople were involved, or more than twice as many as the total for all other disputes. Over 30 million working days, representing approximately 11 per cent of a year's working time in the coal mining industry, were lost, but owing to increased activity before and after the strike, the total output for the year was only about 4 per cent less than in 1911. The following table gives for three years the number of disputes, number of workpeople involved and aggregate number of working days lost:

YEAR	Number of disputes beginning in each year	NUMBER OF WORKERS INVOLVED			Aggregate duration of disputes in working days
		Directly	Indirectly	Total	
1910.....	531	385,085	130,080	515,165	9,894,831
1911.....	903	831,104	130,876	961,980	10,319,591
1912.....	857	1,233,016	230,265	1,463,281	40,914,675

Wage questions were the principal cause of disputes, as, in 1912, no less than 539 disputes, involving 83 per cent of the total number of workers directly concerned were due to this cause. About 86 per cent of the total number of workers directly involved in wage disputes were substantially successful in attaining their principal object. This high percentage was due mainly to the settlement of the coal strike by an act of Parliament establishing district minimum wages for all underground workers. Out of 857 disputes, 632 were settled by direct arrangement or negotiation between parties or their representatives, 68 by conciliation or mediation, and one, the coal dispute, by legislation.

Report on profit-sharing and labour co-partnership abroad. Board of Trade, Department of Labour Statistics. London, 1914. Pp. x, 164.

A report on profit-sharing and labor co-partnership in the United Kingdom was issued by the British Department of Labor Statistics in 1912. The present report deals with other countries, especially France, Germany, Holland, Italy, Switzerland, and the United States. Those are considered profit sharing establishments which distribute to their employees a share of their profits in conformity with a previous agreement as to the basis upon which profits are to be shared, and co-partnership is defined as an extension of profit-sharing so that the shares of profit accumulate in the capital of the business and the employee becomes a share-holder with all the rights and responsibilities of other share-holders. Profit-sharing schemes in existence in the various countries are described in detail, and also schemes that have been abandoned, and the reasons therefor.

Annual report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops for the year 1913. London, 1914. Pp. vi; 191.

In place of separate detailed reports by the six superintending inspectors and the inspectors for dangerous trades and textile particulars, the volume contains a comprehensive report prepared by the senior superintending factory inspector. Reports of the medical inspector, the principal lady inspector, and the electrical inspector are given separately. The tables at the end of the volume contain among others, statistics of factories, accidents, cases of poisoning, humidity records in factories, medical examinations and prosecutions.

Statistics of compensation and of proceedings under the workmen's compensation act, 1906, and the employers' liability act, 1886, during the year 1913. Home Office, London, 1914. Pp. 63.

The seven groups of industries subject to the compensation act included, in 1913, 138,685 employers and more than 7½ million employees, of whom 5½ millions were factory employees. In these industries in the year 1913, compensation was paid in 3,748 cases of death and in 476,920 cases of disablement. The average payment in case of death was £159, and in case of disablement £5 16s. The annual cost of compensation averaged 8s. 11d. per person employed. It was lowest in factories, being only 5s. per person, and highest in docks, 24s., and in mines, 24s. 3d. The total amount of compensation paid during the year was £3,361,650, comparing with £3,174,101 in the previous year, these sums not including the costs of management, commissions, legal and medical expenses, etc. Industrial diseases, compensated in the same way as industrial accidents, included 27 cases of death and 8,233 cases of disability. Of these cases, 90.8 per cent occurred in the mining industry and 6.9 per cent were cases of lead poisoning. Only a small proportion of all cases were settled judicially (5,701 claims), and of these 4,392 or 77 per cent were settled in favor of the applicant, that is to say, the workman.

Italy

Lo stato i metodi delle statistiche della morbidita e mortalita operaia in Italia. Supplemento al Bollettino del Ufficio del Lavoro. No. 22. Roma, 1914. Pp. 70.

The present supplement to the Labor Bulletin issued by the Italian Labor Bureau deals with the condition and methods of statistics of working people's morbidity and mortality, and serves as an answer to a questionnaire on the subject sent to the various governments by the International Labor Bureau of Basel, Switzerland.

Atti del Consiglio Superiore del Lavoro. XXI Sessione. Marzo, 1914. Ufficio del Lavoro. Ministero di Agricoltura, Industria e Commercio. Roma, 1914. Pp. 150.

Subjects under discussion at the March, 1914, session of the Superior Labor Council of Italy, included: organization of employment exchanges; changes in woman and child labor laws; changes in the law relating to industrial courts; and the protection of hotel and restaurant employees.

Statistica degli scioperi avvenuti in Italia nell'anno 1912. Ufficio del Lavoro. Ministero di Agricoltura, Industria e Commercio. Roma, 1914. Pp. xxxix; 386.

Statistics of strikes in Italy, in 1912. There took place 914 industrial strikes with 144,124 men on strike, and 176 agricultural strikes with 95,841 strikers. This shows a considerable decrease in the number of strikers from the previous year when 252,853 industrial workers and 132,738 agricultural workers were involved in strikes. Out of 1,611 demands that caused the industrial strikes, 650 (40.35 per cent) were on questions of wages, and 329 (20.42 per cent) in regard to the closed shop. The results of the strikes, as given in the report, were as follows:

	Per cent of strikes	Per cent of strikers
Successful.....	15.5	10.5
Partly successful.....	45.4	47.0
Unsuccessful.....	33.5	30.1
Results unknown.....	5.6	12.4

Netherlands

Ongevallenstatistiek betreffende de Kalenderjaren 1908, 1909 en 1910. Samengesteld ter voldoening aan de bepaling van Artikel 17 der Ongevallenwet, 1901. Deel I. Pp. xli; 181. Deel II. Pp. 218. Amsterdam, 1913.

Statistics of accidents and accident compensation in Holland in the years 1908, 1909 and 1910.

Verslag omtrent den staat der Rijksverzekeringsbank en hare werkzaamheden in het jaar 1913. The Hague, 1915. Pp. 213; vi.

Report on the condition and work of the Dutch government insurance bank in the year 1913.

Amsterdam.—Relevé des salaires, de la durée du service, des absences à cause des maladies, etc., des ouvriers dans le service de la ville d'Amsterdam pendant l'année 1912, élaboré par l'Office Municipal du Travail d'Amsterdam. Amsterdam, 1913. Pp. IV; 35.

Report of the Municipal Labor Bureau of the city of Amsterdam on wages, hours of labor, absence caused by sickness, etc., of workmen employed by the city in the year 1912.

Aperçu des salaires minima des ouvriers adultes et du maximum de la durée du travail dans les travaux publics mis en adjudication par les municipalités et par les gouvernements provinciaux. Supplément de la 1ère livraison de la Revue Mensuelle du Bureau Central de Statistique. The Hague, February 10, 1915. Pp. xx; 35.

Minimum wages and maximum hours of labor of workmen employed on government and municipal contracts.

New Zealand

Twenty-second annual report of the Department of Labour, 1913. Wellington, 1913. Pp. xxiv; 175; diagrams.

The volume contains reports of factory inspectors, a review of the work of employment offices, awards of the Court of Arbitration, statistics of manufacturing industries, and diagrams showing number of employees in factories, wages and accidents.

Sixteenth annual report of the Pensions Department for the year ended 31st March, 1914. Wellington, 1914. Pp. 17.

Important amendments to the old age pension act of New Zealand included the reduction of the pension age for women from 65 to 60 years and the repeal of the income and property restrictions affecting military pensions. The result was an addition of 1,511 pensioners to the list. The number of pensions and the amount paid out in pensions, in 1913 and 1914, were as follows:

	NUMBER OF PENSIONS IN FORCE		AMOUNT SPENT ON PENSIONS	
	1913	1914	1913	1914
Old age.....	16,509	18,050	£412,408	£447,767
Widows.....	1,313	1,540	24,768	29,320
Military.....	568	1,240	19,026	44,640
Total.....	18,390	20,830	£456,202	£521,725

Norway

Arbeidstiden i industrien, September, 1913. Utgit av Departamentet for Sociale Saker, Handel, Industri og Fiskeri. Christiania, 1914. Pp. 33; 29.

Hours of labor in the industries of Norway, September, 1913. The following subjects are covered in the report: Number of workers, by age and sex, in cities and rural communities; day work, work done in 12-hour shifts and work done in 8-hour shifts, women working in shifts, and hours of labor of children and minors.

Markedspriser paa korn og poteter, 1836-1914. Utgit av det Statistiske Centralbyraa. Christiania, 1915. Pp. 32; 33.

Prices of cereals and potatoes in Norway from 1836 to 1914.

Russia

Rapports annuels des inspecteurs de fabriques. Année 1912. Ministère du Commerce et de l'Industrie de l'empire de Russie. Petrograd, 1913. Pp. xciv; 324.

Reports of the Russian factory inspectors for the year 1912. The various activities of the Russian factory inspectors described in the present volume and the duties imposed upon them include the following: Enforcement of the labor laws and the laws in regard to sanitation and safety of factories, supervision over accident compensation, conciliation in case of disputes between the employers and their employees, the collection of industrial statistics, and the inspection of boilers.

Sweden

Industri berättelse för år 1912 av Kommerskollegium. Stockholm, 1914. Pp. v; 68, 235.

Report on the manufacturing industries of Sweden in 1912. The report shows a total number of 11,787 establishments in operation during the year with 310,437 employees (exclusive of establishments in the mining and dairying industries). Number of establishments, workmen employed and value of products, since 1906, were as follows:

YEAR	Number of estab- lishments	Number of workmen employed	Total value of product. (In 1,000 francs)
1906-1910 (average)	11,492	297,118	2,033,671
1911	11,692	304,586	2,294,969
1912	11,787	310,437	2,471,939

The value of products, as given, implies some duplication, as products passing through several processes of manufacture are added each time to their full value. The wood industry shows the largest number of workmen employed with a total of 71,789 of whom 37,908 are employees in sawmills. The total amount of motive power used by Swedish industries amounted to 699,338 H. P. produced by 28,548 motors, showing an increase of 479,065 H. P. since 1896.

Arbetartillgang, arbetstid och arbetslön inom Sveriges jordbruk år 1912, av K. Socialstyrelsen. Stockholm, 1913. Pp. 119.

Investigation of conditions of agricultural laborers in Sweden. The report covers the following subjects: Supply and demand of agricultural workers, hours of labor and wages in the various agricultural occupations and at various seasons of the year, and estimated value of part of wages paid in kind.

Arbetartillgång, arbetstid och arbetslön inom Sveriges jordbruk år 1913 av K. Socialtyrelsen. Stockholm, 1914. Pp. 119.

Report on the supply of agricultural workers, and hours of labor and wages in agriculture, in Sweden, in 1913.

Kollektivavtal i Sverige år 1913 av K. Socialtyrelsen. Stockholm, 1914. Pp. vi; 137.

Collective agreements in Sweden, in 1913. New collective agreements, in 1913, numbered 237, and were concluded between 1,540 employers and 75,872 employees. The total number of agreements in force in January, 1914, was 1,448, between 8,300 employers and 233,020 employees. The largest number of employees working under agreements were found in the machinery and shipbuilding industry (90 per cent), and in the printing industry (89 per cent). The report reviews the main items contained in the agreements, as follows: Duration of agreements, provisions for conciliation and arbitration, wages, hours of labor, compensation for accidents and sickness, trade unionism, and apprenticeship.

Den offentliga arbetsförmedlingen i Sverige 1902-1912 av K. Socialtyrelsen. Stockholm, 1915. Pp. 232.

Report on free employment bureaus in Sweden for the period 1902-1912. Free employment offices in Sweden were first established by a few municipalities in 1902, and in 1906 the national government began to grant subsidies to the municipal offices and said offices were placed under the supervision of the national government. In 1912 the expenses of all offices amounted to 280,400 crowns, and of that sum 49,400 crowns were contributed by the government. The following table gives the results of the work of all offices for the years 1902 and 1912, showing the progress made during that period.

	1902			1912		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Applications for work.....	2,602	579	3,181	112,643	77,520	190,163
Positions offered.....	600	224	824	75,261	77,284	152,545
Positions filled.....	526	161	687	59,043	45,989	105,032

Statens förlikningsmäns för medling i arbetstvister verksamhet under år 1913. Stockholm, 1914. Pp. 63.

Government mediation and conciliation in labor disputes in the year 1913.

Livesmedels- och Bostads-priser i Sverige under åren 1910-1912, av K. Socialtyrelsen Stockholm, 1914. Pp. 77.

Report on the cost of food, the price of cattle, house-rents, and workingmen's board in Sweden during the years 1910-1912.

Byggnadsverksamheten i rikets stadssamhällen år 1912 jämte översikt för åren 1901-1911, av K. Socialtyrelsen. Stockholm, 1914. Pp. 63.

Investigation by the Swedish Labor Bureau of the construction of dwellings in urban agglomerations of Sweden in 1912, with a review of the same subject for the years 1904-1911.

Switzerland

Rapports des inspecteurs fédéraux des fabriques et des mines sur leurs fonctions officielles dans les années 1912 et 1913. Publiés par le Département fédéral de l'Industrie. Aarau, 1914. Pp. 205.

Reports of the Swiss factory and mine inspectors for the years 1912 and 1913. The report contains, for the three inspection districts of Switzerland, statistics of factory inspection with number of factories and employees, accidents and accident compensation, industrial diseases, night and Sunday work, woman and child labor, enforcement of the labor law and employers' welfare institutions.

OFFICIAL LABOR PERIODICALS

The following is a list of periodicals received by the New York Department of Labor, issued by the United States, the States, and foreign governments, and dealing with questions relating to labor. Subjects usually treated in the bulletins issued by the various labor departments are: Unemployment, work of employment bureaus, the cost of living, industrial disputes and conciliation, trade unions, wages and hours of labor, accidents, industrial hygiene, social insurance, and labor legislation. Many of the publications contain special articles on given subjects or the results of special investigations. Where the publications deal with one particular aspect of the labor problem, the contents are generally indicated in the title. A few international publications, although not strictly government publications, are included in the list, because the aims of the organizations responsible for the issuance of those publications are similar to those pursued by the labor departments, and most of those organizations receive subsidies from the various governments.

United States

United States: Bulletin of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. Department of Labor. (Serial.) Washington, D. C.

——— Bulletin. Bureau of the Census. Department of Commerce. (Serial.) Washington, D. C.

——— Immigration Bulletin. Bureau of Immigration. Department of Labor. (Monthly.) Washington, D. C.

California: Decisions of Industrial Accident Commission. San Francisco.

Massachusetts: Labor Bulletin. Bureau of Statistics. (Serial.) Boston.

——— Quarterly reports on unemployment among organized wage-earners. Bureau of Statistics. Boston.

Ohio: Bulletin of the Industrial Commission. Columbus.

Pennsylvania: Monthly Bulletin of the Department of Labor and Industry. Harrisburg.

Wisconsin: Bulletin of the Industrial Commission of Wisconsin. (Serial.) Madison.

International

Bulletin of the International Labour Office. (Serial.) Basel, Switzerland.

Bulletin trimestriel de l'Association Internationale pour la Lutte contre le Chomage. (Quarterly Journal of the International Association on Unemployment.) Paris, France.

Bulletin des Assurances Sociales. (Bulletin on Social Insurance.) Comité Permanent International des Assurances Sociales. (Serial.) Paris, France.

Bulletin de la Commission Internationale Permanente pour l'Etude des Maladies Professionnelles. (Bulletin of the Permanent International Commission on Industrial Diseases.) (Serial.) Florence, Italy.

Foreign

Argentine Republic: Boletin del Departamento Nacional del Trabajo. (Bulletin of the National Department of Labor.) (Quarterly.) Buenos Aires.

Australia: Labour Bulletin. Labour and Industrial Branch. Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics. (Quarterly.) Melbourne.

———— *New South Wales:* The New South Wales Industrial Gazette. Department of Labour and Industry. (Monthly.) Sydney.

Austria: Soziale Rundschau. (Industrial review.) Arbeitsstatistisches Amt im Handelsministerium. (Monthly.) Vienna.

Belgium: Revue du Travail. (Labor review.) Ministère de l'Industrie et du Travail. (Semi-monthly.) Bruxelles.

Brazil, Sao Paulo: Boletim do Departamento Estadual do Trabalho. (Bulletin of the State Department of Labor.) (Quarterly.) Sao Paulo.

Canada: The Labour Gazette. Department of Labour. (Monthly.) Ottawa.

Chile: Boletin de la Oficina del Trabajo. (Bulletin of the Labor Office.) Ministerio de Industria i Obras Publicas. (Semi-annual.) Santiago de Chile.

France: Bulletin du Ministère du Travail et de la Prévoyance Sociale. (Bulletin of the Department of Labor and Social Foresight.) (Monthly.) Paris.

Germany: Reichsarbeitsblatt. (Labor journal of the empire.) Kaiserliches Statistisches Amt. Abteilung für Arbeiterstatistik. (Monthly.) Berlin.

———— Gewerbe und Kaufmannsgericht. (Review of decisions of industrial courts.) Verband Deutscher Gewerbe und Kaufmannsgerichte. (Monthly.) Berlin.

Great Britain: The Board of Trade Labour Gazette. (Monthly.) London.

Hungary: A Tarsadalmi Muzeum. (Bi-monthly Bulletin of the Museum of Safety.) Budapest.

Italy: Bollettino dell'Ufficio del Lavoro. (Bulletin of the Labor Office.) (Monthly.) Rome.

———— Bollettino dell'Ispettorato dell'Industria e del Lavoro. (Bulletin of the Department of Inspection of Industry and Labor.) (Semi-monthly.) Rome.

———— Bollettino dell'Emigrazione. (Emigration Bulletin.) Ministero degli Affari Esteri. (Monthly.) Rome.

Mexico: Boletin del Departamento del Trabajo. (Bulletin of the Labor Department.) (Monthly.) Mexico City.

The Netherlands: Maandschrift. (Monthly review.) Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek. The Hague.

New Zealand: Journal of the Department of Labour. (Monthly.) Wellington.

Norway: Sociale Meddelelser. (Industrial news.) Departementet for Sociale Saker, Handel, Industrie og Fiskeri. (Serial.) Christiania.

Portuguese Republic: Boletim do Trabalho Industrial. (Labor Bulletin.) Reparticao do Trabalho Industrial. Ministerio do Fomento. (Serial.) Lisbon.

Spain: Boletin del Instituto de Reformas Sociales. (Bulletin of the Labor Department.) (Monthly.) Madrid.

Sweden: Sociala Meddelanden. (Industrial news.) Socialtyrelsen. (Monthly.) Stockholm.

Bulletins of the New York State Department of Labor

The publication of a quarterly Bulletin was begun by the former Bureau of Labor Statistics in 1899 and continued by the Department of Labor (into which that Bureau was incorporated in 1901) until 1913. In 1914 the quarterly Bulletin was superseded by the present series of separate Bulletins on particular subjects. The list of published Bulletins is as follows:

QUARTERLY BULLETINS

[Index and title-page for each volume except II sent on application.]

1899. Vol.	I. Nos. 1-3. (242 pages.)	Nos. 1 and 3 are out of print.
1900. Vol.	II. Nos. 4-7. (356 pages.)	Out of print.
1901. Vol.	III. Nos. 8-11. (346 pages.)	Out of print.
1902. Vol.	IV. Nos. 12-15. (364 pages.)	Nos. 12, 13 and 14 are out of print.
1903. Vol.	V. Nos. 16-19. (480 pages.)	Out of print.
1904. Vol.	VI. Nos. 20-23. (449 pages.)	Nos. 21, 22 and 23 are out of print.
1905. Vol.	VII. Nos. 24-27. (480 pages.)	Nos. 25, 26 and 27 are out of print.
1906. Vol.	VIII. Nos. 28-31. (556 pages.)	Out of print.
1907. Vol.	IX. Nos. 32-35. (509 pages.)	Nos. 32, 33 and 34 are out of print.
1908. Vol.	X. Nos. 36-39. (492 pages.)	No. 39 is out of print.
1909. Vol.	XI. Nos. 40-42. (437 pages.)	Out of print.
1910. Vol.	XII. Nos. 43-45. (464 pages.)	Out of print.
1911. Vol.	XIII. Nos. 46-49. (473 pages.)	No. 46 is out of print.
1912. Vol.	XIV. Nos. 50-53. (466 pages.)	
1913. Vol.	XV. Nos. 54-56. (485 pages.)	Nos. 55 and 56 are out of print.

PRESENT SERIES.

Year 1914

No. 57.	Idleness of Organized Wage Earners on September 30, 1913 (7 pages).	Out of print.
No. 58.	Idleness of Organized Wage Earners in 1913 (53 pages).	Out of print.
No. 59.	Digest of the New York Workmen's Compensation Law (21 pages).	Out of print.
No. 59.	(Revised). The Workmen's Compensation Law (47 pages).	Out of print.
No. 60.	Statistics of Trade Unions in 1913 (145 pages).	
No. 61.	Idleness of Organized Wage Earners in the First Half of 1914 (16 pages).	
No. 62.	New York Labor Laws of 1914 (100 pages).	Out of print.
No. 63.	Directory of Trade Unions, 1914 (104 pages).	
No. 64.	Changes in Union Wages and Hours in 1913 (116 pages).	
No. 65.	Union Rates of Wages and Hours in 1913 (186 pages).	
No. 66.	Strikes and Lockouts in 1912 and 1913 (139 pages).	
No. 67.	International Trade Union Statistics (24 pages).	
No. 68.	Statistics of Industrial Accidents in 1912 and 1913 (175 pages).	

Year 1915

No. 69.	Idleness of Organized Wage Earners in 1914 (41 pages).	
No. 70.	Decisions of New York Courts Concerning Labor Laws (118 pages.).	
No. 71.	Notes of Government Labor Reports (29 pages).	

July 1915

STATE OF NEW YORK
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BULLETIN

Issued Under the Direction of
THE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

Whole No. 72

NEW YORK LABOR LAWS
OF 1915

Prepared by
THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS AND INFORMATION

The Labor Laws of 1915

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New York Labor Bulletin

Published by the State Industrial Commission

Whole No. 72

ALBANY

July, 1915

THE LABOR LAWS OF 1915

GENERAL REVIEW

In the following pages are reproduced the text of the labor laws enacted by the New York Legislature in 1915, together with the text of certain other statutes relating to labor. The changes made in existing statutes are indicated by the use of italic type. Of the 22 laws here reproduced, 11 only are amendments or additions to the Labor Law proper, 3 amend the Workmen's Compensation Law, 1 the Insurance Law as to mutual insurance companies for workmen's compensation, and 5 have to do with convict labor. The remaining statute amends the Public Health Law.

The Industrial Commission

Of leading importance was the act consolidating the Workmen's Compensation Commission with the Labor Department. Chapter 674 abolished the office of Commissioner, and First and Second Deputy Commissioners of Labor, the Industrial Board, and the Workmen's Compensation Commission. The main body of the Labor Law and of the Workmen's Compensation Law was left unchanged, however. For the administration of these two laws, the Industrial Commission was created, to consist of five members, not more than three of whom should be members of the same political party, which is to be the head of the Department of Labor. Three deputy commissioners were provided for in the new act; the first to be in charge of the inspection bureau, the second of the workmen's compensation bureau, and the third of the bureau of mediation and arbitration. The secretary to the Commission was made a statutory officer. With the exception of the secretary, the three deputies, and the counsel with his three assistants (eight positions altogether) who are exempt, all

of the employees in the Department were placed in the classified civil service.

The Commission was to be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The appointments were not made, however, until after the adjournment of the Legislature, hence recess appointments were made subject to confirmation by the Senate in January, 1916. The Commissioners are as follows: John Mitchell, Chairman; James M. Lynch, William H. H. Rogers, Louis P. Wiard and Edward P. Lyon.

The Commission is required to hold stated meetings at least once a month. All meetings, whether stated or special, shall be open to the public. The power of making rules and regulations which shall have the force of law for the conduct and operation of industry, formerly exercised by the Industrial Board, was broadened and vested in the Commission. Provision was made for a review by the Commission of any of its regulations or orders upon petition by any person in interest, and for further appeal to the courts from any decision of the Commission. Power was also given to the Commission to make a variation from the requirements of any provision of the Labor Law or of any rule or regulation of the Commission, affecting the construction of buildings, installation of apparatus, and the prevention of accidents, provided the spirit of the provision or regulation be observed.

An Industrial Council was provided for in the act to consist of ten members to be appointed by the Governor, and a chairman to be appointed by the council itself. Five of the members are to represent employees and five are to represent employers. No salary or expenses are to be paid to any member of the council. The duties of the council are to consider all matters submitted to it by the Industrial Commission and give advice thereon to the Commission, and to assist in the selection and appointment of employees to positions in the Department of Labor, the duties of which require special knowledge or training, by co-operating with the State Civil Service Commission in conducting examinations and by advising with the Industrial Commission. The act requires that the Industrial Commission shall submit all questions

of general policy to the council for consideration and advice, and also that every proposed rule and regulation for the Industrial Code be likewise submitted for consideration before adoption.

Chapter 719, which became a law two days subsequent to the consolidation bill, contained a section 52-a relative to the power to make "variations" from the provisions of the Labor Law or Industrial Code substantially similar to section 52-d of the latter act. An opinion of the Attorney-General, under date of June 1, held that section 52-a of chapter 719 superseded, because of its later enactment, section 52-d of Chapter 674. Chapter 719 also provided that, where factory buildings are equipped with automatic sprinkler systems of the type required by the Labor Law, the number of employees permitted on any one floor may be one hundred (instead of fifty as formerly) per cent greater than where such systems are lacking. The law formerly required also that no point on any floor of a factory building, over two stories high and erected prior to October, 1913, should be more than one hundred feet distant from an entrance to a fire exit. By the amendment, this distance was increased to one hundred and fifty feet, provided an automatic sprinkler system of the type required by the Labor Law is maintained.

Workmen's Compensation

Four statutes dealing with workmen's compensation were enacted, three amending the Workmen's Compensation Law and one amending the Insurance Law.

Direct Settlements.—Chapter 167, commonly known as the "direct settlement" act, provided that claims for compensation may be presented, by an injured employee or his dependent, directly to the employer and a settlement arranged between them in accordance with the terms of the compensation act. Formerly, it was required that all claims be presented to, and settlements made by, the Compensation Commission. A report of each such settlement must be made to the Industrial Commission, whose examination and approval is necessary to constitute the agreement a legal award. The Commission may impose a penalty of ten per cent of the award in case of "unfair dealing or of bad faith on the part of the employer." An independent investiga-

tion may be made by the Commission in any case and an award rendered which shall be binding upon both parties.

The amended statute provides also that payment for compensation be made directly by the employer to the employee, instead of being made, as formerly, through the Commission. The power of the Commission to require deposits from insurance carriers to insure the payment of compensation was taken away. Employers who negligently or intentionally default in the payment of compensation, were made subject to a penalty of not more than ten per cent of the amount of such compensation.

Advance Payments.— Chapter 168, known as the “advance payment” act, provided that an employer, who has made an agreement with an injured employee as provided in chapter 167, shall advance to such employee the payment specified in the agreement without waiting for the approval of the Industrial Commission, for which sum the insurance carrier shall, within ten days after demand, reimburse the employer. Or the employer, before making an agreement, may, at his option and at his own risk, advance sums of money to an injured employee and be credited with such payments if, and when, an award is finally rendered.

Previous Disability.— Chapter 615 amended the law by providing that an employee, already suffering from a previous disability, shall not, in case of a later injury, receive compensation in excess of that allowed for such injury when considered by itself and not in connection with the previous disability.

Mutual Insurance Companies.— By chapter 506, the Insurance Law relating to the organization of mutual companies for workmen’s compensation was amended. Formerly, forty employers employing not less than twenty-five hundred employees were required in order to form such a corporation. Under the amended statute, thirty employers with not less than five thousand employees; twenty with not less than seventy-five hundred employees; or ten with not less than ten thousand employees may form such a corporation, provided that, in each case, the annual premium cost on the insurance applied for shall be not less than twenty-five thousand dollars, at the minimum annual rates approved by the Insurance Department. The reserves required to

be maintained by such companies for liability for insurance under the Workmen's Compensation Law are, in the future, to be prescribed by the Insurance Department instead of being, as formerly, the same as those prescribed by the Compensation Commission for the State Insurance Fund.

Safety

Two statutes were enacted imposing upon the Industrial Commission duties as to explosives, fire prevention, and boiler inspection which were formerly exercised by the State Fire Marshal.

Explosives.—Chapter 234 added a new article, 15-A, to the Labor Law transferring the regulation of explosives from the State Fire Marshal to the Commissioner of Labor. The new article is substantially similar to sections 358 to 368 inclusive of article 10-A of the Insurance Law. The latter article, which was added by chapter 451, Laws of 1911 creating the office of State Fire Marshal, was repealed by chapter 4, Laws of 1915. In addition to excepting New York City from the operation of the act, as was the case under the Fire Marshal statute, chapter 234 also provides that: "In any other city of the state having a department of public safety and connected therewith a bureau of explosives or combustibles, the provisions of this article shall be enforced by such local authorities." Revision was made of the table governing the distances from buildings, railways, and highways at which specified quantities of explosives may be stored.

Fire Prevention and Boiler Inspection.—Chapter 347 added a new section, 79-g, specifically conferring upon the Commissioner of Labor the duty of enforcing all the provisions of the Labor Law relating to fire prevention and protection except where otherwise provided. The sections relating to fire alarm signal systems, fire drills, automatic sprinkler systems, and smoking in factories were amended by substituting the Industrial Board as the enforcing authority, instead of the State Fire Marshal, outside of New York City. In New York City, the authority of the Fire Commissioner was continued. The Industrial Board was empowered to permit smoking in parts of factories where the safety of employees would not be endangered thereby.

A new section, 91, was added dealing with boiler inspection

by which the Commissioner of Labor was required to inspect all boilers used for factory purposes and carrying a pressure of ten pounds or more to the square inch, except where a certificate has been filed with him by an authorized insurance company that such boilers have been inspected and found to be in a safe condition. Such insurance companies shall make a report to the Commissioner of Labor of all such boilers inspected, including those rejected.

Day of Rest

Three statutes of 1915 affected section 8-a of the Labor Law, enacted in 1913, which required one day of rest in every seven days for factory and mercantile employees. Subdivision 2-e, which had been added in 1914 and which empowered the Commissioner of Labor in his discretion to exempt employees engaged in necessarily continuous processes, provided that none of the employees in a given establishment worked more than eight hours on any calendar day, was amended by chapter 321. The new statute struck out the discretionary power of the Commissioner of Labor,* thereby making the exemption for such employees absolute, and also permitted work in excess of eight hours "during period of shift or tour rotation, which shall not, however, be made oftener than once in each calendar week."

In 1914, employees in cheese factories, creameries, dairies, ice cream plants, and milk establishments generally, in which not more than seven persons were employed, were exempted from the day of rest law. Chapter 357, in amending subdivision 2-f, exempted employees in all such establishments, with the exception of ice cream plants, irrespective of the number of persons employed.

Chapter 648 amended subdivision 1 by providing that one day of rest shall be given employees in every "calendar week" instead of in every "seven consecutive days." In addition to the exemptions already provided for in subdivision 2, the Industrial Board was empowered to make variations from the statute whenever there shall be "practical difficulties or unnecessary hardship" in carrying out its provisions. Such variations, when al-

* Subdivision 2-e has been held to be unconstitutional by the Court of Appeals because of this discretionary grant of power to the Commissioner. For reprint of the opinion (*People v. Klinck Packing Co.*, 214 N. Y. 121) see Bulletin 70, p. 32.

lowed shall serve as precedents for "all similar conditions where the facts are substantially the same as those under which such variation was granted."

Chapter 648, it should be noted, became a law subsequent to chapters 321 and 357, and did not contain the amendments to subdivision 2 made by those chapters. According, therefore, to the usual rule of construction, that the latest amendment prevails, chapters 321 and 357 were superseded by chapter 648 and subdivision 2 remains unamended.*

Hours of Labor

Women and Minors in Mercantile Establishments.—Chapter 386 amended section 161 by providing that females over sixteen years of age employed in mercantile establishments may work in excess of nine hours on some one day only of the week, and that one or more work days in the week may be shortened to keep within the statutory maximum of fifty-four hours per week. Formerly, the statute required that such employees should have a reduction of hours on some one day only corresponding to the time worked in excess of nine hours on one day. The restrictions on working hours, both daily and weekly, were entirely suspended for two days in the year for the purpose of stock-taking, in addition to the usual suspension during the Christmas holidays. A new section, 161-a, was added requiring the posting of notices as to the daily working hours of minors and women. The requirement is similar to the existing provisions for the posting of such notices in factories.

Clerks in Grocery Stores.—A new section was added to the Public Health Law by chapter 343 which forbids male employees over sixteen years of age in grocery or provision stores in first class cities only to be employed more than seventy hours a week, or more than eleven hours a day except on Saturday, when a fifteen-hour day is allowed. Clerks are forbidden to sleep in any room or apartment connected with such stores which do not comply with the sanitary regulations of the local board of health.

* Under date of June 1 an opinion of the Attorney-General held in speaking of Chapter 648 that: "Inasmuch as this is the last expression of the Legislature upon this subject and covers the entire field, all previous amendments of this section or of parts thereof must be deemed to have been superseded thereby."

Convict Labor

Six of this year's laws deal with convict labor. Chapter 212 empowered the supervisors of Onondaga county to apportion the expenses between the county and the towns when county convicts are employed upon county roads. Chapter 366 amended the Prison Law by authorizing the supervisors in Erie county to employ convicts in the county penitentiary "upon any work being prosecuted by and within such county" and to fix compensation for such employment at not to exceed ten cents per day. Chapter 556 amended the Highway Law by authorizing the Erie county supervisors to employ convicts "upon any highway or work connected therewith within such county," and to fix a per diem compensation of not more than ten cents for such employment. Chapter 288 amended the Prison Law by extending to prisoners in county jails the privilege, formerly given only to those confined in State prisons, reformatories and penitentiaries, of receiving compensation for labor performed in the discretion of the managing authorities. For all such prisoners, the amended statute provides that the maximum earnings shall not exceed twenty cents per day. Chapter 282 amended the Prison Law by including workhouses and county jails among the penal institutions, the products of which must be used for public purposes, and authorizing the managers of such institutions and the State Superintendent of Prisons to make contracts for the disposition of such products. Chapter 457 amended the Prison Law by requiring that farm products purchased by State charitable institutions or hospitals shall be secured from State penal institutions "having or producing a surplus of such products, unless it be more advantageous to the State to obtain such products elsewhere, regard being had to prices, quality, distance and to the time and manner of transportation and delivery."

Miscellaneous

Alien Labor on Public Work.— By chapter 51 of the Laws of 1914, the absolute prohibition of the employment of aliens upon public works was removed. The amended statute provides a simple preference for citizens over aliens, but the latter may be employed when citizens are not available. According to a con-

struction of the amended statute by the Attorney-General, when citizens are not available for employment on public works and aliens are employed, the latter may be continued in employment even if citizens later become available.

Definition of Factory.—Chapter 650 amended section 2 by excepting “dry dock plants engaged in making repairs to ships” from the definition of factory.

Responsibility of Tenant Factory Owners.—Chapter 653 makes clear that the owner, instead of the lessees or tenants, of a tenant factory is responsible for the safe construction, provisions for fire prevention, lighting, ventilation, and sanitary provisions in factory buildings, and also to what extent the lessees or tenants may be held jointly responsible for certain of these provisions.

Revision of Labor Law.—In addition to the bills enacted into law, a concurrent resolution of the Senate and Assembly was adopted on April 24, providing for a joint committee of three Senators and five Assemblymen, to be appointed by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the Assembly, to make a “thorough revision” of the Labor Law and report to the Legislature in 1916. The committee was authorized to hold hearings and an appropriation of \$5,000 for expenses was made. The committee, as appointed, is: From the Senate, George F. Argetsinger, William M. Bennett and Bernard M. Patten; from the Assembly, DeWitt C. Talmage, George R. Brennan, Nathan D. Perlman, Martin G. McCue and Frank J. Taylor.

TEXT OF LABOR LAWS OF 1915

[Arranged in chronological order of enactment as indicated by chapter numbers. In the case of acts which make changes in existing law, new matter introduced is printed in italic type and old matter omitted is enclosed in brackets. Acts containing only new matter are in Roman type throughout.]

Chapter 51.

An Act to amend section fourteen of the labor law, relating to preference in employment of persons upon public works, and authorizing the validation and modification of contracts for public improvements affected by said section.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section fourteen of chapter thirty-six of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, entitled “An act relating to labor, constituting chapter thirty-one of the consolidated laws,” is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 14. Preference in employment of persons upon public works. In the construction of public works by the state or a municipality, or by persons contracting with the state or such municipality, [only citizens of the United States shall be employed; and in all cases where laborers are employed on any such public works,] preference shall be given to citizens [of the state of New York.] *Aliens may be employed when citizens are not available.*

In each contract for the construction of public works a provision shall be inserted, to the effect that, if the provisions of this section are not complied with, the contract shall be void. All boards, officers, agents or employees of cities of the first class of the state, having the power to enter into contracts which provide for the expenditure of public money on public works, shall file in the office of the commissioner of labor the names and addresses of all contractors holding contracts with said cities of the state. Upon the letting of new contracts the names and addresses of such new contractors shall likewise be filed. Upon the demand of the commissioner of labor a contractor shall furnish a list of the names and addresses of all subcontractors in his employ. Each contractor performing work for any city of the first class shall keep a list of his employees, in which it shall be set forth whether they are naturalized or native born citizens of the United States, together with, in case of naturalization, the date of naturalization and the name of the court where such naturalization was granted. Such lists and records shall be open to the inspection of the commissioner of labor. A violation of this section shall constitute a misdemeanor and shall be punishable by a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for not less than thirty nor more than ninety days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

§ 2. Any board, officer, or agent who has entered into any contract in behalf of the state or a municipality, which contract is affected by the provisions of said section fourteen, shall, if the parties thereto, including the sureties for such parties, other than the state or a municipality, consent, within thirty days after the passage of this act, modify such contract so as to conform to the provisions of section fourteen as hereby amended. Thereupon the said contract shall have the same force and effect as though originally lawfully made as amended; provided that nothing in this act, nor any waiver made or act done under the authority thereof, shall operate to affect any existing right arising under other provisions of said contract. This act applies to the successor in office or authority of any board, officer, or agent, making such a contract.

§ 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 11.

Chapter 167.

An Act to amend the workmen's compensation law, in relation to the determination of claims for compensation.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Sections twenty, twenty-five and twenty-six of chapter eight hundred and sixteen of the laws of nineteen hundred and thirteen, entitled

"An act in relation to assuring compensation for injuries or death of certain employees in the course of their employment and repealing certain sections of the labor law relating thereto, constituting chapter sixty-seven of the consolidated laws," as re-enacted by chapter forty-one of the laws of nineteen hundred and fourteen, is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 20. Determination of claims for compensation. At any time after the expiration of the first fourteen days of disability on the part of an injured employee, or at any time after his death, a claim for compensation may be presented to the employer and if rejected or if within ten days after presentation, a report containing an agreement for compensation be not made and filed with the commission as provided by this section, the claim may be presented to the commission. The commission shall have full power and authority to determine all questions in relation to the payment of claims presented to it for compensation under the provisions of this chapter. The commission shall make or cause to be made such investigations as it deems necessary, and upon application of either party, shall order a hearing, and within thirty days after a claim for compensation is submitted under this section, or such hearing closed, shall make or deny an award, determining such claim for compensation, and file the same in the office of the commission, together with a statement of its conclusions of fact and rulings of law. The Commission may before making an award, require the claimant to appear before an arbitration committee appointed by it and consisting of one representative of employees, one representative of employers, and either a member of the commission or a person specially deputized by the commission to act as chairman, before which the evidence in regard to the claim shall be adduced and by which it shall be considered and reported upon. Immediately after such filing the commission shall send to the parties a copy of the decision. Upon a hearing pursuant to this section either party may present evidence and be represented by counsel. The decision of the commission shall be final as to all questions of fact, and, except as provided in section twenty-three, as to all questions of law. When a claim is presented to an employer, and the employer and employee, or in case of death, his principal dependent, enter into an agreement for the payment of compensation therefor pursuant to this chapter, a joint report of such claim containing such agreement shall be made to the commission upon a form prepared by it and signed by the employer and employee, or in case of death his principal dependent. The commission shall examine such report and approve the same when the terms are strictly in accordance with this chapter and such approval shall constitute an award. However, the commission may make an award in the manner provided in this section in any case, and if the terms of the award vary from the joint report, the employer shall comply with the award. In case of unfair dealing or of bad faith on the part of the employer under this section, the commission may impose a penalty of not more than ten per centum of the award.

§ 25. Compensation, how payable. Compensation under the provisions of this chapter shall be payable periodically by the employer, in accordance with the method of payment of the wages of the employee at the time of his injury or death, and shall be so provided for in any award; but the commission may determine that [all] any payments [or payments as to any particular group] may be made monthly or at any other period, as it may

deem advisable. *The state fund or insurance corporation in which an employer is insured shall, within ten days after demand by such employer and on the presentation of evidence of payment of compensation in accordance with this chapter, reimburse the employer therefor. An injured employee, or in case of death his dependents or personal representative, shall give receipts for payment of compensation to the employer paying the same and such employer shall forward receipts therefor promptly to the commission. The commission, whenever it shall so deem advisable, may commute such periodical payments to one or more lump sum payments to the injured employee or, in case of death, his dependents, provided the same shall be in the interest of justice. [If the award requires payment of compensation otherwise than from the state fund all payments as required by the award shall be made directly to the commission or to a deputy specially authorized to receive the same, and disbursed in accordance with its award to the persons entitled thereto. And employers and insurance companies shall for such purpose be permitted, or when necessary to protect the interest of the beneficiary may be required to make deposits to secure the prompt and convenient payment of such compensation.]*

§ 26. Enforcement of payment in default. If payment of compensation, or an instalment thereof, due under the terms of an award, be not made by the employer within ten days after the same is due, [by] the [employer or] insurance [corporation] carrier shall be liable therefor and if not paid within ten days after demand by the injured employee or in case of death his dependents or by the commission, the amount of such payment shall constitute a liquidated claim for damages against [such employer] the self-insurer or insurance corporation, which with an added penalty of fifty per centum may be recovered in an action to be instituted by the commission in the name of the people of the state. *An employer who negligently or intentionally defaults in payment of compensation in the first instance under this chapter shall be liable to a penalty of not more than ten per centum of the amount of such compensation, notwithstanding the fact that the insurance corporation or state fund subsequently pays the compensation as provided in this section.* If such default be made in the payment of an instalment of compensation and the whole amount of such compensation be not due, the commission may, if the present value of such compensation be computable, declare the whole amount thereof due, and recover the amount thereof with the added [penalty of fifty per centum] penalties, as provided by this section. Any such action may be compromised by the commission or may be prosecuted to final judgment as, in the discretion of the commission, may best serve the interests of the persons entitled to receive the compensation or the benefits. Compensation recovered under this section shall be disbursed by the commission to the persons entitled thereto in accordance with the award. A penalty recovered pursuant to this section shall be paid into the state treasury, and be applicable to the expenses of the commission.

§ 2. A claim for compensation presented to the commission prior to the date when this act takes effect shall be determined by the commission, although such claim shall not have been theretofore presented to the employer as provided by section twenty, as amended by this act.

§ 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

Approved April 1.

Chapter 168.

An Act to amend the workmen's compensation act, in relation to allowing an employer to advance moneys to injured employee at his own risk.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Article two of chapter eight hundred and sixteen of the laws of nineteen hundred and thirteen, entitled "An act in relation to assuring compensation for injuries or death of certain employees in the course of their employment and repealing certain sections of the labor law relating thereto, constituting chapter sixty-seven of the consolidated laws," as re-enacted and amended by chapter forty-one of the laws of nineteen hundred and fourteen, and amended by chapter three hundred and sixteen of the laws of nineteen hundred and fourteen, is hereby amended by inserting therein a new section, to be section twenty-a, to read as follows:

§ 20-a. *Payment of moneys in advance of award by commission. Any employer shall upon the making of the agreement provided for in section twenty, advance to any injured employee or to the principal dependent of a deceased employee, the payment or payments provided for in the agreement, in return for which he shall receive a receipt on a form supplied by the commission and signed by the person receiving the money, which receipt shall specifically state in what capacity the signer acted while so receiving such money; such receipt shall be forwarded to the commission within forty-eight hours after date of its issuance and the sum stated on its face shall be returned to said employer as provided in section twenty-five.*

Prior to the making of said agreement or in the event of no agreement, any employer may at his option advance to any injured employee or to the principal dependent of a deceased employee any sum of money, in return for which he shall receive a receipt on a form supplied by the commission and signed by the person receiving the money, which receipt shall specifically state in what capacity the signer acted while so receiving such money; such receipt shall be forwarded to the commission within forty-eight hours after date of its issuance. Should any agreement or award be made the sum so stated on the face of the receipt shall be credited to the payment under the award or agreement and shall be repaid as hereinbefore provided. Any money so advanced shall be at the employer's risk.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

Approved April 1.

Chapter 212.

An Act to amend chapter thirty-two of the laws of eighteen hundred and fifty-one, entitled "An act relative to the penitentiary of Onondaga county," in relation to the expense of employing prisoners in the improvement of roads and highways within such county.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section five of chapter thirty-two of the laws of eighteen hundred and fifty-one, entitled "An act relative to the penitentiary of Onondaga county," as amended by chapter two hundred and seven of the laws of nineteen hundred and one, is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 5. The superintendent and board of inspectors of the Onondaga county penitentiary, appointed by the board of supervisors of said county, shall have power, if they shall deem it proper, to employ the prisoners confined in the penitentiary (and liable to labor) upon any work belonging to the county, or upon any public highway or work connected with the improvement thereof within said county, also to contract for a term not exceeding ten years for the transportation of officers, prisoners, supplies and products to and from said penitentiary.

If prisoners be employed upon a county road or town highway the value of the services rendered and expenses incurred, as determined by the board of supervisors, shall constitute expenses of the improvement and become a charge against the county, in the case of a county road, and against the town, in the case of a town highway. The board of supervisors may in its discretion determine the proportion of such expense relating to a county road, charged as above provided against the county in the first instance, which should equitably be contributed by a town in which such county road or a part thereof is situated, and such amount, when determined, shall become a town charge, shall be levied and collected as are other town charges, in such amounts from year to year as the board may determine, and when collected shall be paid to the county treasurer, to reimburse the county in part for the moneys appropriated by it to defray such expense.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

Approved April 5.

Chapter 234.

An Act to amend the labor law, in relation to explosives.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Chapter thirty-six of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "An act relating to labor, constituting chapter thirty-one of the consolidated laws," is hereby amended by inserting therein a new article, to be article fifteen-a thereof, to read as follows:

ARTICLE 15-A.

Section 230. Definition of explosives.

231. General regulations.

232. Explosives kept in suitable containers.

233. Magazines.

234. Caps not kept in magazine.

235. Reports.

236. Transportation.

237. Records of sale.

238. Exceptions.

239. Firearms.

239-a. Penalties.

§ 230. Definition of explosives. As used in this article,

1. The term "explosive" or "explosives" means and includes any chemical compound or any mechanical mixture that contains any oxidizing and com-

bustible units, or other ingredients, in such proportions, quantities or packing that an ignition by fire, by friction, by concussion, by percussion or by detonator, of any part of the compound or mixture may cause such a sudden generation of highly heated gases that the resultant gaseous pressures are capable of producing destructive effects to contiguous objects or of destroying life or limb, but not including colloidized nitro-cellulose in sheets or rods or grains not under one-eighth of an inch in diameter, wet nitro-cellulose containing twenty per centum or more moisture and wet nitro starch containing twenty per centum or more moisture and wet picric acid containing or being in ten per centum or more moisture. For the purposes of this article manufactured articles shall not be held to be explosives when the individual units contain explosives in such limited quantity, of such nature, or in such packing, that it is impossible to produce a simultaneous or a destructive explosion of such units, to the injury of life, limb or property by fire, by friction, by concussion, by percussion or by detonator, such as fixed ammunition for small arms, fire-crackers, safety fuse, matches, et cetera.

2. The term "highway" means and includes any public street or public highway, and the term "railway" means and includes any public steam, electric or other railroad.

3. The term "building" whenever used in sections two hundred and thirty to two hundred and thirty-seven inclusive, means and includes only any building regularly occupied in whole or in part as a habitation for human beings, and any church, schoolhouse, railway station or other building where people are accustomed to assemble, but not including the buildings of a manufacturing plant where the business of manufacturing explosives is carried on.

4. The term "person" means and includes corporations and joint-stock associations, as well as natural persons.

5. The term "factory building" means any building or other structure containing explosives, in which the manufacture of explosives or any part of the manufacture is carried on.

6. The term "magazine" means and includes any building or other structure used to store explosives.

7. The term "efficient artificial barricade" means an artificial mound or properly revetted wall of earth of a minimum thickness of not less than three feet.

§ 231. General regulations. No person shall manufacture, have, keep or store explosives except in compliance with this article. The quantity of explosives that may be lawfully had, kept or stored in any factory building or magazine shall depend upon the distance that such factory building or magazine is situated from building, railways or highways, and the protection offered by natural or efficient artificial barricades to such buildings, railways or highways. Whenever any of the quantities given in column one of the quantity and distance table hereinafter set forth is had, kept or stored in any factory building or magazine in this state, the distance that any quantity given in column one of such table may be lawfully had, kept or stored from buildings, is the distance set opposite such quantity in column two of such table, and the distance that any quantity given in column one of such table

may be lawfully had, kept or stored from railways, is the distance set opposite such quantity in column three of such table, and the distance that any quantity given in column one of such table may be lawfully had, kept or stored from highways, is the distance set opposite such quantity in column four of such table. The quantity and distance table governing the making, keeping or storing of explosives is as follows:

QUANTITY AND DISTANCE TABLE

Column 1				Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
Quantity that may be kept or stored from nearest building, highway or railroad				Distance from nearest building	Distance from nearest railway	Distance from nearest highway
Blasting and electric blasting caps		Other explosives				
Number over	Number not over	Pounds over	Pounds not over	Feet	Feet	Feet
1,000	5,000	.....	.....	30	20	10
5,000	10,000	.....	.....	60	40	20
10,000	20,000	.....	.....	120	70	35
20,000	25,000	.....	.....	145	90	45
25,000	50,000	50	100	240	140	70
50,000	100,000	100	200	360	220	110
100,000	150,000	200	300	520	310	150
150,000	200,000	300	400	640	380	190
200,000	250,000	400	500	720	430	220
250,000	300,000	500	600	800	480	240
300,000	350,000	600	700	860	520	260
350,000	400,000	700	800	920	550	280
400,000	450,000	800	900	980	590	300
450,000	500,000	900	1,000	1,020	610	310
500,000	750,000	1,000	1,500	1,060	640	320
750,000	1,000,000	1,500	2,000	1,200	720	360
1,000,000	1,500,000	2,000	3,000	1,300	780	390
1,500,000	2,000,000	3,000	4,000	1,420	850	420
2,000,000	2,500,000	4,000	5,000	1,500	900	450
2,500,000	3,000,000	5,000	6,000	1,560	940	470
3,000,000	3,500,000	6,000	7,000	1,610	970	490
3,500,000	4,000,000	7,000	8,000	1,660	1,000	500
4,000,000	4,500,000	8,000	9,000	1,700	1,020	510
4,500,000	5,000,000	9,000	10,000	1,740	1,040	520
5,000,000	7,500,000	10,000	15,000	1,780	1,070	530
7,500,000	10,000,000	15,000	20,000	1,950	1,170	580
10,000,000	12,500,000	20,000	25,000	2,110	1,270	630
12,500,000	15,000,000	25,000	30,000	2,260	1,360	680
15,000,000	17,500,000	30,000	35,000	2,410	1,450	720
17,500,000	20,000,000	35,000	40,000	2,550	1,530	760
.....	.....	40,000	45,000	2,680	1,610	800
.....	.....	45,000	50,000	2,800	1,690	840
.....	.....	50,000	55,000	2,920	1,750	880
.....	.....	55,000	60,000	3,030	1,820	910
.....	.....	60,000	65,000	3,130	1,880	940
.....	.....	65,000	70,000	3,220	1,940	970
.....	.....	70,000	75,000	3,310	1,990	1,010
.....	.....	75,000	80,000	3,390	2,040	1,020
.....	.....	80,000	85,000	3,460	2,080	1,040
.....	.....	85,000	90,000	3,520	2,120	1,060
.....	.....	90,000	95,000	3,580	2,150	1,080
.....	.....	95,000	100,000	3,630	2,180	1,090
.....	.....	100,000	125,000	3,670	2,200	1,110
.....	.....	125,000	150,000	3,800	2,280	1,140
.....	.....	150,000	175,000	3,930	2,360	1,180
.....	.....	175,000	200,000	4,060	2,440	1,220
.....	.....	200,000	225,000	4,190	2,520	1,260
.....	.....	225,000	250,000	4,310	2,590	1,300
.....	.....	250,000	275,000	4,430	2,660	1,340
.....	.....	275,000	300,000	4,550	2,730	1,380

No quantity in excess of three hundred thousand pounds shall be had, kept or stored in any factory building or magazine in this state. Whenever the building, railway or highway to be protected is effectually screened from the factory building or magazine, where explosives are had, kept or stored, either by natural features of the ground, or by an efficient artificial barricade of such height that any straight line drawn from the top of any side wall of the factory building or magazine, to any part of the building to be protected will pass through such intervening natural or efficient artificial barricade, and any straight line drawn from the top of any side wall of the factory building or magazine to any point twelve feet above the center of the railway or highway to be protected will pass through such intervening natural or efficient artificial barricade, the applicable distance given in columns two, three and four of the quantity and distance table may be reduced one-half.

§ 232. Explosives kept in suitable containers. Except only at a factory building no person shall have, keep or store explosives at any place within this state unless such explosives are completely enclosed and encased in tight metal, wooden or fibre containers, and, except while being transported or in the custody of a common carrier awaiting shipment or pending delivery to a consignee, shall be kept and stored in a magazine constructed and operated as provided in section two hundred and thirty-three of this article, and no person having explosives in his possession or control shall, under any circumstances, permit or allow any grains or particles to be or remain on the outside or about the containers in which such explosives are held. All containers in which explosives are held shall be plainly marked with the name of the explosives contained therein.

§ 233. Magazines. Magazines in which explosives may lawfully be kept or stored shall be of two classes, as follows:

(a) Magazines of the first class shall consist of those containing explosives exceeding fifty pounds and shall be constructed of brick, concrete, iron or wood covered with iron, and shall have no openings except for ventilation and entrance. The doors of such magazine must at all times be kept closed and locked, except when necessarily opened for the purpose of storing or removing explosives therein or therefrom, by persons lawfully entitled to enter the same. Every such magazine shall have sufficient openings for ventilation thereof, which must be screened in such manner as to prevent the entrance of sparks of fire through the same. Upon each side and each end of such magazine, or upon its barricade, there shall at all times be kept conspicuously posted a sign, with words "Magazine — Explosives — Dangerous" legibly printed thereon in letters not less than six inches high. No matches or fire of any kind shall at any time be permitted in any such magazine. No package of explosives shall at any time be opened in or within fifty feet of any magazine, nor shall any open package of explosives be kept therein. Magazines in which more than fifty pounds of explosives are kept and stored must be detached, and those where more than five thousand pounds are kept and stored must be located at least two hundred feet from any other magazine.

(b) Magazines of the second class shall be made of fireproof material, or wood covered with sheet iron, and not more than fifty pounds of explosives shall at any time be kept or stored therein, and, except when necessarily opened for use by authorized persons, shall at all times be kept securely

locked. Upon each such magazine there shall at all times be kept conspicuously posted a sign, with words "Magazine — Explosives — Dangerous" legibly printed thereon, and not more than two such magazines shall be had or kept in any building.

§ 234. Caps not kept in magazine. No blasting caps, or other detonating or fulminating caps or detonators, shall be kept or stored in any magazine in which explosives are kept or stored.

§ 235. Reports. All persons engaged in keeping or storing explosives, who shall not have heretofore made a report to the state fire marshal as required by section three hundred and sixty-three of the insurance law, now repealed, and all persons engaging in keeping or storing explosives after the provisions of this section take effect shall, before engaging in the keeping or storing of explosives, make a report to the commissioner of labor on blanks to be furnished by him stating:

1. The location of the magazine, if then existing, or in case of a new magazine, the proposed location of such magazine.

2. The kind of explosives that are kept or stored or intended to be kept or stored and the maximum quantity that is intended to be kept or stored thereat.

3. The distance that such magazine is located or intended to be located from the nearest buildings and highways.

The commissioner of labor shall, as soon as may be after receiving such report, cause an inspection to be made of the magazine, if then constructed, and in the case of a new magazine, as soon as may be after same is constructed. If upon such inspection the magazine is found to be constructed in accordance with the specifications provided in section two hundred and thirty-three of this article the commissioner of labor shall determine the amount of

explosives that may be kept or stored in such magazine by reference to the quantity and distance table set forth in section two hundred and thirty-one of this article, and shall issue a certificate to the person applying therefor, showing compliance with the provisions of this article, which certificate shall set forth the maximum quantity of explosives that may be had, kept or stored in said magazine. Such certificate of compliance shall be valid until cancelled for cause as hereinafter provided. Whenever by reason of change in the physical conditions surrounding said magazine at the time of the issuance of the certificate of compliance therefor, such as the erection of buildings nearer said magazine or the operation of railways, or the opening of highways, the commissioner of labor shall modify or cancel such certificate in accordance with the changed conditions. Whenever any person to whom a certificate of compliance has been issued by the state fire marshal or commissioner of labor keeps or stores in the magazine covered by such certificate of compliance any quantity of explosives in excess of the maximum amount set forth in such certificate of compliance issued therefor, or whenever any person fails for thirty days to pay the annual license fee hereinafter provided after the same becomes due, the commissioner of labor is authorized to cancel such certificate of compliance and to order the removal of all explosives stored in said magazine.

Every person engaging in the keeping or storing of explosives shall pay an annual license fee for each magazine maintained, to be graduated by the com-

missioner of labor according to the quantity kept or stored therein, of not less than five dollars nor more than twenty-five dollars. Said license fee shall be payable in advance to the commissioner of labor and by him paid to the state treasurer.

§ 236. Transportation. Every vehicle while carrying explosives shall display upon an erect pole on the front end of such vehicle and at such height that it shall be visible from all directions a red flag with the word "danger" printed, stamped or sewed thereon in white letters. Such flag shall be at least eighteen inches by thirty inches in size, and the letters thereon shall be at least twelve inches in height.

(a) It shall be unlawful for any person in charge of a vehicle containing explosives to smoke in or upon such vehicle, to drive the vehicle while intoxicated, to drive the vehicle or to conduct himself in a careless or reckless manner or to load or unload such vehicle in a careless or reckless manner or while smoking or intoxicated.

(b) It shall be unlawful for any person to place or carry, or cause to be placed or carried in or upon any vehicle containing explosives any metal tool or other piece of metal.

(c) It shall be unlawful for any person to place or carry in or upon a vehicle containing explosives any exploders, detonators, blasting caps or other explosive material, or to carry in or upon any such vehicle any matches or any mechanical device for producing spark, flame or heat.

Nothing contained in this article shall apply to explosives while being transported upon vessels or railroad cars in conformity with the regulations adopted by the interstate commerce commission, nor to the transportation or use of blasting explosives for agricultural purposes or in quantities not exceeding five pounds at any one time.

§ 237. Records of sale. Every person selling or giving away explosives within this state shall keep at all times an accurate journal or book of record in which must be entered from time to time, as it is made, each and every sale made by such person in the course of business, or otherwise, of any quantity of explosives. Such journal or record book must show in a legible writing, to be entered therein at the time, a complete history of each transaction stating the name and quantity of explosives sold, name, place of residence and business of the purchaser, name of individual to whom delivered, with his or her address. Such journal or book of record must be kept by the person so selling explosives in his or their principal office or place of business, at all times subject to the inspection and examination of the commissioner of labor, his deputies, and the police authorities of the county or municipality where the same is situated, on proper demand therefor. Nothing in this section, however, shall apply to persons selling or giving away explosives in quantities of five pounds or less at any one time.

§ 238. Exceptions. Nothing contained in this article in sections two hundred and thirty to two hundred and thirty-seven, inclusive, shall be deemed to include gasoline, kerosene, naphtha, turpentine or benzine, nor shall any of the provisions of this article fifteen-a apply to cities of this state having more than one million inhabitants. In any other city of the state having a department of public safety and connected therewith a bureau of explosives or combustibles, the provisions of this article shall be enforced by such local authorities.

§ 239. Firearms. No person shall discharge any firearms within five hundred feet of any magazine or factory, except that the provisions of this section shall not apply to the testing of firearms or explosives in or upon the premises of any manufacturing plant engaged in the manufacture of firearms or explosives. The method of testing all firearms in any manufacturing plant engaged in the business of manufacturing firearms shall be subject to the approval of the commissioner of labor.

§ 239-a. Penalties. Whoever fails to comply with or violates any provision of this article shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

§ 2. The director of the state library, or other person having possession thereof shall, when this act takes effect, deliver to the commissioner of labor all reports filed with the state fire marshal, and all books, documents, records and data heretofore in the possession or under the control of the state fire marshal, in relation to the keeping, storing, use, transportation or sale of explosives. The license fee heretofore established by the state fire marshal pursuant to section three hundred and sixty-three of the insurance law, now repealed, shall continue in force until changed by the commissioner of labor, pursuant to the labor law, as amended by this act. No person engaged in the keeping or storing of explosives who shall have paid an annual license fee to the state fire marshal pursuant to section three hundred and sixty-three of the insurance law, now repealed, shall be required by the commissioner of labor to pay any additional license fee during the year for which such fee shall have been paid to the state fire marshal.

§ 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

Approved April 7.

Chapter 282.

An Act to amend the prison law, in relation to the sale of prison products.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section one hundred and seventy-seven of chapter forty-seven of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "An act relating to prisons, constituting chapter forty-three of the consolidated laws," is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 177. Labor of prisoners in prisons, reformatories, [and] penitentiaries and county jails. The labor of the convicts in the state prisons and reformatories in the state, after the necessary labor for and manufacture of all needed supplies for said institutions, shall be primarily devoted to the state and the public buildings and institutions thereof, and the manufacture of supplies for the state, and public institutions thereof, and secondly to the political divisions of the state, and public institutions thereof; and the labor of the convicts in the penitentiaries, *workhouses and county jails* after the necessary labor for and manufacture of all needed supplies for the same, shall be primarily devoted to the counties, respectively, in which said penitentiaries, *workhouses or county jails* are located, and the towns, cities and villages therein, and to the manufacture of supplies for the public institutions of the counties, or the political divisions thereof, and secondly to the state and the public institutions thereof, *provided, however, that for the purpose of disposing of the whole or any part of the product*

of any penal institution in the state, other than said state prisons and state reformatories, to the state or to any political divisions thereof or to any public institutions owned or managed and controlled by the state, or by any political division thereof, the managing authority of any such penal institution and the state superintendent of prisons may enter into a contract or contracts which may determine the kinds and qualities of articles to be produced by such institution and the method of distribution and sale thereof by the state superintendent of prisons or under his directions, either in separate lots or in combination with the products of other such institutions and with the products of state prisons and may fix and determine any and all terms and conditions for the disposition of such products of such institutions and the disposition of proceeds of sale thereof and any and all other terms and conditions as may be agreed upon, not inconsistent with the constitution, provided, however, that no such contract shall be for a period of more than five years and that any prices fixed by such contracts shall be the current prices fixed by the state board of classification for like articles or shall be approved by the state board of classification on presentation to it of a copy of such contract or proposed contract, and provided further that any distribution or diversification of industries provided for by such contract shall be in accordance with the rules and regulations established by the state commission of prisons or shall be approved by the state commission of prisons on presentation to it of a copy of such contract or proposed contract. Provided, furthermore, that no product manufactured in whole or in part by or in any penal institution of the state or of a political division thereof, shall be sold, or otherwise disposed of for profit, by any officer, or administrative body, of such institution, or by any officer, or administrative body of the state, or of a political division thereof, except to the state itself or to a political division thereof, or to an officer or administrative body of the state, or of a political division thereof, or to or for a public institution owned or managed and controlled by the state or by any political division thereof; and in no case shall said products be purchased for the purpose of resale or for their disposition for profit in a manner not herein provided for in the first instance. A violation of any of the foregoing provisions shall constitute sufficient cause for the removal of such officer or board of administration by the duly constituted authority having jurisdiction.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

Approved April 14.

Chapter 288.

An Act to amend the prison law, in relation to the earnings of prisoners.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section one hundred and eighty-five of chapter forty-seven of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "An act relating to prisons, constituting chapter forty-three of the consolidated laws," as amended by chapter one hundred and eighty-eight of the laws of nineteen hundred and fourteen, is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 185. Earnings of prisoners. Every prisoner confined in the state prisons, reformatories and penitentiaries, and every prisoner serving sentence in the

county jails, [who shall become entitled to a diminution of his term of sentence by good conduct,] may, in the discretion of the *managing authority of said institution*, [agent and warden, or of the superintendent of the reformatory, or superintendent of the penitentiary,] receive compensation from the earnings of the *institution* [prison or reformatory or penitentiary] in which he is confined, such compensation to be graded by *such managing authority* [the agent and warden of the prison for the prisoners therein, and the superintendent of the reformatory and penitentiary for the prisoners therein,] for the time such prisoner may work, but in no case shall the compensation allowed to such convicts exceed in amount ten per centum of the earnings of the *institution* [prison or reformatory or penitentiary] in which they are confined[.]; *provided, however, that any compensation in excess of one and one-half cents per day shall be based upon an amount of work or labor performed by him at his option in excess of a given amount fixed for him to perform for the benefit of the state, or political subdivision thereof, and in such case his compensation may, in the discretion of such managing authority, be a sum equal to the value of the additional work or labor so performed or to the value of the product or portion thereof produced by such additional work or labor, except that his total compensation shall not in any case exceed the amount of twenty cents a day.* The difference in the rate of compensation shall be based both on the pecuniary value of the work performed, and also on the will-
ingness, industry and good conduct of such prisoner; *provided, that whenever any prisoner shall forfeit his good time for misconduct or violation of the rules or regulations of the prison, reformatory, [or] penitentiary or county jail, he shall forfeit out of the compensation allowed under this section such an amount as may be determined by the managing authority of any such institution, [agent and warden, the superintendent of the reformatory, or the superintendent of the penitentiary,] not to exceed twenty-five [fifty] cents for each day of good time so forfeited[; and provided, that prisoners serving life sentences shall be entitled to the benefit of this section when their conduct is such as would entitle other prisoners to a diminution of sentence, subject to forfeiture of good time for misconduct as herein provided].* *The managing authority of any such institution* [The agent and warden of each prison, or the superintendent of the reformatory or superintendent of the penitentiary] may institute and maintain a uniform system of fines, to be imposed at his discretion, in place of his other penalties and punishments, to be deducted from such compensation standing to the credit of any prisoner, for misconduct by such prisoner.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

Approved April 14.

Chapter 331.

An Act to amend the labor law, in relation to one day rest in seven.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Paragraph (e) of subdivision two of section eight-a of chapter thirty-six of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "An act relating to labor, constituting chapter thirty-one of the consolidated laws,"

as amended by chapter seven hundred and forty of the laws of nineteen hundred and thirteen and chapters three hundred and eighty-eight and three hundred and ninety-six of the laws of nineteen hundred and fourteen, is hereby amended to read as follows:

(e) Employees[, if the commissioner of labor in his discretion approves,] engaged in the work of any industrial or manufacturing process necessarily continuous, in which no employee is permitted to work more than eight hours in any calendar day, *except during period of shift or tour rotation, which shall not, however, be made oftener than once in each calendar week.*

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

Approved April 17.

Chapter 343.

An Act to amend the public health law, in relation to working hours and sleeping apartments in grocery and provision stores.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Article eleven of chapter forty-nine of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "An act in relation to the public health, constituting chapter forty-five of the consolidated laws," as amended by chapter four hundred and twenty-two of the laws of nineteen hundred and ten, is hereby amended by inserting after section two hundred and thirty-six, a new section, to be section two hundred and thirty-six-a, to read as follows:

§ 236-a. Working hours for male employees over the age of sixteen years, and sleeping apartments in grocery or provision stores. No male apprentice or employee over the age of sixteen years in any grocery or provision store located or lying within the boundaries of any city of the first class shall be permitted to work more than seventy hours a week or more than eleven hours, in any one day, except that on the last day of the week such employees may be permitted to work fifteen hours for the purpose of eliminating work on the first day of the week. Nothing herein shall be so construed as to require male apprentices or employees over the age of sixteen years in grocery or provision stores to work on seven days in the week. The work hours shall be consecutive, allowing one hour for each meal. Nothing herein shall be so construed as to affect minors under the age of sixteen years or females of any age, or in any way to repeal or modify chapter three hundred and thirty-one of the laws of nineteen hundred and fourteen. No proprietor of any grocery or provision store located within the boundaries of any city of the first class shall permit any clerk to sleep in any room or apartment in or connected with such store which does not comply with the sanitary regulations of the local board of health, providing, however, that this act shall not affect any proprietor or the family of such proprietor who reside in an apartment connected with such store, which apartment at the time of its building or erection was in conformity with the sanitary regulations of the local board of health. Failure to comply with any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed a misdemeanor.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

Approved April 20.

Chapter 347.

An Act to amend the labor law, in relation to enforcement of the provisions thereof and of the rules and regulations of the industrial board relating to the prevention of and protection against fire.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Chapter thirty-six of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "An act relating to labor, constituting chapter thirty-one of the consolidated laws," is hereby amended by inserting therein after section seventy-nine-f, as added by chapter four hundred and sixty-one of the laws of nineteen hundred and thirteen, and as amended by chapter three hundred and sixty-six of the laws of nineteen hundred and fourteen, a new section, to be section seventy-nine-g, to read as follows:

§ 79-g. *Enforcement of certain provisions of this article. The commissioner of labor, except as otherwise provided in this chapter, shall have the power and is hereby charged with the duty of enforcing all of the provisions of this chapter relating to the prevention of and protection against fire, including specifically the provisions of sections seventy-nine-a, seventy-nine-b, seventy-nine-c, seventy-nine-e and seventy-nine-f, together with the rules and regulations of the industrial board adopted under the authority of any such sections.*

§ 2. Section eighty-three-a of such chapter as added by chapter three hundred and thirty of the laws of nineteen hundred and twelve and amended by chapter two hundred and three of the laws of nineteen hundred and thirteen, is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 83-a. Fire alarm signal systems and fire drills. 1. Every factory building over two stories in height in which more than twenty-five persons are employed above the ground floor shall be equipped with a fire alarm signal system with a sufficient number of signals clearly audible to all occupants thereof. The industrial board may make rules and regulations prescribing the number and location of such signals. Such system shall be installed by the owner or lessee of the building and shall permit the sounding of all the alarms within the building whenever the alarm is sounded in any portion thereof. Such system shall be maintained in good working order. No person shall tamper with, or render ineffective any portion of said system except to repair the same. It shall be the duty of whoever discovers a fire to cause an alarm to be sounded immediately.

2. In every factory building over two stories in height in which more than twenty-five persons are employed above the ground floor, a fire drill which will conduct all the occupants of such building to a place of safety and in which all the occupants of such building shall participate simultaneously shall be conducted at least once a month.

[In the city of New York the fire commissioner of such city, and in all other parts of the state, the state fire marshal shall cause to be organized and shall supervise and regulate such fire drills, and]. *In the city of New York the fire commissioner of such city and elsewhere the industrial board shall make rules, regulations and special orders necessary or suitable to each situation and in the case of buildings containing more than one tenant, necessary or suitable to the adequate co-operation of all the tenants of such*

building in a fire drill of all the occupants thereof. Such rules, regulations and orders may prescribe upon whom shall rest the duty of carrying out the same. Such special orders may require posting of the same or an abstract thereof. [A demonstration of such fire drill shall be given upon the request of an authorized representative of the fire department of the city, village or town in which the factory is located, and, except in the city of New York, upon the request of the state fire marshal or any of his deputies or assistants.]

3. In the city of New York the fire commissioner of such city, and elsewhere[,] the [state fire marshal] *commissioner of labor* is charged with the duty of enforcing this section.

§ 3. Section eighty-three-b of such chapter, as added by chapter three hundred and thirty-two of the laws of nineteen hundred and twelve, is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 83-b. Automatic sprinklers. In every factory building over seven stories or over ninety feet in height in which wooden flooring or wooden trim is used and more than two hundred people are regularly employed above the seventh floor or more than ninety feet above the ground level of such building, the owner of the building shall install an automatic sprinkler system approved as to form and manner in the city of New York by the fire commissioner of such city, and elsewhere, by the [state fire marshal] *commissioner of labor*. [Such installation shall be made within one year after this section takes effect, but the fire commissioner of the city of New York in such city and the state fire marshal elsewhere may, for good cause shown, extend such time for an additional year.] *The owner of such a factory building hereafter constructed or of which the construction shall be hereafter completed, shall install such automatic sprinkler system, approved as above provided, before opening a factory therein or within such time thereafter, not exceeding one year, as the fire commissioner of the city of New York, if the building be in such city, and elsewhere the commissioner of labor shall permit for good cause shown. Where any such installation shall not have been made pursuant to the provisions of this section before this amendment takes effect, within the times limited by such provisions, or shall not have been made in any such factory building or buildings now used for a factory constructed or opened since April fifteenth, nineteen hundred and fourteen, such installation shall be made within one year after this section as hereby amended takes effect. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to remit any penalty heretofore accrued for failure to install any such system within the times heretofore limited.*

A failure to comply with this section shall be a misdemeanor as provided by section twelve hundred and seventy-five of the penal law and the provisions hereof shall also be enforced in the city of New York by the fire commissioner of such city in the manner provided by title three of chapter fifteen of the Greater New York charter, and elsewhere by the [state fire marshal] *commissioner of labor* in the manner provided by article ten-a of the insurance law.] *commissioner of labor*.

§ 4. Section eighty-three-c of such chapter, as added by chapter three hundred and twenty-nine of the laws of nineteen hundred and twelve, as amended by chapter one hundred and ninety-four of the laws of nineteen hundred and thirteen, is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 83-c. Fire proof receptacles; gas jets; smoking. 1. Every factory shall be provided with properly covered fire proof receptacles, the number, style and location of which shall be approved in the city of New York by the fire commissioner, and elsewhere, by the commissioner of labor. There shall be deposited in such receptacles all inflammable waste materials, cuttings and rubbish. No waste materials, cuttings and rubbish shall be permitted to accumulate on the floors of any factory but shall be removed therefrom not less than twice each day. All such waste materials, cuttings and rubbish shall be entirely removed from a factory building at least once in each day, except that baled waste material may be stored in fireproof enclosures, provided that all such baled waste material shall be removed from such building at least once in each month.

2. All gas jets or lights in factories shall be properly enclosed by globes, wire cages or otherwise properly protected in a manner approved in the city of New York by the fire commissioner of such city, and elsewhere, by the commissioner of labor.

3. No person shall smoke in any factory *but the industrial board in its rules may permit smoking in protected portions of a factory or in special classes of occupancies where in its opinion the safety of the employees would not be endangered thereby.* A notice of such prohibition stating the penalty for violation thereof shall be posted in every entrance hall and every elevator car, and in every stairhall and room on every floor of such factory in English and also in such other language or languages as the fire commissioner of the city of New York in such city, and elsewhere, the [state fire marshal] commissioner of labor, shall direct. The fire commissioner of the city of New York in such city, and elsewhere, the [state fire marshal] commissioner of labor shall enforce the provisions of this subdivision.

§ 5. Such chapter is hereby amended by adding thereto, after section ninety, a new section to be section ninety-one, to read as follows:

§ 91. *Boiler inspection. The commissioner of labor shall cause to be inspected all boilers used for generating steam or heat for factory purposes which carry a steam pressure of ten pounds or more to the square inch, except where a certificate is filed with such commissioner, or shall have been heretofore filed with the state fire marshal under the provisions of former section three hundred and fifty-seven of the insurance law, by a duly authorized insurance company, in conformity with the rules or regulations of the officer with whom such certificate shall have been filed, and certifying that upon such inspection such boilers have been found to be in a safe condition. Every such insurance company shall report to the commissioner all boilers insured by them coming within the provisions of this section including those rejected, together with the reason therefor. A fee of five dollars shall be charged the owner or lessee of each boiler inspected by the inspector of the department of labor, but not more than the sum of ten dollars shall be collected for the inspection of any one boiler for any year. Such fee shall be payable within thirty days from the date of such inspection. If a certificate of inspection, heretofore filed in the office of the state fire marshal, or hereafter filed in the office of the commissioner of labor shows a boiler to be in need of repairs or in an unsafe or dangerous condition, the commissioner of labor shall order such repairs to be made to such boiler as in his judgment may be necessary and he shall order the use of such boiler discontinued until*

such repairs are made or such dangerous and unsafe conditions remedied. Such order shall be served upon the owner or lessee of the boiler, personally or by mail, and any owner or lessee failing to comply with such order within a time to be specified therein, which shall be not less than ten days from the service of the order if served personally and not less than fifteen days from the mailing thereof if served by mail, shall be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars for each day's neglect thereafter. Every owner or lessee of any such boiler who shall use or allow a boiler to be used by any one in his employ after receiving notice that such boiler is in an unsafe or dangerous condition shall be subject to a penalty of not to exceed five dollars for each day on which such boiler is used after the receipt of such notice. Owners and lessees of boilers shall attach to such boilers the numbers assigned by the commissioner of labor, under a penalty of five dollars for each day's failure so to do after such numbers have been assigned.

The provisions of this section shall not apply to cities in which boilers are regularly inspected by competent inspectors acting under the authority of local laws or ordinances.

§ 6. Rules, regulations and special orders heretofore made or adopted by the state fire marshal under the provisions of section eighty-three-a of the labor law, as existing prior to the taking effect of this act, are continued as rules, regulations and special orders of the industrial board, in so far as they are not inconsistent with this act, until the adoption of new rules, regulations and special orders by such board. Nothing in this act or in the act of the legislature of the year nineteen hundred and fifteen abolishing the office of state fire marshal shall impair the effect of the approval of any automatic sprinkler system by the state fire marshal under the provisions of section eighty-three-b of the labor law, as existing before this act takes effect. Actions or proceedings at law heretofore instituted by the state fire marshal for the enforcement of the provisions of sections eighty-three-a, eighty-three-b and eighty-three-c of the labor law shall not abate, by reason of this act or of said act of the legislature abolishing the office of state fire marshal, but the same shall be continued by the commissioner of labor. The director of the state library shall turn over to the commissioner of labor, on demand, all books, records, papers and documents and also boiler inspection apparatus of the state fire marshal transferred to such director by such act of the legislature abolishing the office of state fire marshal which pertain to the administration or enforcement by such fire marshal of the provisions of the labor law amended by this act or of section three hundred and fifty-seven of the insurance law, which was repealed by the act abolishing such office.

§ 7. This act shall take effect immediately.

Approved April 21.

Chapter 357.

An Act to amend the labor law, in relation to employees in dairies, creameries, milk condensaries, milk shipping stations, butter and cheese factories, ice cream manufacturing plants and milk bottling plants.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Subdivision f, as added by chapter three hundred and eighty-eight of the laws of nineteen hundred and fourteen, to subdivision two of

section eight-a of chapter thirty-six of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "An act relating to labor, constituting chapter thirty-one of the consolidated laws," as added by chapter seven hundred and forty of the laws of nineteen hundred and thirteen and amended by chapters three hundred and eighty-eight and three hundred and ninety-six of the laws of nineteen hundred and fourteen, is hereby amended to read as follows:

(f) Employees in dairies, creameries, milk condensaries, milk powder factories, milk sugar factories, milk shipping stations, butter and cheese factories, [ice cream manufacturing plants] and milk bottling plants[, where not more than seven persons are employed]. *Employees in ice cream manufacturing plants in which not more than seven persons are employed.*

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

Approved April 26.

Chapter 366.

An Act to amend the prison law, in relation to the employment of prisoners in Erie county sentenced to penitentiaries.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section three hundred and twenty-one of chapter forty-seven of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, being an act entitled "An act relating to prisons, constituting chapter forty-three of the consolidated laws," is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 321. Convicts in penitentiary to be confined at labor. It shall be the duty of the agent and warden of each of the penitentiaries in this state to require of every able-bodied convict confined therein as many hours of faithful labor in each and every day during his term, as shall be prescribed by the rules of such penitentiary, and the board of supervisors of Erie county shall have power, if they deem it proper, to employ convicts sentenced to be confined in a penitentiary, situate within the territorial limits of such county, and liable to be employed at hard labor, upon any work being prosecuted by and within such county, and such boards of supervisors shall have power to make all necessary appointments, rules and regulations for such employment within such county, including the right to fix a per diem compensation for such employment at a rate not to exceed ten cents.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

Approved April 26.

Chapter 386.

An Act to amend the labor law, in relation to the employment of females over the age of sixteen years.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section one hundred and sixty-one of chapter thirty-six of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "An act relating to labor, constituting chapter thirty-one of the consolidated laws," as amended by chapter three hundred and eighty-seven of the laws of nineteen hundred and ten, chapter eight hundred and sixty-six of the laws of nineteen hundred and

eleven, chapter four hundred and ninety-three of the laws of nineteen hundred and thirteen and chapter three hundred and thirty-one of the laws of nineteen hundred and fourteen, is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 161. Hours of labor of minors and women; time for meals. 1. No child under the age of sixteen years shall be employed, permitted or suffered to work in or in connection with any mercantile establishment, business office, telegraph office, restaurant, hotel, apartment house, theater or other place of amusement, bowling alley, barber shop, shoe-polishing establishment, or in the distribution or transmission of merchandise, articles or messages, or in the distribution or sale of articles more than six days or forty-eight hours in any one week, or more than eight hours in any one day, or before eight o'clock in the morning or after six o'clock in the evening of any day. The foregoing provision shall not apply to any employment prohibited or regulated by section four hundred and eighty-five of the penal law.

2. No female employee over the age of sixteen years shall be required, permitted or suffered to work in or in connection with any mercantile establishment more than six days or fifty-four hours in any one week; or more than nine hours in any one day, *[unless] except that one day in each week may be longer than nine hours* for the purpose of making *[a] one or more* shorter work days *[of some one day of]* in the week; or before seven o'clock in the morning or after ten o'clock in the evening of any day. This section does not apply to the employment of persons sixteen years of age or upward between the eighteenth day of December and the following twenty-fourth day of December, both inclusive, *or to such employment for two additional days at any time during the year for the purpose of stock-taking.*

3. Not less than forty-five minutes shall be allowed for the noonday meal of the employees of any establishment specified in subdivision one hereof, unless the commissioner of labor shall permit a shorter time. Such permit shall be kept conspicuously posted in the main entrance of the establishment, but it may be revoked at any time. Whenever any employee is employed or permitted to work after seven o'clock in the evening, such employee shall be allowed at least twenty minutes to obtain lunch or supper between five and seven o'clock in the evening.

§ 2. Said chapter is hereby further amended by adding thereto a new section, to be section one hundred and sixty-one-a, to read as follows:

§ 161-a. *Posting notice as to number of hours employed. A printed notice, in a form which shall be furnished by the commissioner of labor, stating the number of hours per day for each day of the week required of employees enumerated in section one hundred and sixty-one, and the time when their work shall begin and end, shall be kept posted in a conspicuous place in each room where they are employed. Such employees may begin their work after the time for beginning and stop before the time for ending such work, mentioned in such notice, but they shall not otherwise be employed, permitted or suffered to work in such mercantile establishments except as stated therein. The terms of such notice shall not be changed after the beginning of labor on the first day of the week without the consent of the commissioner of labor.*

§ 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

Approved April 26.

Chapter 457.

An Act to amend the prison law, in relation to the disposition of farm products of penal institutions.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Chapter forty-seven of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "An act relating to prisons, constituting chapter forty-three of the consolidated laws," is hereby amended by inserting therein, after section one hundred and eighty-four, a new section, to be section one hundred and eighty-four-a, to read as follows:

§ 184-a. *Farm products of penal institutions to be furnished to other institutions. Farm products used by any state charitable institution or state hospital, in excess of those produced by such institution or hospital, shall be obtained from state prisons, reformatories and penitentiaries having or producing a surplus of such products, unless it be more advantageous to the state to obtain such products elsewhere, regard being had to prices, quality, distance and to the time and manner of transportation and delivery. Such products shall be furnished on the requisition of the purchasing authorities of the institution or hospital, paid for as other supplies for such institution or hospital and the moneys received and applied by the prison, reformatory or penitentiary where paid in the same manner as moneys for other products of convict labor. The superintendent of state prisons and state superintendents of reformatories and penitentiaries, where farm products are purchased, shall from time to time transmit to the managers or trustees of the several state hospitals and state charitable institutions statements of surplus farm products available for sale, together with prices therefor and conditions of transportation and delivery.*

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

Approved April 29.

Chapter 506.

An Act to amend the insurance law, in relation to mutual companies to insure employers against loss, damage or compensation resulting from injuries suffered by employees or other persons for which the person insured is liable.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Sections one hundred and eighty-six, one hundred and eighty-eight and one hundred and ninety-one of chapter thirty-three of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "An act in relation to insurance corporations, constituting chapter twenty-eight of the consolidated laws," as added by chapter eight hundred and thirty-two of the laws of nineteen hundred and thirteen, are hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 186. Completion of organization. Upon receipt of a certified copy of the certificate of incorporation from the superintendent of insurance, the persons signing such certificate may open books to receive applications for membership therein. No such corporation shall transact any business of insurance unless the annual premium cost on the insurance applied for shall be not less than twenty-five thousand dollars at the minimum annual rates approved by the

superintendent of insurance and until at least forty employers employing not less than twenty-five hundred employees; or *thirty employers employing not less than five thousand employees; or twenty employers employing not less than seven thousand five hundred employees; or ten employers employing not less than ten thousand employees*, have become members of such corporation and applied for and agreed to take insurance therein, covering the liability of such employers to their employees for accidents to or injuries suffered by such employee nor until the facts specified in this section have been certified under oath by at least three of the persons signing the original certificate, to the superintendent of insurance, and the superintendent of insurance has issued a license to such corporation authorizing such corporation to begin writing the insurance specified in this article. The superintendent of insurance must be satisfied that the membership list of the corporation is genuine, and that every member thereof will take the policies as agreed by him within thirty days of the granting of the license to the corporation by the superintendent of insurance to issue policies. If at any time the number of members [falls below forty] or the number of employees who are employed by the members of the corporation falls below [twenty-five hundred] *the number required by this section*, no further policies shall be issued by the corporation until other employers have made bona fide applications for insurance therein, who, together with the existing members, amount to not less than forty employers who employ not less than twenty-five hundred employees, or *thirty employers who employ not less than five thousand employees, or twenty employers who employ not less than seven thousand five hundred employees, or ten employers who employ not less than ten thousand employees*, and in the event that such applications for insurance shall not be obtained within a reasonable time, to be fixed by the superintendent of insurance, such superintendent may take the proceedings against such corporation under section sixty-three of this chapter to the same effect as if clause h of subdivision one of such section was specifically applicable to corporations organized under this article.

The members of the corporation shall be policyholders therein, and when any member ceases to be a policyholder he shall cease, at the same time, to be a member of the corporation. A corporation, partnership, association or joint-stock company may become a member of such insurance corporation and may authorize another person to represent it in such insurance corporation, and such representative shall have all the rights of any individual member. Any person acting as employer in the capacity of a trustee may insure in such corporation and as such trustee may assume the liabilities and be entitled to the rights of a member, but shall not be personally liable upon such contract of insurance.

Such corporation may borrow money or assume liability in a sum sufficient to defray the reasonable expenses of its organization.

§ 188. Meetings; basis of right to vote. At all meetings of the members of the corporation each member shall have one vote and one additional vote for every five hundred employees or major fraction thereof, covered by the policy held by such member in the corporation, provided that no member shall have more than twenty votes. The number of votes of a member shall be determined by the average number of employees at work and covered by said member's policy in the corporation during the last six months from a date

not [less] more than ten days immediately prior to the date of any such meeting. Before any member shall be permitted to cast more than one vote at any meeting of members he shall file with the secretary an affidavit showing the average number of employees at work during the preceding six months covered by the employer's policy of insurance.

§ 191. Reserves; suspension; cancellation and reinstatement of certificate. Such corporation shall be required to maintain the same reserves for the protection of policyholders and employees who may have a right of action directly against such corporation as are required to be maintained by stock insurance corporations in relation to the same class of insurance, except that reserves for liability for insurance of compensation under the workmen's compensation law shall be [the same reserves as provided by the workmen's compensation commission for the state insurance fund pursuant to such chapter,] *prescribed by the superintendent of insurance*, and the superintendent of insurance may suspend or cancel the certificate issued by him authorizing said corporation to transact such insurance business at any time when in the judgment of the superintendent of insurance the reserves of said corporation are insufficient to insure and secure the payment of its policy obligations, and the superintendent of insurance may reinstate or renew said certificate whenever by assessment or otherwise said reserves have been increased to a sum sufficient in the judgment of the superintendent of insurance to insure and secure the payment of the policy obligations of such corporation.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

Approved May 3.

Chapter 556.

An Act to amend the highway law, in relation to the employment upon highways in Erie county of prisoners sentenced to penitentiaries.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section three hundred and twenty-a of chapter thirty of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, being an act entitled "An act relating to highways, constituting chapter twenty-five of the consolidated laws," as added by chapter sixty-one of the laws of nineteen hundred and fourteen, is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 320-a. County system of roads. The board of supervisors of a county may provide for the construction or improvement of a highway or section thereof, in one or more towns of the county at the joint expense of the county and town or towns, and may prepare a map of a definite system of county roads for the county for such improvement.

The board may by resolution direct the county superintendent to supervise the preparation of grade and culvert work of a road, so designated by said map for improvement, by the town superintendent of the town in which such improvement shall be made, and upon the completion thereof by the town, and the county superintendent's certification that the road is so prepared and that the town is equipped with sufficient machinery to properly perform the work, such machinery to be furnished by the town and used during the roads construction, the board may direct the construction of an improved road under the direction of a committee known as the highway officials of the

county as hereinafter provided. The construction work shall be under the charge and supervision of the town superintendent of the town in which the work is being done. If for any cause the town superintendent is incapacitated or in the opinion of the county superintendent is incompetent to properly take charge of the work, some competent person shall be designated by the county superintendent by and with the advice and consent of the town board and the compensation of the town superintendent or person in charge shall be a town charge.

The employment of convict labor on roads so constructed shall be authorized and permitted, in the discretion of the superintendent of state prisons, upon the requisition of the county superintendent of highways. *The board of supervisors of Erie county shall have power, if they deem it proper, to employ convicts, sentenced to be confined in a penitentiary situate within the territorial limits of such county and liable to be employed at hard labor, upon any highway or work connected therewith within such county, and such board of supervisors shall have power to make all necessary appointments, rules and regulations for such employment within such county, including the right to fix a per diem compensation for such employment at a rate not to exceed ten cents.*

The highway officials of the county under this section shall consist of the county superintendent, three members of the board, appointed by the chairman. The supervisors of the town in which a road is being improved shall be a member of the said committee on all questions involving the work in the town of which he is the supervisor.

Unless the advice and directions of the highway officials shall be followed in the prosecution of the work, no liability therefor shall accrue to the county for its share of the cost of work.

The cost of such improvement other than that apportioned to the towns shall be a county charge. The amount of the cost of such improvement so to be borne by the county shall be levied and collected as a county charge and paid into the county treasurer. The resolution of the board of supervisors providing for the construction or improvement of such highway, may authorize the county treasurer of the county or the supervisors of the respective towns to borrow money on the faith and credit of the county or of such towns to pay the portion of the cost of such construction or improvement to be borne respectively by the county or such town or towns. Such resolution may also provide for the issue and sale of such bonds and shall conform so far as may be with the provisions of this chapter, relating to a resolution authorizing a town to borrow money for highway purposes. Payments therefrom shall be made from time to time by the county treasurer upon the certificate of the district or county superintendent countersigned by the chairman of the highway officials' committee. Said orders shall be drawn to the order of the supervisor of the respective towns where roads are being constructed to be disbursed by them, upon the orders of the town superintendent or person designated in his stead, in the same manner as highway disbursements are now made and provided for, under the town highway bureau of the highway department.

Such highways, when completed and accepted by the board of supervisors, shall be thereafter repaired and maintained at the sole expense of the towns

in which they are located, unless the board of supervisors shall apportion a share of the expense thereof upon the county.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

Approved May 8.

Chapter 615.

An Act to amend the workmen's compensation law, in relation to previous disability.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Subdivision six of section fifteen of chapter eight hundred and sixteen of the laws of nineteen hundred and thirteen, entitled "An act in relation to assuring compensation for injuries or death of certain employees in the course of their employment and repealing certain sections of the labor law relating thereto, constituting chapter sixty-seven of the consolidated laws," as re-enacted and amended by chapter forty-one of the laws of nineteen hundred and fourteen, is hereby amended to read as follows:

6. Previous disability. The fact that an employee has suffered previous disability or received compensation therefor shall not preclude him from compensation for a later injury nor preclude compensation for death resulting therefrom; but in determining compensation for the later injury or death his average weekly wages shall be such sum as will reasonably represent his earning capacity at the time of the later injury[.], *provided, however, that an employee who is suffering from a previous disability shall not receive compensation for a later injury in excess of the compensation allowed for such injury when considered by itself and not in conjunction with the previous disability.*

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

Approved May 12.

Chapter 648.

An Act to amend the labor law, in relation to one day of rest in seven.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section eight-a of chapter thirty-six of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "An act relating to labor, constituting chapter thirty-one of the consolidated laws," as added by chapter seven hundred and forty of the laws of nineteen hundred and thirteen, and amended by chapters three hundred and eighty-eight and three hundred and ninety-six of the laws of nineteen hundred and fourteen, is hereby transferred to and made a part of article two of such chapter, and is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 8-a. One day of rest in seven. 1. Every employer of labor engaged in carrying on any factory or mercantile establishment in this state shall allow every person, except those specified in subdivision two, *and as otherwise herein provided*, employed in such factory or mercantile establishment at least twenty-four consecutive hours of rest in every [seven consecutive days] *calendar week*. No employer shall operate any factory or mercantile establishment on Sunday unless he shall have complied with subdivision three.

Provided, however, that this section shall not authorize any work on Sunday not now or hereafter authorized by law.

2. This section shall not apply to

(a) Janitors;

(b) Watchmen;

(c) Employees whose duties include not more than three hours work on Sunday in (1) setting sponges in bakeries; (2) caring for live animals; (3) maintaining fires; (4) necessary repairs to boilers or machinery;

(d) Superintendents or foremen in charge.

(e) Employees, if the commissioner of labor in his discretion approves, engaged in the work of any industrial or manufacturing process necessarily continuous, in which no employee is permitted to work more than eight hours in any calendar day.

(f) Employees in dairies, creameries, milk condensaries, milk powder factories, milk sugar factories, milk shipping stations, butter and cheese factories, ice cream manufacturing plants and milk bottling plants, where not more than seven persons are employed.

3. Before operating on Sunday, every employer shall post in a conspicuous place on the premises a schedule containing a list of his employees who are required or allowed to work on Sunday and designating the day of rest for each, and shall file a copy of such schedule with the commissioner of labor. The employer shall promptly file with the said commissioner a copy of every change in such schedule. No employee shall be required or allowed to work on the day of rest so designated for him.

4. Every employer shall keep a time book showing the names and addresses of all employees and the hours worked by each of them in each day, and such time book shall be open to inspection by the commissioner of labor.

5. [The industrial board at any time when the preservation of property, life or health requires, may except specific cases for specified periods from the provisions of this act by written orders which shall be recorded as public records.] *If there shall be practical difficulties or unnecessary hardship in carrying out the provisions of this act, or rules or regulations adopted by the industrial board thereunder, the industrial board shall have power to make a variation from the requirements of this act, or any rule or regulation adopted by the board thereunder, if the spirit of the act shall be observed and substantial justice done. If the board shall permit such variation it shall be in the form of a resolution and such variation shall apply to all similar conditions where the facts are substantially the same as those under which such variation was granted. A majority vote shall be necessary for the adoption of any such resolution. Such resolution shall contain a description of the conditions under which such variation shall be permitted and shall be published in the manner provided for rules and regulations of the board. A record of all such variations shall be kept in the office of the industrial board and shall be properly indexed and shall be open to public inspection during business hours.*

§ 2. Existing exemptions under this act shall continue in force for the periods specified unless modified or rescinded by the industrial board.

§ 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

Approved May 18.

Chapter 650.

An Act to amend the labor law, in relation to the definition of a factory.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. The paragraph defining a factory of section two of chapter thirty-six of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "An act relating to labor constituting chapter thirty-one of the consolidated laws," as amended by chapter five hundred and twenty-nine of the laws of nineteen hundred and thirteen and by chapter five hundred and twelve of the laws of nineteen hundred and fourteen, is hereby amended to read as follows:

Factory: work for a factory. The term factory when used in this chapter, shall be construed to include any mill, workshop, or other manufacturing or business establishment and all buildings, sheds, structures or other places used for or in connection therewith, where one or more persons are employed at labor, *except dry dock plants engaged in making repairs to ships, and except power houses, generating plants, barns, storage houses, sheds and other structures owned or operated by a public service corporation, other than construction or repair shops, subject to the jurisdiction of the public service commission under the public service commissions law.* Work shall be deemed to be done for a factory within the meaning of this chapter whenever it is done at any place, upon the work of a factory or upon any of the materials entering into the product of the factory, whether under contract or arrangement with any person in charge of or connected with such factory directly or indirectly through the instrumentality of one or more contractors or other third persons.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

Approved May 18.

Chapter 653.

An Act to amend the labor law, in relation to tenant-factories.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section ninety-four of chapter thirty-six of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "An act relating to labor, constituting chapter thirty-one of the consolidated laws," is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 94. Tenant-factories. A tenant-factory within the meaning of the term as used in this chapter is a building, separate parts of which are occupied and used by different persons, companies or corporations, and one or more of which parts is so used as to constitute in law a factory. The owner, whether or not he is also one of the occupants, instead of the respective lessees or tenants, shall be responsible for the observance and punishable for the non-observance of the following provisions of this article, anything in any lease to the contrary notwithstanding, namely, the provisions of sections seventy-nine, *seventy-nine-a, seventy-nine-b, seventy-nine-c, [eighty, eighty-two, eighty-three,] eighty-three-a, eighty-three-b, [eighty-six,] eighty-eight, except subdivision three, eighty-eight-a, except subdivision six, ninety, [ninety-one,]* and the provisions of section eighty-one, with respect to the lighting of halls

and stairways; except that the lessees or tenants also shall be responsible for the observance and punishable for the nonobservance of the provisions of sections seventy-nine, *seventy-nine-a*, *seventy-nine-b*, *seventy-nine-c*, [eighty, eighty-six, and ninety-one] within their respective holdings. The owner of every tenant-factory shall provide each separate factory therein with water-closets in accordance with the provisions of section [eighty-eight] *eighty-eight-a*, and with proper and sufficient water and plumbing pipes and a proper and sufficient supply of water to enable the tenant or lessee thereof to comply with all the provisions of said section. But as an alternative to providing water-closets within each factory as aforesaid, the owner may provide in the public hallways or other parts of the premises used in common, where they will be at all times readily and conveniently accessible to all persons employed on the premises not provided for in accordance with section [eighty-eight] *eighty-eight-a*, separate water-closets for each sex, of sufficient numbers to accommodate all such persons. Such owner shall keep all water-closets located as last specified, at all times provided with proper fastenings, and properly screened, lighted, ventilated, clean, sanitary and free from all obscene writing or marking. Outdoor water-closets shall only be permitted where the commissioner of labor shall decide that they are necessary or preferable, and they shall then be provided in all respects in accordance with his directions. The owner of every tenant-factory shall keep the entire building well drained and the plumbing thereof in a clean and sanitary condition; and shall keep the cellar, basement, yards, areaways, vacant rooms and spaces, and all parts and places used in common in a clean, sanitary and safe condition, and shall keep such parts thereof as may reasonably be required by the commissioner of labor properly lighted at all hours or times when said building is in use for factory purposes. The term "owner" as used in this article shall be construed to mean the owner or owners of the freehold of the premises, or the lessee or joint lessees of the whole thereof, or his, her or their agent in charge of the property. The lessee or tenant of any part of a tenant-factory shall permit the owner, his agents and servants, to enter and remain upon the demised premises whenever and so long as may be necessary to comply with the provisions of law, the responsibility for which is by this section placed upon the owner; and his failure or refusal so to do shall be a cause for dispossessing said tenant by summary proceedings to recover possession of real property, as provided in the code of civil procedure. And whenever by the terms of a lease any lessee or tenant shall have agreed to comply with or carry out any of such provisions, his failure or refusal so to do shall be a cause for dispossessing said tenant by summary proceedings as aforesaid. Except as in this article otherwise provided the person or persons, company or corporation conducting or operating a factory whether as owner or lessee of the whole or of a part of the building in which the same is situated or otherwise, shall be responsible for the observance and punishable for the nonobservance of the provisions of this article, anything in any lease or agreement to the contrary notwithstanding.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

Approved May 18,

Chapter 674.

An Act to amend the labor law, establishing the state industrial commission, defining its powers and duties, transferring thereto the powers and duties of the workmen's compensation commission and abolishing the offices of commissioner of labor and deputy commissioners of labor, the industrial board and the workmen's compensation commission.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Article three and article three-a of chapter thirty-six of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "An act relating to labor, constituting chapter thirty-one of the consolidated laws" as amended by chapter five hundred and fourteen of the laws of nineteen hundred and ten, chapters five hundred and sixty-five and seven hundred and twenty-nine of the laws of nineteen hundred and eleven, chapter three hundred and eighty-two of the laws of nineteen hundred and twelve, chapter one hundred and forty-five of the laws of nineteen hundred and thirteen, and chapter one hundred and eighty-one of the laws of nineteen hundred and fourteen, are hereby amended to read as follows:

ARTICLE 3.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

- Section 40. [Commissioner of labor] *Industrial commission created.*
 40-a. *Industrial council.*
 41. Deputy commissioners.
 42. Bureaus.
 43. Powers.
 44. [Salaries and e] *Expenses.*
 45. [Branch office] *Distribution of responsibility.*
 46. Reports.
 47. Old records.
 48. Counsel.
 49. *Secretary.*
 49-a. *Officers and employees.*
 50. *Meetings.*
 51. *Investigations.*
 51-a. *Rules and regulations.*
 52. *Industrial code; procedure.*
 52-a. *Review by commission.*
 52-b. *Review by court.*
 52-c. *Limited review of provisions of chapter and of rules, regulations and orders.*
 52-d. *Variations.*
 52-e. *Protection of employees.*

§ 40. [Commissioner of labor. There shall continue to be a department of labor, the head of which shall be the commissioner of labor, who shall be appointed by the governor by and with the consent of the senate, and who shall hold office for a term of four years beginning on the first day of January of

the year in which he is appointed. He shall receive an annual salary of eight thousand dollars. He shall appoint and may remove all officers, clerks and other employees in the department of labor except as in this chapter otherwise provided.] *Industrial commission created. There shall be a department of labor, the head of which shall be the industrial commission. The commission shall consist of five commissioners appointed by the governor by and with the advice and consent of the senate, one of whom shall be designated by the governor as chairman. Upon the appointment of a successor to the chairman the governor shall designate such successor or any member of the commission as chairman thereof. The term of office of each commissioner shall be six years, except that the term of the commissioners first appointed shall expire, one on January first, nineteen hundred and seventeen, one on January first, nineteen hundred and eighteen, one on January first, nineteen hundred and nineteen, one on January first, nineteen hundred and twenty and one on January first, nineteen hundred and twenty-one. Their successors shall be appointed for full terms of six years from the expiration of the terms of their predecessors in office. If a vacancy occurs otherwise than by expiration of a term, it shall be filled by appointment for the unexpired term. Each commissioner shall receive an annual salary of eight thousand dollars, and shall devote his entire time to the duties of his office. Not more than three commissioners shall be members of the same political party.*

The governor may remove a commissioner for inefficiency, neglect of duty or misconduct in office, giving him a copy of the charges and an opportunity of being publicly heard in person or by counsel on not less than ten days' notice. If the commissioner be removed, the governor shall file in the office of the secretary of state a complete record of his proceedings with regard to such removal and his findings thereon.

The commission may adopt a seal and require that it be used for the authentication of the commission's orders and proceedings and for such other purposes as the commission may prescribe. The court shall take judicial notice of such seal and of the signatures of the chairman and secretary of the commission.

§ 40-a. *Industrial Council. (1) To advise the commission there shall be an industrial council composed of ten members appointed by the governor. Five members of the council shall be persons known to represent the interests of employees and five shall be persons known to represent the interests of employers. The governor may remove any member of the council when such member ceases to represent the interests in whose behalf he was appointed.*

(2) The council shall organize by electing as chairman any person not a member of the council. The chairman shall preside at meetings of the council and may take part in its deliberations, but shall have no vote. The secretary of the commission shall act as secretary to the council and the commission shall detail from time to time to the assistance of the council such employees as may be necessary.

(3) No compensation or expenses shall be paid from the treasury to the members of the council.

(4) The council shall (a) consider all matters submitted to it by the industrial commission and advise the commission with respect thereto; (b) co-operate with the civil service commission in conducting examinations and

in preparing lists of eligibles for positions, the duties of which require special knowledge or training, and advise the industrial commission in the selection and appointment of employees to such positions. The council shall adopt rules and regulations to govern its own proceedings. The secretary shall keep a complete record of all its proceedings which shall show the names of the members present at each meeting, and every matter submitted to the council by the commission and the action of the council thereon. The record shall be filed in the commission's office. All records and other documents of the commission shall be subject to inspection by the members of the council.

§ 41. Deputy commissioners. [The commissioner of labor shall forthwith upon entering upon the duties of his office, appoint and may at pleasure remove two deputy commissioners of labor. The first deputy commissioner shall receive a salary of five thousand dollars a year; the second deputy commissioner shall receive a salary of four thousand five hundred dollars a year.

The first deputy commissioner shall, during the absence or disability of the commissioner of labor, possess all the powers and perform all the duties of the commissioner except the power of appointment and removal. During the absence or disability of both the commissioner of labor and the first deputy commissioner of labor, the second deputy commissioner shall possess all the powers and perform all the duties of the commissioner except the power of appointment and removal. In addition to their duties and powers as prescribed by the provisions of this chapter, the deputy commissioners of labor shall perform such other duties and possess such other powers as the commissioner of labor may prescribe.]

The commission shall appoint and may remove a first deputy commissioner who shall be in charge of the bureau of inspection; a second deputy commissioner who shall be in charge of the workmen's compensation bureau; a third deputy commissioner who shall be in charge of the bureau of mediation and arbitration.

The annual salaries of the deputies shall be as follows: first deputy, six thousand dollars; second deputy, six thousand dollars; third deputy, five thousand dollars.

§ 42. Bureaus. The department of labor shall have [five] the following bureaus [as follows]: inspection; statistics and information; mediation and arbitration; [and] industries and immigration; employment; *workmen's compensation*; and [There shall be] such other bureaus [in the department of labor] as the commission[er of labor] may deem necessary. *Each bureau and division of the department and the persons in charge thereof shall be subject to the supervision and direction of the commission and of any commissioner duly designated to supervise the work of such bureau, and in addition to their respective duties as prescribed by this chapter shall perform such other duties as may be assigned to them by the commission.*

§ 43. Powers. 1. The commissioners [of labor, his deputies and their assistants and each agent, chief factory inspector, factory inspector, mine inspector, tunnel inspector, chief investigator, special investigator, chief mercantile inspector, and mercantile inspector] *deputy commissioners, secretary and other officers and assistants of the commission* may administer oaths and take affidavits in matters relating to the [provisions of this chapter] *powers and duties of the commission.*

2. No person shall interfere with, obstruct or hinder by force or otherwise the commissioner [of labor, any member of the industrial board], *deputy commissioner*, or any officer, agent or employee of the department of labor while in the performance of their duties, or refuse to properly answer questions asked by such officers or employees pertaining to the provisions of this chapter, or refuse them admittance to any place which is affected by the provisions of this chapter.

3. All notices, orders and directions of any officer, agent or employee of the department of labor other than the commission[er of labor or the industrial board] given in accordance with this chapter are subject to the approval of the commission[er of labor] and may be performed or given by and in the name of the commission[er of labor] and by any officer or employee of the department thereunto duly authorized by [such] *the commission[er in the name of such commissioner] in its name.*

4. The commission[er of labor] may procure and cause to be used badges for [himself and his subordinates] *the officers, agents and employees* in the department of labor while in the performance of their duties.

§ 44. [Salaries and e]Expenses. All necessary expenses incurred by the commission[er of labor] in the discharge of [his] *its* duties shall be paid by the state treasurer upon the warrant of the comptroller issued upon proper vouchers therefor. The reasonable and necessary traveling and other expenses of the deputy commissioners [their assistants, the agents and statisticians, the chief factory inspectors, the factory inspectors, chief investigator, the special investigators, the chief mercantile inspector, mercantile inspectors and other field officers of the department] *the secretary of the commission, inspectors, investigators and other officers, assistants, agents and employees of the commission* while engaged in the performance of their duties shall be paid in like manner upon vouchers approved by the commission[er of labor] and audited by the comptroller.

§ 45. [Branch offices. The commissioner of labor shall establish and maintain branch offices of the department in the city of New York and in such other cities of the state as he may deem advisable. Such branch offices shall, subject to the supervision and direction of the commissioner of labor, be in immediate charge of such officials or employees as the commissioner of labor may designate. The reasonable and necessary expenses of such offices shall be paid as are other expenses of the commissioner of labor.]

Distribution of responsibility. At the first meeting of the commission after its appointment, and at least once in each year thereafter, the commission shall by resolution duly approved, apportion the administrative work involved in the performance of its duties and the exercise of its powers under this chapter and under the workmen's compensation law, among the members of the commission and shall designate the portion of such work which each of its members, under the direction and control of the commission, shall supervise and be responsible for.

The commission shall submit all questions of general policy arising in the exercise of its powers or the performance of its duties under the provisions of this chapter or under the provisions of the workmen's compensation law to the industrial council or its members for their consideration and advice.

§ 46. Reports. The commission[er of labor] shall report annually to the legislature and shall include in his* annual report or make separately in each year a report of the operation of each bureau in the department.

§ 47. Old records. All statistics furnished to and all complaints, reports and other documentary matter received by the commission[er of labor] pursuant to this chapter or any act repealed or superseded thereby may be destroyed by such commission[er] after the expiration of six years from the time of the receipt thereof.

§ 48. Counsel. The commission[er of labor shall] *may* appoint and [may] at pleasure remove *as counsel to the commission* [who shall be] an attorney and counsellor at law of the state of New York [to] *who shall* represent the department of labor *or the commission* and [to] take charge of and assist in the prosecution of actions and proceedings brought by or on behalf of the commission[er of labor] or the department [of labor] and *who shall generally* [to] act as legal advisor to the commission[er]. Such counsel shall receive [a] *an annual* salary of [four] *six* thousand dollars [a year]. The commission[er of labor shall have power to] *may* appoint and at pleasure remove *not exceeding three* attorneys and counsellors at law to assist the counsel in the performance of his duties [who shall receive such] *and may fix* their compensation [as may be] *within the limits of the annual appropriation* provided [by law] therefor.

§ 49. Secretary. *The commission shall appoint and may remove a secretary at an annual salary of six thousand dollars. The secretary shall perform such duties in connection with the meetings of the commission and its investigations, hearings and the preparation of rules and regulations under the provisions of this chapter as the commission may prescribe; and shall perform the duties of secretary of the workmen's compensation commission, as prescribed by the workmen's compensation law.*

§ 49-a. Officers and employees. *The commission may appoint such additional deputy commissioners, and such officers, statisticians, actuaries, accountants, physicians, experts and other assistants and employees as may be necessary for the exercise of its powers and the performance of its duties under the provisions of this chapter and of the workmen's compensation law, all of whom shall be in either the competitive or the non-competitive class of the classified civil service; and the commission shall prescribe their duties and fix their salaries which shall not exceed in the aggregate the amount annually appropriated by the legislature for that purpose.*

[ARTICLE 3-A

INDUSTRIAL BOARD.

Section 50. Industrial board; organization.

51. Jurisdiction of board.

52. Rules and regulations; industrial code.]

§ 50. [Industrial board; organization. 1. There shall be an industrial board, to consist of the commissioner of labor, who shall be chairman of the board, and four associate members. The associate members shall be appointed

*So in original

by the governor by and with the consent and advice of the senate. Of the associate members first appointed, one shall hold office until December first, nineteen hundred and fourteen, one until December first, nineteen hundred and fifteen, one until December first, nineteen hundred and sixteen, and one until December first, nineteen hundred and seventeen. Upon the expiration of each of said terms, the term of office of each associate member thereafter appointed shall be four years from the first day of December. Vacancies shall be filled by appointment for the unexpired term. The associate members shall each receive a salary of three thousand dollars a year and each of said associate members shall be paid his reasonable and necessary traveling and other expenses while engaged in the performance of his duties in the manner provided in section forty-four of this chapter.

2. The board shall appoint and may remove a secretary who shall receive a salary to be fixed by the board. The commissioner of labor shall detail, from time to time, to the assistance of the board, such employees of the department of labor as the board may require. In aid of its work, the board is empowered to employ experts for special and occasional services, and to employ necessary clerical assistants. The counsel to the department of labor shall be counsel to the board without additional compensation.

3. The board shall hold stated meetings, at least once a month during the year at the office of the department of labor in the city of Albany or in the city of New York and shall hold other meetings at such times and places as the needs of the public service may require, which meetings shall be called by the chairman or by any two associate members of the board. All meetings of the board shall be open to the public. The board shall keep minutes of its proceedings showing the vote of each member upon every question and records of its examinations and other official action.]

Meetings. The commission shall hold stated meetings, at least once a month at the office of the department in Albany or in New York city, and shall hold other meetings when and where called by the chairman or two members of the commission. All meetings of the commission shall be open to the public. The commission shall keep records of its investigations and other official actions, and minutes of its proceedings showing the vote of each member upon every question.

§ 51. [Jurisdiction of board. The board shall have power: (1) To make investigations concerning and report upon all matters touching the enforcement and effect of the provisions of this chapter and the rules and regulations made by the board thereunder, and, in the course of such investigations, each member of the board and the secretary shall have power to administer oaths and take affidavits. Each member of the board and the secretary shall have power to make personal inspection of all factories, factory buildings, mercantile establishments and other places to which this chapter is applicable.

(2) To subpoena and require the attendance in this state of witnesses and the production of books and papers pertinent to the investigations and inquiries hereby authorized and to examine them in relation to any matter which it has power to investigate, and to issue commissions for the examination of witnesses who are out of the state or unable to attend before the board or excused from attendance.

(3) To make, alter, amend, and repeal rules and regulations for carrying into effect the provisions of this chapter, applying such provisions to specific conditions and prescribing specific means, methods or practices to effectuate such provisions.

(4) To make, alter, amend or repeal rules and regulations for guarding against and minimizing fire hazards, personal injuries, and disease, with respect to (a) the construction, alteration, equipment and maintenance of factories, factory buildings, mercantile establishments and other places to which this chapter is applicable, including the conversion of structures into factories and factory buildings; (b) the arrangement and guarding of machinery and the storing and keeping of property and articles in factories, factory buildings and mercantile establishments; (c) the places where, and the methods and operations by which trades and occupations may be conducted and the conduct of employers, employees and other persons in and about factories, factory buildings and mercantile establishments; it being the policy and intent of this chapter that all factories, factory buildings, mercantile establishments and other places to which this chapter is applicable, shall be so constructed, equipped, arranged, operated and conducted in all respects as to provide reasonable and adequate protection to the lives, health and safety of all persons employed therein and that the said board shall from time to time make such rules and regulations as will effectuate the said policy and intent.]

Investigations. The commission shall have power to make investigations concerning and report upon the conditions of labor generally and upon all matter relating to the enforcement and effect of the provisions of this chapter and of the rules and regulations of the commission. Each member of the commission and the secretary shall have power to administer oaths and take affidavits and to make personal inspections of all places to which this chapter applies. The commission shall have power to subpoena and require the attendance of witnesses and the production of books and papers pertinent to the investigations and inquiries hereby authorized, and to examine them in relation to any matter it has power to investigate, and to issue commissions for the examination of witnesses who are out of the state or unable to attend before the commission, or excused from attendance.

§ 51-a. Rules and regulations. (1) *The commission shall have power to make, amend and repeal rules and regulations for carrying into effect the provisions of this chapter, applying such provisions to specific conditions and prescribing means, methods and practices to effectuate such provisions.*

(2) *The commission shall have power to make, amend and repeal rules and regulations for proper sanitation in all places to which this chapter applies, and for guarding against and minimizing fire hazards, personal injuries and diseases in all places to which this chapter applies, with respect to*

a. The construction, alteration, equipment and maintenance of all such places, including the conversion of structures into factories, factory buildings and mercantile establishments;

b. The arrangement and guarding of machinery and the storing and keeping of property and articles;

c. The places where and the methods and operation by which trades and occupations may be conducted, and the conduct of employers, employees and other persons;

It being the policy and intent of this chapter that all places to which it applies shall be so constructed, equipped, arranged, operated and conducted in all respects as to provide reasonable and adequate protection to the lives, health and safety of all persons employed therein, and frequenting the same, and that the commission shall from time to time make such rules and regulations as will effectuate such policy and intent.

(3) *Whenever the commission finds that any industry, trade, occupation or process involves such elements of danger to the lives, health or safety of persons employed therein as to require special regulation for the protection of such persons, the commission shall have power to make special rules and regulations to guard against such elements of danger by establishing requirements as to temperature, humidity, the removal of dusts, gases or fumes and requiring licenses to be applied for and issued by the commission as a condition of carrying on any such industry, trade, occupation or process and requiring medical inspection and supervision of persons employed and applying for employment, and by other appropriate means.*

(4) *The rules and regulations may be limited in their application to certain classes of establishments, places of employment, machines, apparatus, articles, processes, industries, trades or occupations or may apply only to those to be constructed, established, installed or provided in the future.*

(5) *The rules and regulations of the commission shall have the force and effect of law and shall be enforced in the same manner as the provisions of this chapter.*

(6) *No provision of this chapter specifically conferring power on the commission to make rules and regulations shall limit the power conferred by this section.*

§ 52. [Rules and regulations; industrial code. (1) The rules and regulations adopted by the board pursuant to the provisions of this chapter shall have the force and effect of law and shall be enforced in the same manner as the provisions of this chapter. Such rules and regulations may apply in whole or in part to particular kinds of factories or workshops, or to particular machines, apparatus or articles; or to particular processes, industries, trades or occupations; and they may be limited in their application to factories or workshops to be established, or to machines, apparatus or other articles to be installed or provided in the future.

(2) At least three affirmative votes shall be necessary to the adoption of any rule or regulation by the board. Before any rule or regulation is adopted, altered, amended or repealed by the board there shall be a public hearing thereon, notice of which shall be published not less than ten days, in such newspapers as the board may prescribe. Every rule and regulation and every act of the board shall be promptly published in bulletins of the department of labor or in such newspapers as the board may prescribe. The rules and regulations, and alterations, amendments and changes thereof shall, unless otherwise prescribed by the board, take effect twenty days after the first publication thereof.

(3) The rules and regulations which shall be in force on the first day of January, nineteen hundred and fourteen, and the amendments and alterations thereof, and the additions thereto, shall constitute the industrial code. The industrial code may embrace all matters and subjects to which and so far as the power and authority of the department of labor extends and its applica-

tion need not be limited to subjects enumerated in this article. The industrial code and all amendments or alterations thereof and additions thereto shall be certified by the secretary of the board and filed with the secretary of state.]

Industrial code; procedure. The rules and regulations of the commission shall constitute the industrial code. At least three affirmative votes shall be necessary for the adoption, amendment or repeal of any rule or regulation. Before any rule or regulation is adopted, amended or repealed, there shall be a public hearing thereon, notice of which shall be published at least once, not less than ten days prior thereto, in such newspapers as the commission may prescribe, and in the City Record in the city of New York. The commission may appoint committees composed of employers, employees and experts to assist it in framing rules and regulations and shall submit all proposed rules and regulations to the industrial council or the members thereof for their consideration and advice. Every rule and regulation adopted, every amendment or repeal thereof and every act of the commission shall be promptly published in the bulletins of the department and in the City Record in the city of New York. The rules and regulations and all amendments and repeals thereof shall, unless otherwise prescribed by the commission, take effect twenty days after the first publication thereof, and every rule and regulation and every amendment or repeal thereof, shall be certified by the secretary of the commission and filed with the secretary of state.

§ 52-a. Review by commission. 1. Any person in interest may petition the commission for a review of the validity or reasonableness of any rule, regulation or order made by the commission or otherwise under the provisions of this chapter.

2. The petition shall be verified and filed with the commission and shall state in full detail: (a) The rule, regulation or order upon which the hearing is desired; in what respects it is claimed to be invalid or unreasonable; (c) the issues to be considered by the commission on the hearing.

The commission may join in one proceeding all petitioners alleging invalidity or unreasonableness of the same or substantially similar rules, regulations or orders. The petitioner shall be deemed to have waived all objections to any irregularities or illegalities in the rule, regulation or order upon which a hearing is sought other than those set forth in the petition.

3. Upon receipt of the petition, the commission shall, if necessary to determine the issues raised, order a hearing, or if the issues have been adequately considered in a prior proceeding under this section or otherwise, the commission may, without hearing, confirm its previous determination. Notice of the time and place of hearing, which shall be open to the public, shall be given to the petitioner and to such other persons as the commission may find directly interested in the issues raised by the petitioner.

4. If, upon such hearing, the commission finds that the rule, regulation or order complained of is invalid or unreasonable it shall revoke it or substitute therefor a new or amended one. If the substituted rule, regulation or order involves a substantial amendment of the original one, the parties may, by new petition, bring before the commission all objections to its validity and reasonableness and no action under the provisions of section fifty-two-b shall meanwhile be entertained by the court.

5. The decision of the commission shall be final unless within thirty days after its issuance one of the parties to the proceeding before the commission appeals from its decision by bringing an action as provided in section fifty-two-b.

§ 52-b. Review by court. 1. Any person in interest may bring an action in the supreme court against the commission as defendant, to determine the validity and reasonableness of any provision of this chapter or of the rules and regulations made in pursuance thereof or of any order directing compliance therewith, provided that no such action to determine the validity or reasonableness of any rule, regulation or order shall be brought, except as an appeal from the determination of the commission, as provided in section fifty-two-a.

2. If the action is an appeal from a determination of the commission the commission shall file with the clerk of the court a certified copy of the record of its hearing in the matter, and if the appeal is from a determination of the commission refusing a hearing on the ground that the issues have been determined in a prior proceeding, the commission shall also file with the clerk of the court a certified copy of the records of its hearings in the prior proceedings.

3. Such action shall have precedence over other actions in the same court in accordance with the provisions of subdivision one of section seven hundred and ninety-one of the code of civil procedure.

4. The court shall thereafter try the issues and render its decision based upon the record of the commission's hearings as well as the evidence submitted in the action before it. The court may refer any issue arising in such action to the commission for further consideration. At any time during such action the party appealing from the commission's decision shall have the right to apply, without notice, to the court for an order directing all questions of fact arising upon one or more specified issues to be tried and determined by a jury, and the court shall thereupon cause these questions to be distinctly and plainly stated for trial accordingly, and the findings of the jury upon such questions so stated shall be conclusive in the action. Appeals from the supreme court to the appellate division of the supreme court and to the court of appeals may be taken in such cases and subject to the same limitations as in other cases.

§ 52-c. Limited review of provisions of chapter and of rules, regulations and orders. 1. Every provision of this chapter and of the rules and regulations made in pursuance thereof, and every order directing compliance therewith shall be valid and in full force and effect unless declared invalid in a proceeding for review brought under the provisions of section fifty-two-a. Except as provided in section fifty-two-b no court shall have jurisdiction to review, reverse or annul any such provision or order or to enjoin, restrain or interfere with its enforcement.

2. Every such provision or order shall in a prosecution or action to impose a penalty for its violation be deemed valid and in full force and effect, unless prior to the commencement of the prosecution or action such provision or order has been revoked, or modified by the commission, or annulled by a court having jurisdiction thereof, in proceedings brought under the provisions of sections fifty-two-a or fifty-two-b, or unless such proceedings are pending in

which case the prosecution or action shall be stayed by the court and abide the final determination thereof. If any such prosecution or action is commenced against a defendant who has not previously been served with an order to comply with such provision, or who has been served with such an order but has not had a reasonable opportunity to comply therewith, and if within five days the defendant commences proceedings under the provisions of sections fifty-two-a or fifty-two-b, the prosecution or action shall be stayed as if such proceedings had been pending at the time it was commenced.

§ 52-d. Variations. If in the opinion of the commission there shall be practical difficulties in carrying out the strict letter of a provision of this chapter or of a rule or regulation adopted by the commission affecting the construction or alteration of buildings and structural changes therein, the installation of fixtures and apparatus safeguarding the machinery and prevention of accidents, a variation from or modification of its requirements so that the spirit of the provision or rule or regulation shall be observed, public safety secured and substantial justice done, may be permitted by the commission as provided by this section. The person affected by such provision or rule or regulation or his agent may petition the commission for one or more such variations or modifications stating the grounds therefor. The commission shall fix a day within a reasonable time for a hearing on the petition and upon the hearing the petitioner may appear in person or by agent or attorney. The decision of the commission shall be rendered promptly and shall be final. A copy of the petition and the decision shall be filed by the secretary of the commission in his office and if the petition be allowed wholly or in part a certificate stating the reason for such allowance shall be filed in like manner.

Powers conferred upon the commission by this section shall be subject to the requirement of this chapter that all places to which it applies shall be so constructed, equipped, arranged, operated and conducted in all respects as to provide reasonable and adequate protection to the lives, health and safety of all persons employed therein.

§ 52-e. Protection of employees. The commission shall render all aid and assistance necessary for the enforcement of any claim by an employee against his employer which the commission finds reasonable and just and for the protection of employees from frauds, extortions, exploitation, or other improper practices on the part of any person, public or private; and shall investigate such cases for the purpose of presenting the facts to the proper authorities and of inducing action thereon by the various agencies of the state possessing the requisite jurisdiction.

§ 2. Section sixty-two of the workmen's compensation law is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 62. [Salaries and e]Expenses. [The chairman of the commission shall receive an annual salary of ten thousand dollars, and each other commissioner, an annual salary of seven thousand dollars. The secretary shall receive an annual salary of five thousand dollars. The commissioners and their subordinates shall be entitled to their actual and necessary expenses while traveling on the business of the commission.] The commission may [also] make the necessary expenditure to obtain statistical and other information to establish classifications of employments with respect to hazards and risks.

The [salaries and compensation of the subordinates and all other] expenses of the commission, including the premiums to be paid by the state treasurer for the bond to be furnished by him, shall be paid out of the state treasury upon vouchers signed by at least two commissioners.

§ 3. Offices of commissioner and deputy commissioners of labor abolished. On and after the appointment and qualification of the members of the industrial commission, the office of commissioner of labor as created by section forty of the labor law, as amended by chapter seven hundred and twenty-nine of the laws of nineteen hundred and eleven, and chapter one hundred and forty-five of the laws of nineteen hundred and thirteen shall be abolished and the powers and duties of the commissioner of labor, then in office, shall cease. The offices of first and second deputy commissioners of labor are hereby abolished, and the powers and duties of the said deputy commissioners then in office shall cease upon the appointment by the industrial commission of the deputy industrial commissioners herein provided for.

§ 4. Workmen's compensation commission abolished. The state workmen's compensation commission created as provided in section sixty of the workmen's compensation law is hereby abolished, and the terms of office of the members of such commission then in office shall cease on the appointment and qualification of the members of the industrial commission. All the powers, duties, obligations and liabilities conferred or imposed by law upon the workmen's compensation commission by the workmen's compensation law or any other statute are hereby conferred and imposed upon the state industrial commission and such commission may exercise and perform such powers and duties and shall be subject to such obligations and liabilities in the same manner, to the same extent and with the same force and effect as would have been the case had the workmen's compensation commission been continued in office. For the purpose of exercising such powers, performing such duties, being subjected to such obligations and liabilities, the state industrial commission shall be deemed to be a continuation of such workmen's compensation commission. The offices of secretary to the workmen's compensation commission and of the deputies appointed by the workmen's compensation commission, are hereby abolished; and the powers and duties of such officers then in office shall cease upon the appointment and qualification of the members of the industrial commission.

§ 5. All other officers, assistants, inspectors and employees of the department of labor or the workmen's compensation commission in office when this act takes effect shall continue in office until removed by the industrial commission or until their offices are abolished as provided by law.

§ 6. Rules and regulations continued; pending actions or proceedings. The rules, regulations and orders of the commissioner of labor, the industrial board, or the workmen's compensation commission in force when this act takes effect enacted or promulgated pursuant to law are continued in full force and shall be operative until modified, superseded or repealed by the industrial commission. This act shall not affect pending cases or proceedings, civil or criminal, brought by or against the commissioner of labor or the workmen's compensation commission. All proceedings, hearings, investigations and other matters pending before the commissioner of labor, the industrial board, or the workmen's compensation commission shall be continued

and brought to a final determination before the industrial commission in the same manner as though the commissioner of labor, the industrial board and the workmen's compensation commission had been continued in office. Any award or determination made by the workmen's compensation commission prior to the taking effect of this act shall have the same force and effect as though the workmen's compensation commission had been continued in office.

§ 7. Construction. Whenever the term "department of labor," "commissioner of labor," "industrial board," or "workmen's compensation commission" occurs in any law or in any rule or regulation made in pursuance of law, or whenever in any law reference is made to such department, commissioner, board, commission or officer, such term or reference shall be deemed to mean the industrial commission as established by this act.

§ 8. Repeal. Sections sixty and sixty-one of the workmen's compensation law are hereby repealed.

§ 9. This act shall take effect immediately.

Approved May 22.

Chapter 719.

An Act to amend the labor law, in relation to the powers and duties of the industrial board and to the limitation of the number of occupants in factory buildings.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Chapter thirty-six of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "An act relating to labor, constituting chapter thirty-one of the consolidated laws," as amended, is hereby amended by adding after section fifty-two thereof a new section, to be section fifty-two-a, to read as follows:

§ 52-a. Variations. *If there shall be practical difficulties or unnecessary hardship in carrying out any provision of this chapter, or rule or regulation adopted by the industrial board thereunder, affecting the construction or alteration of buildings, exits therefrom, the installation of fixtures and apparatus, or the safeguarding of machinery and prevention of accidents, the industrial board shall have power to make a variation from such requirements if the spirit of the provision or rule or regulation shall be observed and public safety secured. Any person affected by such provision or rule or regulation, or his agent, may petition the board for such variation stating the grounds therefor. The board shall fix a day within a reasonable time for a hearing on such petition and give notice thereof to the petitioner who may appear in person or by agent or attorney. If the board shall permit such variation it shall be in the form of a resolution and such variation shall apply to all buildings, installations or conditions where the facts are substantially the same as those stated in the petition. At least three affirmative votes shall be necessary for the adoption of any such resolution. Such resolution shall contain a description of the conditions under which such variation shall be permitted and shall be published in the manner provided for rules and regulations of the board. A record of all such variations shall be kept in the office of the industrial board and shall be properly indexed under section*

numbers of the law or industrial code to which each variation applies, and shall be open to public inspection during business hours.

§ 2. Subdivision one of section seventy-nine-b of such chapter is hereby amended to read as follows:

1. Required exits. Every building over two stories in height shall be provided on each floor with at least two means of exit or escape from fire, remote from each other, one of which on every floor above the ground floor shall lead to or open on an interior stairway, which shall be enclosed as hereinafter provided, or to an exterior enclosed fireproof stairway. The other shall lead to such a stairway; or to a horizontal exit; or to an exterior screened stairway; or to fire-escapes on the outside of the building in buildings of five stories or less in height except that such fire-escapes shall not be accepted as required means of exit in such buildings or particular classes thereof where the industrial board finds that such fire-escapes would not in its opinion furnish adequate and safe means of escape for the occupants in case of fire; or to outside fire-escapes in buildings over five stories in height when, in the opinion of the industrial board the safety of the occupants of the building would not be endangered thereby. No point on any floor of such factory shall be more than one hundred feet or if there is maintained throughout the building an automatic sprinkler system conforming to the requirements of section eighty-three-b of this chapter, and to the rules and regulations of the industrial board more than one hundred and fifty feet distant from the entrance to one such means of exit. Whenever safe egress may be had from the roof to an adjoining or nearby structure, every stairway serving as a required means of exit shall be extended to the roof. All such stairways shall extend to the first story and lead to the street or to an unobstructed passageway leading to a street or road or to an open area affording safe passage to a street or road.

§ 3. Subdivision eight of section seventy-nine-e of such chapter is hereby amended to read as follows:

8. In any building the number of persons permitted to be employed on any one floor under the provisions of subdivisions one, two and three of this section may be increased [fifty] *one hundred* per centum where there is constructed, installed and maintained throughout the building an automatic sprinkler system conforming to the requirements of section eighty-three-b of this chapter and to the rules and regulations of the industrial board.

§ 4. Subdivision nine of section seventy-nine-e of such chapter is hereby repealed.

§ 5. Subdivision ten of section seventy-nine-e of such chapter is hereby amended to read as follows:

[10]9. Where one floor is occupied by more than one tenant, the [industrial board] *commissioner of labor* shall have power to [make rules and regulations] *prescrib[ing]* how many of the persons allowed to occupy such floor under the provisions of this section, may occupy the space of each tenant.

§ 6. Subdivision eleven of section seventy-nine-e of such chapter is hereby renumbered subdivision ten.

§ 7. This act shall take effect immediately.

Approved May 24.

**Concurrent Resolution for Appointment of a Legislative Committee to
Revise the Labor Law.**

Resolved (if the Assembly concur), That a joint committee of the Senate and Assembly is hereby created to consist of three members of the Senate, to be appointed by the president of the Senate, and five members of the Assembly, to be appointed by the speaker of the Assembly, to prepare for submission to the Legislature, a thorough revision of the Labor Law, together with appropriate changes in other acts and parts of acts relating to or affecting labor. The committee shall invite suggestions from persons interested and may hold hearings thereon in aid of its work. The committee is authorized to perform its duties and hold hearings within and outside of the city of Albany, between and during the sessions of the Legislature. It shall make its report to the Legislature at its next annual session on or before February 15, 1916. The report shall include, in the form of a bill or bills, such proposed revision and other legislation, and also such information, suggestions and explanatory matter as the committee shall deem necessary; and it is further

Resolved, That such committee is hereby authorized to choose from its members a chairman, to adopt rules for the conduct of its proceedings and to employ a secretary and such other assistants as may be necessary for the prosecution of its work; it is further

Resolved, That the sum of \$5,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be paid from the funds appropriated for contingent expenses, of the Legislature, by the Treasurer on the warrant of the Comptroller upon the certificate of the chairman of such committee, for the expenses of the committee and the accomplishment of its work.

Adopted April 24.

INDEX OF BILLS RELATING TO LABOR IN THE LEGISLATIVE SESSION OF 1915

[Explanation.— Only the principal purpose and final stage of each bill are indicated; identical bills in Senate and Assembly are recorded as one; bills enacted into law are described in italic type; numbers in parentheses are "Printed," the others "Introductory," numbers. Abbreviations used are: S. or Sen. for Senate, A. or Asm. for Assembly, and Com. for Committee.]

ADMINISTRATION OF LABOR LAWS

Concurrent resolution for appointment of joint committee to revise the Labor Law and report to next legislature. Senator Sage. Adopted April 24.

To recodify the Labor Law. Senator Wagner, S. 572 (678, 1105) and Mr. Smith, A. 756 (888). Sen. Labor and Industry Com.; Asm. lost.

Concurrent resolution for appointment of joint committee to investigate alleged duplication of inspection of factory and other premises. Mr. Feinberg, Ways and Means Com.

To create a State Industrial Commission and to consolidate thereunder the Department of Labor and the Workmen's Compensation Commission. Senator Spring, S. 1024 (1156, 1752, 1956). Approved May 24, as Chapter 674.

To make the Secretary of State ex officio Commissioner of Labor, to reorganize the Industrial Board and to authorize the Commissioner of Labor to remove officers and employees at pleasure. Senator Spring, S. 764 (824) and Mr. Sullivan, A. 1072 (1173). Sen. Labor and Industry Com.; Asm. Labor and Industries Com.

To abolish the office of State Fire Marshal. Mr. Hinman, A. 2 (2) and Mr. Ahern, A. 209 (209). Approved February 15, as Chapter 4.

To dispose of property formerly in office of State Fire Marshal. Mr. Hinman, A. 1562 (1836). Approved April 20, as Chapter 341.

To vest former functions of the State Fire Marshal relative to factories in the Commissioner of Labor, Fire Commissioner of New York City, and Industrial Board, and to transfer certain property to Department of Labor. Senator Spring, S. 723 (782, 1665) and Mr. Hinman, A. 1012 (1087, 1849 2069). Approved April 22, as Chapter 347.

To authorize the Industrial Board to make variations from the Labor Law or Industrial Code, and increasing the number of employees permitted, and the maximum distance from fire exits allowed, in factories equipped with automatic sprinkler systems. Senator Wagner, S. 1194 (1354, 1606). Approved May 24, as Chapter 719.

To authorize the Industrial Board to suspend enforcement of mandatory requirements of the Labor Law and to provide for recommendations to the Legislature. Senator Spring, S. 1418 (1708) and Mr. Thorn, A. 1656 (2061, 2187). Vetoed by the Governor.

To permit the Industrial Board to suspend mandatory requirements of the Labor Law. Senator Horton, S. 1146 (1305, 1609) and A. 1120 (1126, 1846, 1928). Sen. Labor and Industry Com.; Asm. laid aside.

To vest in building departments of cities of the first class the enforcement of the Labor Law and the power to make rules relative to construction and alteration of buildings, and adequacy of exits, fire escapes, elevators and sprinklers. Senator Sanders, S. 1303 (1524, 2033). Vetoed by the Governor.

To centralize jurisdiction over New York City building construction and alterations in the borough bureaus of buildings and to create a central board of standards and appeals. Senator Lockwood, S. 424 (449, 831, 1466, 1574, 1630) and Mr. Ellenbogen, A. 612 (634, 1153, 1831, 1911, 2082). Rejected by the mayor.

Similar bill. Senator Mills, S. 1600 (2105). Cities Com.

To create central boards of building standards and appeals in New York City. Mr. Flamman, A. 1107 (1213, 2144, 2229). Cities Com.

To create a central department of buildings and board of examiners in New York City and to abolish borough bureaus of buildings. Mr. Flamman, A. 1108 (1214). Cities Com.

To abolish the powers of the New York City board of estimate and apportionment relative to location of trades and industries. Senator Dunnigan, S. 315 (319) and Mr. Smith, A. 404 (410). Sen. Cities Com.; Assm. Cities Com.

To transfer the enforcement of the law regulating the manufacture of mattresses from the Department of Labor to the State and local health authorities. Senator Spring, S. 1624 (2100). Codes Com.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

FACTORIES AND MERCANTILE ESTABLISHMENTS

To regulate reporting of accidents sustained by employees. Senator Horton, S. 1150 (1309) and Mr. Thorn, A. 1124 (1230, 1847). Assm. passed; Sen. Labor and Industry Com.

To permit use of cable safety devices and inside fireproof stairways in lieu of outside fire escapes, and to define Commissioner of Labor's powers. Senator Walters, S. 1160 (1319, 1717) and Mr. Buecheler, A. 1416 (1618). Sen. Judiciary Com.; Assm. passed.

To require and regulate approval of doors to fire exits. Senator Ramserger, S. 1526 (1940). Sen. passed; Assm. Labor and Industries Com.

To regulate the manufacture, storage, transportation and sale of explosives. Senator Spring, S. 725 (784, 1604, 1636) and Mr. Hinman, A. 1011 (1066, 1303, 1739, 1886). Approved April 7, as Chapter 234.

To further regulate the manufacture and sale of mattresses, quilts, etc. Senator Walters, S. 436 (460) and Mr. Buecheler, A. 677 (705, 1430). Assm. passed; Sen. Judiciary Com.

To define responsibilities of owner and occupant relative to tenant-factories. Mr. Smith, A. 1424 (1626). Approved May 18, as Chapter 653.

To define the terms "factory building" and "fireproof construction" relative to factories. Senator Mills, S. 1509 (1881) and Mr. Rice, A. 1606 (1959). Vetoed by the Governor.

To except dry dock plants from the definition of a factory. Senator Cullen, S. 1395 (1674) and Mr. Taylor, A. 1627 (2005). Approved May 18, as Chapter 650.

To include place in which laundry work of hotel or hospital is done in definition of factory. Mr. Dobson, A. 1157 (1264). Labor and Industries Com.

To make provisions for fire-resisting stairway enclosures in factories apply to buildings six stories, instead of five stories high. Mr. Thorn, A. 1123 (1229, 1789, 1854). Vetoed by the Governor.

Similar bill by Senator Horton, S. 1323 (1547). Labor and Industry Com.

To regulate required factory exits relative to number of stories and to authorize the Industrial Board to make variations. Mr. Thorn, A. 1130 (1236, 1791, 1853). Labor and Industries Com.

To permit New York City Fire Commissioner to waive requirement for a factory fire alarm signal system in buildings not over four stories high or in buildings with automatic sprinklers. Senator Mills, S. 1333 (1577, 2045) and Mr. Ellenbogen, A. 1596 (1936). Vetoed by the Governor.

To fix air space of factories for night work as affected by method of lighting. Mr. Machold, A. 1387 (1576, 1884). Vetoed by the Governor.

To protect the health of factory employees exposed to lead dust, fumes or solutions. Senator Lawson, S. 1249 (1448, A. Rec. No. 539). Sen. passed; Assm. Labor and Industries Com.

To require thermometers, and appliances for reducing excessive heat in factories. Mr. Powers, A. 1423 (1625). Labor and Industries Com.

To require removal of old paper or calcimine from walls of tenement or working rooms before repapering or recalcimining. Senator Dunnigan, S. 1636 (2120). Public Health Com.

To define responsibilities of owner and occupant of mercantile establishment building. Senator Wagner, S. 1295 (1502). Labor and Industry Com.

To extend certain provisions of the Labor Law applying solely to mercantile establishments to other establishments and certain provisions applying solely to cities of the first and second class to all cities. Mr. McNab, A. 627 (655): Killed.

BUILDING WORK

To regulate the use of swinging scaffolds. Mr. Farrell, A. 789 (843). Killed.

COMPRESSED AIR

To regulate employment of persons in compressed air. Senator Mills, S. 1140 (1296, 1750). Labor and Industry Com.

RAILWAYS

To authorize the up-state Public Service Commission to suspend or modify any provision of law relating to train crews. Senator Spring, S. 350 (358, 908, 1569, 1633, 1771) and Mr. Sullivan, A. 26 (26). Sen. passed; Assm. lost.

To repeal the full crew law and to authorize the public service commissions to regulate the number of employees of common carriers, and railroads. Senator Brown, S. 1294 (501). Public Service Com.

Similar bill by Mr. Conkling, A. 214 (214). Railroads Com.

To repeal the full crew law. Mr. Conkling, A. 53 (53). Railroads Com.

To require full crews for railroad engines in yard and terminal service. Mr. Mead, A. 598 (620). Railroads Com.

To give the Public Service Commission power to require flagmen or gates at certain railroad grade crossings. Mr. Bewley, A. 1302 (1454, 2055). Approved May 8, as Chapter 559.

To make nine consecutive hours a day's labor for employees in and about railroad stations, round houses and crossings. Mr. Shannon, A. 984 (1059, 1320). Labor and Industries Com.

To regulate inspection and care of steam power locomotives. Senator Sage, S. 922 (1035, A. 2202). Vetoed by the Governor.

To require that fire boxes of steam locomotives be equipped with automatic doors. Mr. McNab, A. 1040 (1127). Railroads Com.

To prohibit railroads from operating trains more than one-half mile in length. Mr. Mead, A. 566 (589). Railroads Com.

To prescribe qualifications of motormen for operating electric multiple unit-trains. Senator Wood, S. 918 (1031) and Mr. Fuller, A. 1062 (1163). Sen. Public Service Com.; Assm. Labor and Industries Com.

To regulate age and experience requirements of persons transmitting messages or orders for movement of railroad trains. Mr. Tudor, A. 821 (875). Codes Com.

To require that railway train employees shall be able to read, write, hear, speak, and understand the English language, and to see and understand necessary signals. Mr. Malone, A. 885 (956). Codes Com.

To exclude fellow servant doctrine, assumption of risk and contributory negligence in actions by trainmen against railroads for injuries. Mr. Parker, A. 1250 (1395). Labor and Industries Com.

WOMAN AND CHILD LABOR

To permit female employees of mercantile establishments to work more than nine hours in one day in order to make one or more shorter work days in a week. Mr. Landon, A. 565 (588, 2182). *Approved April 26, as Chapter 386.*

To regulate hours of labor of minors and women in factories and mercantile establishments. Mr. McNab, A. 626 (654). Killed.

To reduce the hours of labor of minors and female employees in factories, mercantile establishments, etc. Senator Gilchrist, S. 1167 (1326). Labor and Industry Com.

To eliminate the liability of an employer who, "with or without knowledge of the previous or other employment", requires or permits a female or male minor, employed in two or more factories, to work between 6:00 P. M. and 7:00 A. M. Senator Horton, S. 1148 (1307) and Mr. Thorn, A. 1128 (1234). Sen. passed; Assm. Labor and Industries Com.

To permit canneries to employ females from 6:00 A. M. to 12:00 P. M. between June 1st and November 1st. Senator G. F. Thompson, S. 503 (535, 973, 1533) and Mr. Bewley, A. 520 (530, 938, 1099, 1877). Sen. Labor and Industry Com.; Assm. lost.

To regulate the employment of women and female minors in canneries. Senator G. F. Thompson, S. 505 (537, 972, 1534, 1714) and Mr. Bewley, A. 518 (528, 940, 1100, 1876, 2205). Sen. Com. of the Whole; Assm. lost.

To except cannery employees from day of rest law from June 15 to October 15. Senator G. F. Thompson, S. 504 (536) and Mr. Bewley, A. 519 (529, 1613). Sen. Labor and Industry Com.; Assm. lost.

To except canneries, driers and evaporators from laws relative to day of rest, hours of minors and women and night work of women. Senator G. F. Thompson, S. 778 (845) and Mr. A. A. Comstock, A. 1061 (1162). Sen. Labor and Industry Com.; Assm. Labor and Industries Com.

To strike out the penal provision against the employment of children in singing, dancing, playing upon musical instruments or in theatrical performances. Senator Lawson, S. 1578 (2017). Codes Com.

Identical bill by Senator Lawson, S. 1579 (2018). Codes Com.

To confer on the County Court of Saratoga County jurisdiction over offenses against children under article 44 of the Penal Law as to prohibitions, employments, etc. Senator Whitney, S. 807 (893). Approved May 3, as Chapter 489.

To regulate costs in actions by working women in Municipal Court of New York City. Senator Lockwood, S. 125 (125, 676) and Mr. Brennan, A. 186 (186, 757, S. 1129). Approved April 14, as Chapter 279.

MOTHERS' PENSIONS

To establish in New York City and in each county outside New York City a Board of Child Welfare for pensioning widowed mothers with children under sixteen. Senator Hill, S. 75 (75, 1060) and Mr. McCue, A. 538 (554, 1253, 1551). Approved April 7, as Chapter 228.

Similar bill by Senator Mills, S. 229 (231) and Mr. McCue, A. 353 (357). Sen. Judiciary Com.; Assm. Social Welfare Com.

Similar bill by Mr. McCue, A. 22 (22). Judiciary Com.

To require cities and towns to pension mothers supporting children under fourteen. Senator Slater, S. 53 (53) and Mr. Law, A. 185 (185). Sen. Judiciary Com.; Assm. Judiciary Com.

Similar bill by Senator Slater, S. 230 (232, 410, 447) and Mr. Law, A. 372 (378, 536). Sen. Judiciary Com.; Assm. Judiciary Com.

HOURS AND DAYS OF WORK.

HOURS.

[See also Woman and Child Labor.]

To regulate working hours and sleeping apartments of grocery and provision store employees in cities of the first class. Senator Boylan, S. 290 (294) and Mr. Simpson, A. 451 (459, 1604). Approved April 20, as Chapter 343.

To require that public work contracts shall provide for cumulative fine instead of voidance, as penalty for violating eight hour law, and to permit overtime for breakage of machinery. Senator Sanders, S. 1337 (1581, 1751, 1793). Vetoed by the Governor.

To strike out penal law provision for forfeiture of contract by public contractor violating eight hour law. Senator Sanders, S. 1336 (1580). Vetoed by the Governor.

To render optional instead of mandatory the penal provision for forfeiture of contract on public work for violation of the eight-hour law. Senator Sanders, S. 1051 (1193) and Mr. Mackey, A. 724 (770). Sen. Codes Com.; Assm. Codes Com.

To require stipulation relative to eight hour law in contracts whereby the State, a municipality or a commission obligates itself to pay any part of the contract price. Senator Walters, S. 221 (222) and Mr. Buecheler, A. 469 (478). Sen. Labor and Industry Com.; Assm. Labor and Industries Com.

To permit the Industrial Board to make exceptions allowing employees over eighteen to work not to exceed twelve hours a day. Senator Horton, S. 1149 (1308) and Mr. Thorn, A. 1125 (1231). Sen. passed; Assm. Labor and Industries Com.

To authorize cities and villages to regulate the closing hours of mercantile establishments. Senator Sage, S. 1027 (1159, 1513, 1666, 1755). Labor and Industry Com.

To permit work in excess of eight hours per day on public contracts to make up for time lost by bad weather or the breaking of machinery. Senator Sanders, S. 1053 (1195) and Mr. Mackey, A. 725 (771). Sen. Labor and Industry Com.; Assm. Labor and Industries Com.

To exempt from the eight-hour and prevailing rate of wages law work involving the use of lime mixtures, cement or hot asphalt delivered, or in transit, to site of the work within the eight-hour period. Senator Sanders, S. 1052 (1194) and Mr. L. H. Wells, A. 1037 (1124). Sen. Labor and Industry Com.; Assm. Labor and Industries Com.

ONE DAY OF REST IN SEVEN.

To require one day of rest in every "calendar week" instead of every "seven days", and to permit the Industrial Board to make variations from its requirements. Mr. Thorn, A. 1119 (1225, 1792, 1851, 2135; S. 2124). Approved May 18, as Chapter 648.

To regulate exceptions from day of rest law of employees engaged in continuous industries. Senator G. F. Thompson, S. 443 (467). Approved April 19 as chapter 321.

To exempt dairies and milk establishments generally, except ice cream plants, from day of rest law, regardless of number of employees. Mr. Mackey, A. 692 (720, 2170). Approved April 26 as chapter 357.

To exempt from day of rest law employees in mercantile establishments in which Sunday hours are regulated by law. Mr. Bourke, A. 468 (477, 1615). Vetoed by the Governor.

To except from day of rest law employees in salt refineries. Senator Sanders, S. 241 (243) and Mr. Knight, A. 83 (83, 1614). Vetoed by the Governor.

To require one day of rest in every "calendar week," instead of every "seven days," provided that not more than eight days intervene between such days of rest, and excepting employees in salt refineries from the law. Mr. Knight, A. 810 (864). Labor and Industries Com.

To except from day of rest law employees in canneries from June 15 to October 15. Senator G. F. Thompson, S. 504 (536), and Mr. Bewley, A. 519 (529, 1613). Sen. Labor and Industry Com.; Assm. lost.

To except from day of rest law employees in canneries from June 15 to November 1 from the day of rest law and from the restrictions as to daily and weekly hours of labor. Senator G. F. Thompson, S. 778 (845), and Mr. A. A. Comstock, A. 1061 (1162). Sen. Labor and Industry Com.; Assm. Labor and Industries Com.

To except from day of rest law employees in blast furnaces. Mr. Thorn, A. 1427 (1629, 2192). Labor and Industries Com.

To except from day of rest law employees in wholesale markets engaged on Sundays in caring for perishable foods. Mr. La Frenz, A. 1597 (1937). Labor and Industries Com.

To extend the day of rest law to employees in State buildings, and striking out the exemption of employees engaged in continuous industries. Senator

in, S. 616 (657), and Mr. Judson, A. 1004 (1079). Sen. Labor and
 try Com; Assm. Judiciary Com.

SUNDAY WORK

permit sale of gasoline, oil and tires on Sunday. Senator Towner, S.
 900), and Mr. Landon, A. 1159 (1266). Approved April 14 as chap-
 8.

permit bootblacking on Sundays until 3 p. m. and to penalize the same
 3 p. m., except within hotels of certain size. Senator Mills, S. 15
 1732). Vetoed by the Governor.

authorizing cities and towns to regulate business of shoe polishing on Sun-
 subject to certain restrictions as to hours. Senator Mills, S. 892 (998).
 Com.

permit baseball games on Sundays after 2:30 p. m. with or without
 admission fee. Senator Ramsperger, S. 571 (612), and Mr. McElroy, A. 752
 1317). Sen. Codes Com.; Assm. Codes Com.

amend provisions permitting persons who observe another day as Sab-
 to work on the first day of the week. Senator Joseph, S. 345 (353),
 and Mr. Feinberg, A. 495 (505). Sen. Com. of the Whole; Assm.
 Com.

similar bill, Mr. Finkelstein, A. 496 (506).

restrict Sunday traffic in cities other than New York city. Mr. Thorn,
 909 (1084, 1933, 2090). Assm. passed; Sen. Codes Com.

prohibit Sunday barbering in New York city. Mr. Cotillo, A. 1381
 1). Codes Com.

prohibit Sunday theatrical and other performances, including vaudeville
 moving pictures. Senator Jones, S. 381 (390). Codes Com.

prohibit sale of intoxicating liquors on Sundays, except under druggists'
 prescriptions. Mr. Howard, A. 607 (629). Excise Com.

prohibit the sale of flowers on Sunday, except Easter and other Sundays
 at certain holidays. Senator Whitney, S. 1305 (1526). Codes Com.

LEGAL RIGHTS

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY FOR ACCIDENTS

enable foreign executors and administrators to maintain action for caus-
 ation by negligence, etc. Senator Newton, S. 863 (959), and Mr. Knight,
 4 (985). Approved May 14 as chapter 620.

regulate distribution of damages recovered in negligence action or re-
 ceived through settlement without action. Senator Newton, S. 857 (953),
 Mr. Knight, A. 924 (995, 1548). Approved May 14 as chapter 641.

regulate actions for personal injuries in the Municipal Court of New
 city. Senator Lockwood, S. 125 (125, 676), and Mr. Brennan, A. 186
 757, S. 1129). Approved April 14 as chapter 279.

regulate mutual companies for insurance of employees against loss from
 injuries suffered by employees. Senator Towner, S. 1356 (1614), and Mr.
 Han, A. 1615 (1977, 2105). Approved May 3 as chapter 506.

provide for taking of depositions in actions to recover for personal
 injuries. Mr. McCue, A. 848 (912). Codes Com.

To abrogate use of writ of inquiry for ascertainment of damages for personal injury. Mr. Knight, A. 668 (696). Codes Com.

Concurrent resolution for investigation of charge that sinister influences have been behind the passage by the Legislature of the direct settlement amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Law. Senator Brown. Sen. adopted; Assm. Ways and Means Com.

Similar Assembly resolution. Mr. Graves for Mr. Sullivan. Assm. Ways and Means Com.

Concurrent resolution for appointment of joint committee to investigate workings of the Workmen's Compensation Law and Commission and report to next Legislature. Senator Bennett. Finance Com.

To provide for appointment of commission to examine into workings of the Workmen's Compensation Law. Senator Bennett, S. 1300 (1521). Finance Com.

To amend the Workmen's Compensation Law generally. Senator Argetsinger, S. 1515 (1906, 1933, 1986). Sen. passed; Assm. Judiciary Com.

To re-enact and amend the Workmen's Compensation Law and to submit the same to popular vote. Senator Lawson, S. 1013 (1281). Judiciary Com.

To amend the Workmen's Compensation Law generally. Mr. Brennan, A. 1412 (1601). Judiciary Com.

To permit direct settlement of claims for workmen's compensation. Mr. MacDonald, A. 1491 (1710). Approved April 1 as chapter 167.

To appropriate \$425,000 for the Workmen's Compensation Commission. Senator Sage, S. 395 (404, 444; A. 1143), and Mr. MacDonald, A. 523 (533). Approved March 23 as chapter 104.

To permit employers to pay moneys to injured employees in advance of Compensation Commission's awards. Senator Horton, S. 1147 (1306), and Mr. Thorn, A. 1127 (1233; S. 1646). Approved April 1 as chapter 168.

To regulate compensation of workmen injured while suffering from previous disability. Mr. Kelley, A. 1092 (1193, 1470). Approved May 12 as chapter 615.

To require annual publication of the Workmen's Compensation Law in English, Polish and Italian. Senator Argetsinger, S. 1583 (2023). Vetoes by the Governor.

To require contractors for public works to insure under the Workmen's Compensation Law. Mr. Thorn, A. 646 (674, 1147). Vetoes by the Governor.

To permit appeals to be taken from the Workmen's Compensation Commission to any department of the Supreme Court. Senator Horton, S. 1145 (1304), and Mr. Thorn, A. 1121 (1227). Assm. passed; Sen. Judiciary Com.

To increase the benefits allowed under the Workmen's Compensation Law and to regulate proceedings relative thereto. Senator Dunnigan, S. 386 (395) and Mr. Evans, A. 485 (494). Sen. Judiciary Com.; Assm. Judiciary Com.

To take away from employers the right of self insurance under the Workmen's Compensation Law. Senator Carroll, S. 267 (271), and Mr. Phelan, A. 328 (332). Sen. Judiciary Com.; Assm. Judiciary Com.

To give employees the option of bearing the cost of securing workmen's compensation instead of having the cost paid by employers. Mr. Evans, A. 842 (906). Judiciary Com.

regulate the application of the Workmen's Compensation Law to employers and employees engaged in interstate commerce. Senator Whitney, 2 (446). Judiciary Com.

limit workmen's compensation to a maximum of \$5,000. Mr. Thorn, 29 (1235). Judiciary Com.

reduce the period for filing claims for workmen's compensation. Mr. A. 1122 (1228). Judiciary Com.

prohibit payment of workmen's compensation to dependents of aliens not citizens of the United States at time of accident. Mr. Thorn, A. 1126 (1232). Judiciary Com.

permit the Workmen's Compensation Commission to make awards to surviving brothers and sisters in certain cases. Mr. Bewley, A. 969 (1044). Judiciary Com.

limit workmen's compensation to survivors legally dependent prior to the death. Senator Greiner, S. 1176 (1337). Judiciary Com.

reduce from two weeks to one week the period after disability during which no compensation is paid, provided the disability exceeds thirty days. Bloch, A. 1524 (1766). Judiciary Com.

shorten period after injury for beginning of compensation and for presentation of claims. Senator Dunnigan, S. 411 (434). Judiciary Com.

similar bill and also shortening period for giving notice of injury. Mr. A. 263 (263). Judiciary Com.

amend bill by Mr. Ryan, A. 319 (321). Judiciary Com.

authorize court of claims to change existing contracts with State in order to allow for workmen's compensation premiums. Mr. Thorn, A. 697 (S. 1850). Assm. passed; Sen. third reading.

authorize changes in existing contracts for public works by cities of the first and second class in order to allow for workmen's compensation premiums. Mr. Thorn, A. 699 (727). Cities Com.

authorize change in terms of New York city contracts on account of workmen's compensation. Mr. Thorn, A. 698 (726, 1154; S. 2028). Assm. passed; Sen. third reading.

WAGES

create a State Wage Commission for the determination of living wages of men and minors. Senator Wagner, S. 573 (613, 1057), and Mr. Smith, S. 7 (808). Sen. Labor and Industry Com.; Assm. Ways and Means Com.

require railroads to pay wages weekly. Mr. Mead, A. 625 (653). Labor and Industries Com.

permit introduction of evidence relative to previous arbitration in action to recover wages for labor. Senator Mills, S. 1073 (1215) Codes Com.

subject wages and income of judgment debtor in excess of \$3,000 per year to levy of execution. Mr. Knight, A. 1617 (1979). Vetoed by Governor.

make judgment debtor's wages and other income in excess of \$4,000 per year liable to creditors' claims. Senator Dunnigan, S. 1162 (1321), and Mr. A. 1455 (1665); S. 1163 (1322), and A. 1452 (1662). Sen. Codes Com.; Assm. Codes Com.

subject wages under twelve dollars per week to execution for debt. Mr. A. 745 (797). Codes Com.

To regulate executions in favor of wage earners in the Municipal Court of New York city. Senator Lockwood, S. 125 (125, 676), and Mr. Brennan, A. 186 (186, 757; S. 1129). Approved April 14 as chapter 279.

LIENS FOR LABOR.

To regulate liens generally. Mr. Simpson, A. 103 (103, 891; S. 2116).

To regulate actions for mechanics' liens in the Municipal Court of New York city. Senator Lockwood, S. 125 (125, 676), and Mr. Brennan, A. 186 (186, 757; S. 1129). Approved April 14 as chapter 279.

To establish priority of liens for labor. Mr. Thorn, A. 1308 (1460, 1919). Assm. passed; Sen. Judiciary Com.

To regulate mechanics' liens on real property. Mr. Jezewski, A. 753 (805). Judiciary Com.

To give priority to quarrymen's liens. Senator G. F. Thompson, S. 817 (903) and Mr. Comstock, A. 774 (828). Sen. Judiciary Com.; Assm. Judiciary Com.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

To permit election of representatives of labor organizations, etc., to joint corporations for one, two or three year terms. Senator G. F. Thompson, S. 1490 (1836, 2048). Approved May 3 as chapter 492.

To apply law of fraternal benefit societies to the mutual benefit department of the Order of Railway Conductors. Mr. Mackey, A. 888 (959). Assm. passed; Sen. Insurance Com.

To constitute false representation of membership in a labor organization in order to obtain employment or money a misdemeanor. Senator Dunnigan, S. 525 (562), and Mr. McNab, A. 539 (555). Sen. Codes Com.; Assm. Codes Com.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

GENERAL

To require grant of not less than fourteen and not more than thirty days vacation per year to all public employees. Mr. Fish, A. 608 (630). Ways and Means Com.

To require grant of at least two weeks annual vacation to public employees. Senator Wicks, S. 356 (364), and Mr. Emden, A. 187 (187). Sen. Finance Com.; Assm. General Laws Com.

To regulate grant of vacations to public employees, Mr. Emden, A. 1095 (1196). Ways and Means Com.

STATE EMPLOYEES

To make the two weeks vacation of State employees mandatory instead of permissive. Senator Wicks, S. 1414 (1704). Judiciary Com.

Similar bill. Mr. Emden, A. 1182 (1280, 1918). Assm. passed; Sen. Judiciary Com.

To provide for retirement of Civil War veterans from State civil service on half pay. Mr. Quick, A. 25 (25, 2201). Assm. passed; Sen. Civil Service Com.

To regulate salaries of State hospital employees. Senator Spring, S. 1561 (1977). Approved May 8 as chapter 549.

To increase the compensation of firemen in State hospitals. Senator G. L. Thompson, S. 666 (724), and Mr. Murphy, A. 926 (997). Sen. Finance Com.; Assm. Ways and Means Com.

To regulate the retirement of State hospital employees. Mr. MacDonald, A. 744 (796, 2227). Assm. passed; not transmitted to Senate.

To provide for the retirement on pension of State prison and reformatory employees. Senator Slater, S. 46 (46), and Mr. Low, A. 104 (104, 1432, 1616; S. 1722). Vetoed by the Governor.

To make the chief fiscal officer of each city of the first class a member of the State board for fixing wages in reformatory and penal institutions. Senator Carswell, S. 1457 (1789). Vetoed by the Governor.

To create a board for the regulation of finances of State institutions, including wages of employees. Senator Sage, S. 971 (1097), and Mr. Hinman, A. 1281 (1425). Assm. passed; Sen. Finance Com.

To regulate the wages of employees in State charitable institutions. Senator Brown, S. 1291 (1498). Finance Com.

To regulate the maintenance and supplies of State reformatory officers and employees. Senator Halliday, S. 762 (822), and Mr. Walker, A. 1036 (1123, 1560). Sen. Finance Com.; Assm. Ways and Means Com.

NEW YORK CITY

To regulate the Municipal Court of New York city. Senator Lockwood, S. 125 (125, 676), and Mr. Brennan, A. 186 (186, 757; S. 1129). Approved April 14 as chapter 270.

To authorize the establishment of a Department of Markets in New York city and to regulate transfer of city employees thereto. Senator Mills, S. 513 (545), and Mr. Flamman, A. 683 (711). Sen. Cities Com.; Assm. Cities Com.

To exempt street cleaning employees of New York city from Sunday work and to limit employment as firemen in street cleaning department to persons having licenses. Senator Carroll, S. 268 (272), and Mr. Kramer, A. 330 (334). Sen. Cities Com.; Assm. Cities Com.

To require New York city to furnish uniforms free to employees receiving not to exceed \$900 salary per annum. Senator Walker, S. 722 (781), and Mr. McDonald, A. 449 (457). Sen. Cities Com.; Assm. Cities Com.

To authorize New York city to retire on annuity employees of twenty-five years' service, who are seventy-five years old and incapacitated for duty. Senator Dunnigan, S. 1042 (1184), and Mr. Evans, A. 1354 (1517). Sen. Cities Com.; Assm. Cities Com.

To regulate rehearings and reinstatements of New York city policemen and firemen dismissed or reduced in rank. Senator Mills, S. 310 (314), and Mr. Hoff, A. 426 (432; S. 833). Approved March 19 as chapter 79.

To require that New York city policemen and firemen examined for promotion shall not be charged with delinquencies occurring more than three years previously. Mr. Campbell, A. 838 (902). Cities Com.

To authorize the police commissioner of New York city to place member of force found guilty of charges on probation for not to exceed one year. Senator Mills, S. 910 (1023), and Mr. Hoff, A. 1188 (1295, 1811). Approved April 14 as chapter 310.

To authorize New York city to reinstate employees illegally or unjustly discharged from the police department at end of probationary period. Mr. McCue, A. 952 (1026). Codes Com.

To authorize New York city to reinstate a policeman retired for physical disability on proof that he is again fit for duty. Senator Patten, S. 1050 (1192), and Mr. Polhemus, A. 1316 (1468). Sen. Cities Com.; Assm. Cities Com.

To make women eligible to the police force of New York city, except positions of authority over male members. Senator Jones, S. 1435 (1759). Sen. passed; Assm. Cities Com. .

To incorporate the honor roll relief fund for the police department of New York city. Mr. Tudor, A. 1623 (1765). Approved April 14 as chapter 301.

To grant New York city policemen permanently disabled in line of duty pensions equal to compensation at time of disablement. Senator Simpson, S. 683 (741, 1083), and Mr. Oliver, A. 1008 (1083). Sen. Cities Com.; Assm. Cities Com.

To strike out requirement that policemen in New York city must have reached the age of fifty-five years to be eligible for retirement upon pension. Mr. Oliver, A. 895 (966). Cities Com.

To regulate the pension system of New York city police department. Senator Lawson, S. 1275 (1481). Cities Com.

To require that fines, etc., for cruelty to animals, resulting from police prosecutions in New York city, shall be paid to police pension fund. Mr. Stoddard, A. 1274 (1418). Codes Com.

LOCAL EMPLOYEES IN GENERAL

To provide a two platoon system in fire departments of cities of the first class. Senator Ramsperger, S. 586 (627); Mr. Blakely, A. 114 (114), and Mr. Ryan, A. 229 (229). Sen. Cities Com.; Assm. Cities Com.

To regulate grading, transfer and abolishment of inspectorships of public improvements in cities of the first class. Senator Dunnigan, S. 338 (344), and Mr. Evans, A. 390 (396). Sen. Cities Com.; Assm. Cities Com.

PRISON LABOR

To regulate sale of prison products, including products of workhouses and county jails. Senator Halliday, S. 1081 (1223, 1605, 1745), and Mr. Law, A. 903 (974, 1686, 1810). Approved April 14 as chapter 282.

To regulate earnings of prisoners including prisoners in county jails. Senator Halliday, S. 1082 (1224, 1607), and Mr. Law, A. 902 (973, 1873). Approved April 14 as chapter 288.

To authorize Erie county to employ penitentiary convicts on highways and to fix their compensation at not to exceed ten cents per day. Senator Ramsperger, S. 781 (848), and Mr. Thorn, A. 1070 (1171). Approved May 8 as chapter 556.

To authorize Erie county to employ penitentiary convicts on public works and to fix their compensation at not to exceed ten cents per day. Senator Ramsperger, S. 780 (847), and Mr. Thorn, A. 1069 (1170). Approved April 26 as chapter 366.

To authorize a county to employ convicts of penitentiary within its bounds on any county work. Mr. Thorn, A. 374 (380). Assm. passed; Sen. Penal Institutions Com.

Similar bill, excepting county of Onondaga. Mr. Thorn, A. 556 (572). Internal Affairs Com.

authorize a county to employ convicts of penitentiary within its bounds highway work. Mr. Thorn, A. 375 (381). Internal Affairs Com.
 similar bill, excepting county of Onondaga. Mr. Thorn, A. 557 (573). Internal Affairs Com.

authorize the adoption of county road systems and the employment of labor thereunder. Senator Hewitt, S. 927 (1040), and Mr. Sullivan, A. 57 (1357). Sen. Internal Affairs Com.; Assm. passed.

prohibit sale of goods made by inmates of penal or reformatory institution of other States. Mr. McArdle, A. 623 (651). Codes Com.

repeal the law establishing a brickmaking plant at New York State Reformatory, Elmira. Senator Sage, S. 933 (1046), and Mr. MacDonald, A. 1376 (1376). Sen. Finance Com.; Assm. Ways and Means Com.

REGULATION OF TRADES AND OCCUPATIONS

regulate personal loan companies and brokers. Senator Marshall, S. 1548 (1548), and Mr. Adler, A. 1580 (1869). Approved May 10 as chapter 588.

regulate practice of pharmacy, including apprenticeship in pharmacies and drug stores. Senator Whitney, S. 358 (366, 1456), and Mr. W. W. Chace, A. 619 (619, 1304, 1738, 2185). Approved May 3 as chapter 502.

restrict the operation of motor vehicles to persons licensed by the Secretary of State. Mr. Scharlin, A. 763 (817). Internal Affairs Com.

regulate licensing of chauffeurs. Senator Cristman, S. 325 (332), and Mr. Pratt, A. 559 (575). Sen. Judiciary Com.; Assm. Judiciary Com.

abolish chauffeurs' badges, reduce their license fees and authorize Secretary of State to suspend or revoke their licenses for certain offenses. Senator S. 911 (1024), and Mr. Powers, A. 1228 (1358). Sen. Internal Affairs Com.; Assm. Internal Affairs Com.

provide for licensing of chauffeurs by police departments in cities of the State. Senator Cromwell, S. 1353 (1603), and Mr. Rice, A. 1599 (1939). Internal Affairs Com.; Assm. Cities Com.

abolish the jurisdiction of the Public Service Commissions over busses and stage coaches. Senator G. F. Thompson, S. 142 (142), and Mr. Seaker, A. 206 (206). Sen. Public Service Com.; Assm. Judiciary Com.

regulate jitneys. Senator G. F. Thompson, S. 915 (1028, 1517, 1669), and Mr. Thorn, A. 1241 (1382). Approved May 22 as chapter 667.

prescribe the jurisdiction of Public Service Commissions Law relative to busses, busses and motor vehicles carrying passengers for hire. Senator Thompson, S. 613 (654). Public Service Com.

define and regulate motor vehicles and to impose an additional fee of two dollars per seat on jitneys or other motor vehicles operated as stages or busses. Senator Hewitt, S. 651 (707, 1373, 1680, 2049; A. 2239). Vetoed by the Governor.

increase the registration fees of motor vehicles generally and to impose an additional fee of three dollars per seat on jitneys of other passenger carriers carrying twenty-five dollars per ton on freight trucks. Mr. Sullivan, A. 1050 (2027). Internal Affairs Com.

provide State licensing system for the practice of barbering. Mr. Coe, A. 360 (366). Public Health Com.

To require steamfitters and general power pipe fitters in cities to take out licenses. Senator Dunnigan, S. 720 (779), and Mr. Evans, A. 879 (950). Sen. Cities Com.; Assm. Cities Com.

To provide for examination and registration of master electricians and to create State and city boards for the purpose. Mr. Powers, A. 1207 (1338; S. 1849). Assm. passed; Sen. Com. of the Whole.

To provide for examination and certification of journeymen plumbers. Senator Boylan, S. 733 (793). Cities Com.

To require employing or master plumbers to post metal plates or signs in windows of their places of business. Senator Sage, S. 317 (321, 830). Sen. passed; Assm. Cities Com.

To require pawnbrokers to file with police or sheriff information relative to persons pawning mechanics tools. Mr. McElligott, A. 508 (518). Assm. passed; Sen. Judiciary Com.

To define sailors' hotels or boarding-houses in New York city and to prescribe evidence of use of houses for the purpose. Senator Mills, S. 719 (778), and Mr. Conkling, A. 839 (903). Sen. lost; Assm. Cities Com.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION

Assembly resolution for the establishment of vocational school in Kings county. Mr. Phelan. Public Education Com.

To authorize counties to establish farm schools. Senator Slater, S. 321 (328), and Mr. Lav, A. 450 (458, 1203). Approved April 14 as chapter 307.

To authorize the College of the City of New York to give special courses in vocational subjects and civic administration. Senator Hamilton, S. 157 (157; A. 1206), and Mr. Fertig, A. 242 (242). Approved March 31 as chapter 161.

To regulate sale prices of school-made products in New York city and disposition of proceeds. Senator Hamilton, S. 1484 (1830). Approved May 11 as chapter 602.

To regulate State aid to industrial schools, trade schools, etc. Mr. Wheeler, A. 1083 (1184). Ways and Means Com.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

To except from the definition of conspiracy combinations of employees for lessening hours, increasing wages or bettering conditions. Senator Foley, S. 1379 (1650), Codes Com.

To declare labor and other mutual organizations not to be in restraint of trade and to limit the use of injunctions. Senator Boylan, S. 1559 (1975). Judiciary Com.

To prohibit railroads from disciplining or discharging employees on information of "spotters" without hearing. Senator Whitney, S. 1267 (1474). Codes Com.

To require parties acting as, or furnishing, special or private policemen or officers, or furnishing mechanical burglar alarms to take out State licenses. Senator Gilchrist, S. 516 (548, 1085), and Mr. Finkelstein, A. 478 (487). Sen. Judiciary Com.; Assm. General Laws Com.

To require an employer advertising for employees during a strike, lockout or other labor trouble to mention existence of disturbance. Mr. Campbell, A. 393 (394). Codes Com.

To prohibit blacklisting and misrepresentation. Senator Patten, S. 783 (850). Codes Com.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Concurrent resolution for appointment of joint committee to investigate unemployment of labor in New York State. Mr. Fish. Ways and Means Com.
 To create, in office of Secretary of State, bureau to procure employment for drivers of vehicles. Senator Walters, S. 1087 (1229). Internal Affairs Com.
 To authorize New York city to appropriate not to exceed \$1,000,000 annually to alleviate hardships of unemployment. Senator Walker, S. 1340 (1584). Cities Com.

To enable unemployed tenants in New York city, paying not to exceed \$15 rent per month, to continue in possession two months after becoming in arrears. Senator Carroll, S. 632 (688), and Mr. La Frenz, A. 622 (650). Sen. Codes Com; Assm. Codes Com.

ALIEN OR IMMIGRANT LABOR

Resolutions in opposition to "Smith-Burnett Bill" pending in Congress which provides a literacy test for immigrants. Senator Wagner and Mr. Cotto. Sen. Judiciary Com., Assm. tabled.

Similar resolution by Mr. Perlman. Adopted January 26.

To permit the employment of aliens on public work when citizen labor is not available, and to abolish the preference of citizens of New York State over those of other States. Senator Spring, S. 724 (783, 968, 1081). Approved March 11 as chapter 51.

To permit contractors for public work to employ alien labor when it is impossible to proceed with citizen labor only, subject to court action to determine question of impossibility. Senator Lawson, S. 905 (1010). Labor and Industry Com.

To permit persons who have filed declarations of intention to become citizens to be employed on public works. Mr. Cotto, A. 1206 (1337). Labor and Industries Com.

To give preference as to repairs on, and the furnishing of materials for, public work to citizens of the State and to corporations authorized to do business within the State. Mr. Arnte, A. 1428 (1630). Labor and Industries Com.

To create a bureau in the Department of Agriculture to promote the settlement of immigrant farm laborers. Senator Brown, S. 1603 (2076). Sen. passed; Assm. Agriculture Com.

To establish an order of preference for actions against private bankers to recover moneys given for deposit or transmission abroad. Mr. Hinman, A. 653 (2058). Assm. passed; Sen. Codes Com.

Previous Publications Concerning New York Labor Laws

Compilations and reviews of the laws enacted in individual years similar to those in this Bulletin have been published as follows:

1886 and 1887 — In annual report of Bureau of Labor Statistics for 1887.

1888, 1889 and 1890 — In annual report of Bureau of Labor Statistics for 1889.

1898, 1899, 1900 — In annual reports of Bureau of Labor Statistics for each of those years.

1899 to 1913 — In June Bulletin of each year except 1911 when they appeared in the September Bulletin. Similar compilations and reviews were published also in the report of the Commissioner of Labor for 1903 and 1904.

1914 — In Bulletin No. 62.

Bills relating to labor introduced in the Legislature were reprinted for 1903 and 1904 and indexed as in this Bulletin for 1905 to 1913, in the reports of the Commissioner of Labor for those years except 1913 when the index was published in the June Bulletin. The index for 1914 was published in Bulletin No. 62.

Compilations of all New York labor laws in force have been published as follows:

1884, 1895, 1897 — In annual reports of Bureau of Labor Statistics for those years.

1902 — In annual report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics for 1901.

1905 to 1914 — In annual reports of the Commissioner of Labor. These compilations were partly annotated.

A historical review of Labor Legislation in New York, by A. F. Weber, was published as a separate monograph (30 pp.) in 1904.

Of the above publications, files of which may be found in many public libraries, the Department can now supply only the following:

Annual reports of Commissioner of Labor: 1903-06, 1907, 1913-14.

Bulletins: June, 1908; September, 1911; June, 1912.



ALBANY
J. B. LYON COMPANY, PRINTERS
1915

Bulletins of the New York State Department of Labor

The publication of a quarterly Bulletin was begun by the former Bureau of Labor Statistics in 1899 and continued by the Department of Labor (into which that Bureau was incorporated in 1901) until 1913. In 1914 the quarterly Bulletin was superseded by the present series of separate Bulletins on particular subjects. The list of published Bulletins is as follows:

QUARTERLY BULLETINS

[Index and title-page for each volume except II sent on application.]

1899. Vol. I. Nos. 1-3. (242 pages.) Nos. 1 and 3 are *out of print*.
1900. Vol. II. Nos. 4-7. (356 pages.) *Out of print*.
1901. Vol. III. Nos. 8-11. (348 pages.) *Out of print*.
1902. Vol. IV. Nos. 12-15. (264 pages.) Nos. 12, 13 and 14 are *out of print*.
1903. Vol. V. Nos. 16-19. (480 pages.) *Out of print*.
1904. Vol. VI. Nos. 20-23. (449 pages.) Nos. 21, 22 and 23 are *out of print*.
1905. Vol. VII. Nos. 24-27. (480 pages.) Nos. 25, 26 and 27 are *out of print*.
1906. Vol. VIII. Nos. 28-31. (556 pages.) *Out of print*.
1907. Vol. IX. Nos. 32-35. (509 pages.) Nos. 32, 33 and 34 are *out of print*.
1908. Vol. X. Nos. 36-39. (492 pages.) No. 39 is *out of print*.
1909. Vol. XI. Nos. 40-42. (437 pages.) *Out of print*.
1910. Vol. XII. Nos. 43-45. (464 pages.) *Out of print*.
1911. Vol. XIII. Nos. 46-49. (473 pages.) No. 46 is *out of print*.
1912. Vol. XIV. Nos. 50-53. (466 pages.)
1913. Vol. XV. Nos. 54-56. (485 pages.) Nos. 55 and 56 are *out of print*.

PRESENT SERIES

Year 1914

- No. 57. Idleness of Organized Wage Earners on September 30, 1913 (7 pages).
Out of print.
No. 58. Idleness of Organized Wage Earners in 1913 (53 pages). *Out of print*.
No. 59. Digest of the New York Workmen's Compensation Law (21 pages).
Out of print.
No. 59. (Revised). The Workmen's Compensation Law (47 pages). *Out of print*.
No. 60. Statistics of Trade Unions in 1913 (145 pages).
No. 61. Idleness of Organized Wage Earners in the First Half of 1914 (16 pages).
No. 62. New York Labor Laws of 1914 (100 pages). *Out of print*.
No. 63. Directory of Trade Unions, 1914 (104 pages).
No. 64. Changes in Union Wages and Hours in 1913 (116 pages).
No. 65. Union Rates of Wages and Hours in 1913 (186 pages).
No. 66. Strikes and Lockouts in 1912 and 1913 (139 pages).
No. 67. International Trade Union Statistics (24 pages).
No. 68. Statistics of Industrial Accidents in 1912 and 1913 (175 pages).

Year 1915

- No. 69. Idleness of Organized Wage Earners in 1914 (41 pages).
No. 70. New York Court Decisions Concerning Labor Laws (118 pages).
No. 71. Government Labor Reports (29 pages).
No. 72. New York Labor Laws of 1915 (67 pages).

Aug 1915

STATE OF NEW YORK

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BULLETIN

Issued Under the Direction of
THE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

Whole No. 73

**IDLENESS OF ORGANIZED WAGE EARNERS
IN THE FIRST HALF OF 1915**

Prepared by
THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS AND INFORMATION

Previous Publications Concerning Unemployment

Statistics of Unemployment have been published from 1897 to date. All such statistics have been based on returns from trade unions. For the years 1897 and 1898, these were published only in the annual reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. From 1899 to 1913 summary figures were published quarterly in the Bulletin of that Bureau, which after 1900 became the Bulletin of the Department of Labor, with detailed annual figures in the annual reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Beginning with 1913, statistics, or other information concerning unemployment, have been published from time to time in the special Bulletins, constituting the present Bulletin series, of which Nos. 57, 58, 61 and 69 have dealt with unemployment.

From 1896 to 1905 a State Employment Bureau was maintained in New York City. The annual reports of this Bureau were published in the annual reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics for the years 1896 to 1900, and in the annual reports of the Commissioner of Labor for 1901 to 1905. Concerning the abolition of that Bureau, see page 14 of the report of the Commissioner of Labor for 1905.

Of the publications above referred to, files of which may be found in many public libraries, the Department can now supply only the following:

Bulletins: Those not indicated as out of print on the inside page of the back cover of this Bulletin.

Annual Reports of Bureau of Labor Statistics: 1900, 1901-4, 1906-7, 1909-12.

Annual Reports of the Commissioner of Labor: 1903-5, 1907, 1913-1914.



ALBANY
J. B. LYON COMPANY, PRINTERS
1915

New York Labor Bulletin

Published by the State Industrial Commission

Whole No. 73

ALBANY

AUGUST, 1915

IDLENESS AMONG ORGANIZED WAGE EARNERS IN THE FIRST HALF OF 1915

Summarized in the table following are returns as to idleness due to all causes on the last working day of each month from January to June, inclusive, received from 232 labor organizations. These organizations represented 34 separate localities and 98 distinct trades and included approximately 25 per cent. of the total trade union membership in New York State. Similar returns for previous years dating back to 1902 also appear in the table.

TABLE 1.—PERCENTAGE OF IDLE WAGE EARNERS IN REPRESENTATIVE TRADE UNIONS, JANUARY-JUNE, 1902 TO 1915

YEAR	END OF—						Mean for six months
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	
1902.....	20.9	18.7	17.3	15.3	14.0	14.5	16.8
1903.....	20.5	17.8	17.6	17.3	20.2	23.1	19.4
1904.....	25.8	21.6	27.1	17.0	15.9	13.7	20.2
1905.....	22.5	19.4	19.2	11.8	8.3	9.1	15.1
1906.....	15.0	15.3	11.6	7.3	7.0	6.3	10.4
1907.....	21.5	20.1	18.9	10.1	10.5	8.1	14.7
1908.....	36.9	37.5	37.5	33.9	32.2	30.2	34.7
1909.....	29.3	26.5	23.0	20.3	17.1	17.4	22.3
1910.....	24.5	22.4	22.6	16.0	14.5	15.4	19.2
1911.....	26.7	24.8	25.6	21.3	27.2	22.9	24.8
1912.....	25.8	17.6	18.8	13.3	20.1	22.8	19.7
1913.....	38.2	33.4	21.8	21.7	22.9	22.2	26.7
1914.....	32.3	30.7	28.3	23.6	22.7	25.5	27.2
1915.....	40.1	32.2	27.4	26.4	31.8	25.5	30.6
Mean, 1902-1914.....	26.1	23.5	22.2	17.6	17.9	17.8	20.9

Inspection of the above table reveals that unemployment was somewhat higher in the first half of 1915 than in the corresponding period of 1914. Idleness was greater in four of the months, less in March and the same in June. The mean idleness for the half year was 3.4 points higher than in 1914 and higher than in any other year except 1908 since these records have been kept. By the end of June, however, idleness had declined, as already noted, to the same percentage (25.5) as at the end of June of the preceding year.

The total idleness reported above is classified according to causes in the following table.

TABLE 2.—PERCENTAGE OF MEMBERS OF REPRESENTATIVE TRADE UNIONS UNEMPLOYED AT END OF MONTH, JANUARY-JUNE, FOR SPECIFIED CAUSES

YEAR	<i>Labor Disputes</i>						Mean for 6 months
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	
1904.....	2.5	1.5	6.6	3.1	3.9	1.7	3.2
1905.....	3.1	2.9	3.4	2.4	1.4	1.3	2.4
1906.....	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.1	1.8	2.0	1.6
1907.....	0.7	1.0	1.4	0.4	1.5	0.7	1.0
1908.....	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
1909.....	1.4	0.5	0.5	3.7	3.0	2.9	2.0
1910.....	6.4	5.5	3.9	2.0	1.4	2.3	3.6
1911.....	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.3	1.8	3.8	1.3
1912.....	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.3
1913.....	19.8	19.1	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.4	6.7
1914.....	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3
1915.....	0.4	0.2	0.0†	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2
<hr/>							
YEAR	<i>Disability</i>						Mean for 6 months
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	
1904.....	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3
1905.....	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.2
1906.....	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2
1907.....	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.4
1908.....	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
1909.....	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4
1910.....	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4
1911.....	1.3	1.4	1.0	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3
1912.....	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.3
1913.....	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9
1914.....	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
1915.....	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2
<hr/>							
YEAR	<i>* Unemployment (Principally Lack of Work)</i>						Mean for 6 months
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	
1904.....	22.0	18.8	18.9	12.7	10.9	10.8	15.7
1905.....	18.0	15.3	14.6	8.2	5.9	6.7	11.5
1906.....	11.8	12.4	8.9	5.0	4.1	3.2	7.6
1907.....	19.0	17.4	15.5	8.5	7.7	6.2	12.4
1908.....	35.1	35.9	35.9	32.2	30.6	28.6	33.1
1909.....	26.4	24.6	21.2	15.1	12.7	13.1	18.9
1910.....	16.5	15.5	17.4	12.6	11.8	11.7	14.3
1911.....	24.9	22.9	24.1	19.6	24.0	17.7	22.2
1912.....	24.4	16.1	17.4	11.9	18.5	21.0	18.2
1913.....	17.5	13.2	20.7	20.4	21.7	20.9	19.1
1914.....	31.0	29.3	26.5	22.4	21.4	24.3	25.8
1915.....	38.4	30.8	26.1	25.2	30.3	24.0	29.1

* Due to lack of work, lack of material, the weather, etc.

† Less than 0.05 per cent.

The percentage of idleness caused by labor disputes was negligible, being less than that reported in any other half-year since these records have been kept. The idleness caused by disability remained as usual at a constant and insignificant amount.

Practically all of the reported idleness was due to unemployment. Unemployment, in which lack of work is the chief factor, is the most significant indication of the state of the labor market since it gauges the extent to which those who desire work are unable to find it. Starting at a higher point than in the previous

ear, unemployment declined, as usual, from January to June with the exception of May in which month there was an increase of five points as compared with the preceding April. At the end of March and also at the end of June, unemployment was slightly less than at the corresponding period of 1914; at the end of each of the other four months, unemployment was greater than in 1914, the maximum excesses being more than seven points in January and nearly nine points in May.

The following table summarizes the idleness due to all causes and classified by industries at the end of each month in the first half of 1915, together with similar returns for previous years.

TABLE 3.—PERCENTAGE OF MEMBERS OF REPRESENTATIVE TRADE UNIONS UNEMPLOYED AT END OF MONTH, JANUARY-JUNE, BY INDUSTRIES

I. Building, Stone Working, Etc.

YEAR	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	Mean for 6 months
1904.....	38.3	31.2	42.6	12.8	9.3	11.9	24.4
1905.....	41.5	32.6	31.8	18.8	12.8	12.7	25.0
1906.....	14.3	16.4	9.4	6.7	7.6	6.4	10.1
1907.....	40.4	36.1	32.5	17.7	14.9	10.7	25.4
1908.....	55.6	56.3	53.6	42.2	38.3	36.3	47.0
1909.....	52.3	46.2	34.7	29.0	23.5	21.5	34.5
1910.....	38.9	37.0	33.6	20.3	17.9	19.6	27.9
1911.....	36.8	44.5	47.7	34.1	31.5	29.6	37.4
1912.....	43.3	40.0	38.2	19.9	20.4	15.6	29.6
1913.....	27.7	29.1	27.9	19.6	17.7	21.9	24.0
1914.....	47.4	50.1	45.3	40.2	33.2	35.5	42.0
1915.....	51.8	52.8	46.0	41.2	36.2	38.2	44.4

II. Transportation

1904.....	40.6	37.7	42.1	33.2	35.3	7.7	32.8
1905.....	30.8	26.4	25.5	13.7	6.3	6.6	18.2
1906.....	32.6	29.8	23.6	4.2	4.3	5.9	16.7
1907.....	28.2	26.5	25.3	5.1	9.2	6.3	16.8
1908.....	40.7	38.3	40.6	37.2	36.1	32.4	37.6
1909.....	36.7	31.5	34.2	22.1	20.0	20.3	27.5
1910.....	30.5	30.0	30.3	8.1	5.4	5.9	18.4
1911.....	32.5	31.9	31.4	26.8	22.9	17.6	27.2
1912.....	9.3	10.9	9.3	8.8	7.5	7.4	8.9
1913.....	13.8	12.3	11.0	7.4	7.2	7.9	9.9
1914.....	17.2	13.4	14.8	11.5	8.6	12.7	13.0
1915.....	20.0	19.8	18.1	14.8	13.8	11.2	16.3

III. Clothing and Textiles

1904.....	30.0	20.5	28.3	39.4	35.7	38.4	32.1
1905.....	15.2	12.8	16.3	11.3	7.3	10.2	12.2
1906.....	8.1	12.5	10.2	9.4	10.4	5.3	9.3
1907.....	5.4	9.2	6.5	8.2	10.8	8.2	8.1
1908.....	44.1	43.9	46.8	49.6	48.6	45.2	46.4
1909.....	11.8	14.6	16.4	27.2	20.3	23.1	18.9
1910.....	29.3	19.9	32.2	36.0	32.6	30.7	30.1
1911.....	35.1	21.4	19.0	17.5	38.7	27.4	26.5
1912.....	34.8	7.4	14.6	13.3	38.0	52.1	26.7
1913.....	68.3	56.6	30.1	35.1	39.6	35.7	44.2
1914.....	42.4	37.4	33.8	26.2	28.3	31.5	33.3
1915.....	64.4	38.1	27.2	31.2	56.6	36.3	42.3

TABLE 3.—PERCENTAGE OF MEMBERS OF REPRESENTATIVE TRADE UNIONS UNEMPLOYED AT
END OF MONTH, JANUARY-JUNE, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued

IV. Metals, Machinery and Shipbuilding

YEAR	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	Mean for 6 months
1904.....	18.7	13.8	13.0	13.3	16.1	14.7	14.1
1905.....	9.4	7.9	6.2	4.1	4.6	4.2	6.1
1906.....	7.1	5.1	5.4	4.5	4.7	4.8	5.3
1907.....	5.5	5.6	3.7	4.5	4.9	4.4	4.8
1908.....	30.1	35.0	32.4	37.4	35.3	31.9	33.7
1909.....	25.7	24.8	17.9	15.3	14.5	13.2	18.6
1910.....	9.8	9.1	6.4	6.0	5.7	6.1	7.2
1911.....	10.5	12.9	18.8	16.8	32.7	33.9	20.9
1912.....	17.0	15.6	12.3	14.6	13.4	12.8	14.3
1913.....	7.6	9.1	6.8	6.7	11.7	9.1	8.5
1914.....	15.7	18.4	16.2	16.5	16.0	13.9	16.1
1915.....	28.8	24.9	26.8	21.8	13.8	9.9	21.0

V. Printing, Binding, Etc.

YEAR	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	Mean for 6 months
1904.....	15.0	11.0	16.0	10.4	11.3	12.4	12.7
1905.....	7.3	7.3	7.2	8.6	8.6	13.8	8.8
1906.....	19.6	18.9	18.1	17.0	16.9	16.3	17.8
1907.....	12.9	12.8	13.1	11.5	11.6	11.5	12.2
1908.....	21.2	21.7	21.8	21.7	22.3	21.6	21.7
1909.....	11.0	12.1	10.9	11.6	9.9	12.6	11.4
1910.....	5.9	7.2	6.6	7.8	6.8	6.4	6.8
1911.....	4.6	4.8	4.6	8.5	6.7	4.6	5.6
1912.....	4.3	4.1	7.8	5.1	5.2	6.5	5.5
1913.....	6.3	6.4	8.7	6.3	6.5	6.1	6.7
1914.....	8.2	7.4	8.5	10.3	9.9	10.1	9.1
1915.....	9.3	8.6	10.0	9.7	9.9	9.6	9.5

VI. Wood Working and Furniture

YEAR	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	Mean for 6 months
1904.....	37.0	33.7	34.4	27.0	26.3	28.7	31.2
1905.....	24.8	33.0	34.1	21.1	14.7	9.3	22.8
1906.....	14.5	13.2	13.2	15.3	11.9	10.8	13.2
1907.....	19.7	15.4	16.8	18.4	20.2	17.0	17.9
1908.....	39.3	46.1	41.7	38.8	37.5	36.7	40.0
1909.....	20.3	19.5	15.1	15.3	13.3	13.9	16.2
1910.....	14.0	14.6	10.8	11.4	11.8	6.7	11.6
1911.....	23.2	22.1	23.6	21.4	18.3	19.6	21.4
1912.....	26.1	26.1	23.6	21.6	18.3	19.3	22.5
1913.....	26.8	28.9	26.2	23.5	18.6	16.1	23.4
1914.....	35.2	41.3	41.4	32.5	28.8	25.9	34.2
1915.....	36.1	38.1	38.2	29.0	24.4	23.2	31.5

VII. Food and Liquors

YEAR	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	Mean for 6 months
1904.....	6.3	7.2	6.6	7.2	7.1	5.8	6.7
1905.....	9.3	9.7	8.4	7.7	6.6	5.8	7.9
1906.....	7.4	6.9	6.0	16.9	7.5	5.2	8.3
1907.....	8.2	8.7	7.4	5.2	5.4	5.6	6.8
1908.....	11.4	10.6	11.7	10.8	11.0	10.8	11.1
1909.....	11.5	11.7	10.9	10.7	9.3	9.4	10.6
1910.....	9.8	9.9	9.2	11.0	21.0	23.5	14.1
1911.....	10.7	9.0	10.4	9.2	8.4	6.9	9.1
1912.....	10.5	9.8	10.2	9.5	11.3	10.7	10.3
1913.....	9.0	8.7	9.5	10.6	11.3	9.0	9.7
1914.....	10.2	13.1	12.0	10.7	11.8	11.4	11.5
1915.....	14.6	14.0	16.8	15.0	14.2	13.5	14.7

TABLE 3.—PERCENTAGE OF MEMBERS OF REPRESENTATIVE TRADE UNIONS UNEMPLOYED AT
END OF MONTH, JANUARY-JUNE, BY INDUSTRIES — *Continued*

YEAR	VIII. Theaters and Music						Mean for 6 months
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	
1904.....	9.9	9.2	11.3	13.1	12.5	15.6	11.9
1905.....	12.4	13.1	12.2	8.6	10.5	15.8	12.1
1906.....	7.6	4.9	6.1	4.8	5.2	4.8	5.6
1907.....	3.0	3.0	7.1	10.8	11.3	15.3	8.4
1908.....	4.6	4.8	5.1	10.0	40.9	43.2	18.1
1909.....	5.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.2	29.4	6.3
1910.....	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	11.7	30.3	7.2
1911.....	0.3	0.2	3.9	48.8	46.2	52.5	25.3
1912.....	0.3	0.4	0.5	13.9	40.6	66.9	20.4
1913.....	0.5	0.0	0.7	16.9	16.9	66.6	16.9
1914.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.5	51.3	53.8	20.3
1915.....	5.6	7.0	11.7	37.1	46.3	55.6	27.2
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YEAR	IX. Tobacco						Mean for 6 months
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	
1904.....	5.6	7.7	7.9	10.5	7.4	8.7	8.0
1905.....	5.6	6.0	6.6	8.4	5.2	8.6	5.9
1906.....	4.7	8.8	6.9	4.8	3.7	3.3	5.4
1907.....	5.4	5.7	4.3	4.9	10.7	8.5	6.6
1908.....	12.9	16.4	14.7	18.3	12.9	9.1	14.1
1909.....	14.0	14.2	17.1	16.1	17.7	16.9	16.0
1910.....	12.0	12.0	13.6	21.7	22.4	22.6	17.4
1911.....	6.1	9.3	7.2	10.6	9.3	15.5	9.7
1912.....	15.5	10.8	9.9	13.3	11.3	9.2	11.7
1913.....	8.0	6.2	10.0	5.1	5.2	3.8	6.4
1914.....	14.2	17.7	15.7	15.6	12.8	48.2	20.7
1915.....	21.2	26.0	27.5	22.9	9.9	9.6	19.5
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YEAR	X. Restaurants, Trade, Etc.						Mean for 6 months
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	
1904.....	9.6	9.9	8.0	7.7	5.1	3.1	7.2
1905.....	7.7	9.5	8.5	4.1	3.6	3.8	6.2
1906.....	8.1	8.8	5.5	5.1	3.9	3.6	5.8
1907.....	3.4	6.0	4.2	5.7	4.9	3.1	4.6
1908.....	8.6	9.4	17.3	12.6	10.6	11.6	11.7
1909.....	9.2	8.3	7.8	7.2	6.1	5.3	7.3
1910.....	6.1	6.8	3.5	5.8	4.7	4.6	5.3
1911.....	4.4	4.9	5.8	3.6	3.3	2.8	4.1
1912.....	7.5	7.1	9.0	6.8	4.3	4.5	6.6
1913.....	5.7	5.3	3.6	4.9	4.5	5.2	4.9
1914.....	11.7	12.3	11.7	10.5	9.4	12.8	11.4
1915.....	16.5	16.2	15.7	14.0	15.8	12.0	15.0
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YEAR	XI. Public Employment						Mean for 6 months
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	
1904.....	11.5	11.9	6.9	6.8	7.3	8.2	8.8
1905.....	6.1	4.9	7.4	7.0	5.9	8.3	6.6
1906.....	4.7	4.1	2.5	3.2	2.4	1.8	3.1
1907.....	2.5	2.1	1.7	1.4	1.7	0.7	1.7
1908.....	1.6	1.1	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.7	1.2
1909.....	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.4
1910.....	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.1	1.0	1.3
1911.....	2.0	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.3
1912.....	1.4	2.5	1.2	1.5	1.2	0.7	1.4
1913.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
1914.....	2.3	2.1	2.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.9
1915.....	*0.0	0.4	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.6

* Less than 0.05 per cent.

TABLE 3.—PERCENTAGE OF MEMBERS OF REPRESENTATIVE TRADE UNIONS UNEMPLOYED AT
END OF MONTH, JANUARY-JUNE, BY INDUSTRIES — *Concluded*

YEAR	XII. Stationary Engine Tending						Mean for 6 months
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	
1904.....	3.5	3.2	3.5	2.4	3.3	4.6	3.4
1905.....	1.6	1.6	1.1	2.8	2.8	3.1	2.2
1906.....	2.2	1.8	1.6	2.5	2.0	1.7	2.0
1907.....	1.3	1.8	1.5	2.6	1.0	1.3	1.6
1908.....	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.2	2.5	3.1	3.2
1909.....	2.5	2.2	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.9
1910.....	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.1
1911.....	2.0	1.8	2.0	1.5	1.7	1.3	1.7
1912.....	1.9	2.7	2.6	2.2	2.0	1.9	2.2
1913.....	1.9	1.8	2.3	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.8
1914.....	1.9	1.7	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.7	2.2
1915.....	4.8	4.1	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.0	4.2

XIII. Miscellaneous							
1904.....	10.2	3.9	5.2	3.3	3.0	2.9	4.8
1905.....	4.5	6.7	7.2	3.8	3.5	5.0	5.1
1906.....	3.9	3.0	2.6	2.6	2.2	2.0	2.7
1907.....	3.5	5.8	3.2	2.6	2.8	4.2	3.7
1908.....	11.0	17.4	26.9	27.1	16.3	25.5	20.7
1909.....	8.7	10.5	7.9	4.2	7.1	7.3	7.6
1910.....	17.4	17.7	32.5	34.7	4.1	7.0	18.9
1911.....	15.6	14.0	20.1	12.2	11.5	12.0	14.2
1912.....	3.8	4.0	12.1	5.5	5.7	6.8	6.3
1913.....	12.3	5.8	6.1	13.1	7.8	4.4	8.3
1914.....	17.0	16.7	17.6	12.4	25.9	30.2	20.0
1915.....	30.1	28.2	19.7	19.9	22.5	21.9	23.7

Inspection of the preceding table reveals that in ten of the thirteen industries the mean percentage of idleness for the six months exceeded that for the corresponding period one year ago. In the building industry the increase was in excess of two points generally distributed among the different industrial groups; in transportation, the increase was in excess of three points, occurring chiefly in teaming and cab driving, although each of the groups shared in the increase; in clothing-textiles, the increase was nine points, being concentrated in the garment trades while there was a marked decrease in idleness reported in the hat, cap and fur trades; and in metals-machinery, the increase was five points although in May and June a decrease in idleness was reported. The membership of these four industries included more than three-fourths of the total number reporting in all industries. The increased idleness in the garment trades of the clothing-textiles industry occurred chiefly in January and May and because of the relatively large number reporting in those trades — twenty per

cent of the total number reporting in all industries — was mainly responsible for the high percentage of idleness, already noted, reported in all industries for those months.

The idleness in New York City at the end of June, classified by causes, together with similar figures for previous years, is summarized in the table following.

TABLE 4.—IDLENESS IN REPRESENTATIVE NEW YORK CITY UNIONS AT THE END OF JUNE

YEAR	Unions	Members reporting	THEREOF IDLE		IDLE ON ACCOUNT OF—		
			Number	Per cent	Labor disputes	Disability	Unemployment†
1904.....	*	66,629	11,250	16.9	1,349	*	*
1905.....	85	64,294	7,149	11.1	1,005	756	5,383
1906.....	87	61,946	4,186	6.8	1,315	598	2,273
1907.....	89	64,117	6,421	10.0	567	781	5,073
1908.....	92	62,498	20,804	33.3	129	808	19,867
1909.....	92	60,589	11,495	19.0	253	775	10,467
1910.....	89	68,811	13,342	19.4	1,510	928	10,904
1911.....	88	92,284	23,213	25.2	3,940	1,199	18,074
1912.....	92	88,993	24,287	27.3	428	1,110	22,749
1913.....	98	125,566	33,288	26.5	7	893	32,388
1914.....	94	114,345	33,515	29.3	232	1,084	32,199
1915.....	98	94,005	27,853	29.6	191	1,025	26,637

* Not reported.

† Due to lack of work, lack of material, the weather, etc. (principally lack of work).

Comparison of the preceding table with Table 1 shows that idleness in the metropolis at the end of June was four points higher (29.6 as against 25.5) than in the State as a whole. Comparison with Table 2 shows that idleness caused by unemployment was likewise four points (28.3 as against 24.0) higher. Concentration of the clothing industry — in which the idleness was greatest — in New York City was largely responsible for the greater idleness in New York City as compared with the State as a whole. An indication of trade depression and lack of employment in the clothing industry in New York City is found in the decrease in union membership which is usual when employment is scarce. The total number reporting as to idleness in all industries in New York City in the first half of 1915 was from eighteen to twenty thousand less than in 1914. This decrease in membership was confined almost entirely to the garment trades of the clothing industry.

GENERAL TABLES

Monthly Returns from Representative Unions (January-June, 1915)

Number and percentage of members idle.

Principal causes of idleness.

Idleness in New York City at end of June.

[9]

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYED MEMBERS OF

INDUSTRIES OR GROUPS OF TRADES	Un-ions	MEMBERS REPORTING*					
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June
1. Building, Stone Working, Etc.	59	32,113	31,992	31,543	31,263	31,341	31,336
Stone working	2	745	744	759	809	750	801
Building and paving trades	54	30,088	29,968	29,504	29,229	29,342	29,345
Building and street labor	3	1,280	1,280	1,280	1,225	1,240	1,190
2. Transportation	56	21,824	21,895	21,826	21,675	21,746	21,819
Railways	129	7,805	7,884	7,866	7,561	7,614	7,557
Navigation	18	5,101	5,023	5,009	5,224	5,275	5,499
Teaming and cab driving	10	5,832	5,838	5,813	5,788	5,858	5,665
Freight handling	7	1,722	1,784	1,768	1,728	1,621	1,730
Telegraphs	2	1,364	1,366	1,370	1,374	1,378	1,399
3. Clothing and Textiles	33	38,737	38,993	38,613	38,584	38,412	37,929
Garments	14	27,088	27,340	27,306	27,102	27,161	26,575
Shirts, collars and laundry	1	9	9	10	10	9	8
Hats, caps and furs	7	8,824	8,828	8,849	8,852	8,898	8,942
Boots, shoes and gloves	3	1,589	1,607	1,288	1,396	1,208	1,225
Textiles	8	1,227	1,209	1,159	1,224	1,136	1,167
4. Metals, Machinery and Shipb ^{ld} g.	24	8,558	8,377	7,953	7,963	7,963	7,974
Iron and steel	21	7,844	7,663	7,237	7,249	7,249	7,280
Other metals	2	364	364	366	364	364	364
Shipbuilding	1	350	350	350	350	350	350
5. Printing, Binding, Etc.	6	7,574	7,599	7,603	7,611	7,602	7,532
6. Wood Working and Furniture	7	2,712	2,685	2,672	2,654	2,632	2,639
7. Food and Liquors	14	4,390	4,442	4,422	4,465	4,373	4,342
Food products	9	1,905	1,928	1,913	1,901	1,866	1,843
Beverages	5	2,485	2,514	2,509	2,504	2,507	2,499
8. Theaters and Music	1	1,080	1,079	1,072	1,079	1,079	1,079
9. Tobacco	5	2,314	2,358	2,280	2,270	2,291	2,268
10. Restaurants, Trade, Etc.	12	3,326	3,302	3,308	3,336	3,323	3,429
Hotels and restaurants	8	2,582	2,607	2,558	2,588	2,575	2,672
Barbering	2	404	353	409	410	422	433
Retail trade	2	340	342	341	338	336	315
11. Public Employment	7	4,216	4,190	3,488	3,543	3,544	3,532
12. Stationary Engine Tending	4	2,306	2,467	2,471	2,486	2,529	2,534
13. Miscellaneous	9	1,914	1,934	1,927	1,923	1,910	1,842
Paper and paper goods	3	738	771	758	764	751	697
Leather and leather goods	2	397	397	401	399	401	406
Glass and glassware	2	437	427	423	417	415	401
Other distinct trades	1	312	307	313	311	311	309
Mixed employment	1	30	32	32	32	32	29
Total	237	131,064	131,303	129,178	128,792	128,746	128,269

* Includes only those members who were reported as to idleness.

† Twenty-eight unions in April, May and June.

‡ Seven unions in January, February and March.

§ Less than 0.05 per cent.

REPRESENTATIVE TRADE UNIONS, JANUARY TO JUNE, 1915

NUMBER IDLE						PERCENTAGE IDLE					
Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June
16,643	16,862	14,517	12,869	11,322	11,981	51.8	52.8	46.0	41.2	36.2	38.2
573	718	512	481	470	422	76.9	96.5	67.5	59.5	61.9	52.7
5,321	5,365	13,339	11,848	10,397	11,159	50.9	51.3	45.2	40.5	35.4	38.0
749	799	666	540	465	400	58.5	62.4	52.0	44.1	37.5	38.6
371	4,336	3,944	3,210	3,010	2,451	20.0	19.8	18.1	14.8	13.8	11.2
554	508	670	579	520	528	7.1	7.6	8.5	7.7	6.8	7.0
317	1,274	1,134	802	444	273	25.8	25.4	22.6	10.8	8.4	5.0
477	1,279	1,006	1,159	1,241	957	25.3	21.9	17.3	20.0	21.2	16.9
227	1,064	1,045	825	710	568	53.8	61.3	59.1	47.7	43.8	34.6
96	91	89	85	95	95	7.0	6.7	6.5	6.2	6.9	6.8
14,387	14,101	10,484	12,049	21,727	13,756	64.4	38.1	27.2	31.2	56.6	36.3
8,101	4,883	4,883	8,299	18,571	12,124	63.5	30.0	17.9	30.6	68.4	45.6
5,350	5,208	5,208	3,486	2,915	1,403	33.3	33.3	30.0	10.0	11.1	37.5
3,450	252	147	94	67	159	79.3	67.4	58.8	39.4	32.8	15.7
3,450	143	116	146	159	159	27.0	21.7	19.6	10.5	7.8	5.5
2,088	2,129	1,739	1,097	790	28.8	24.9	26.8	21.8	13.8	9.9	9.9
1,950	2,013	1,617	982	637	29.8	25.5	27.8	22.3	13.5	8.8	8.8
66	66	72	65	103	21.7	23.1	18.0	19.8	17.9	28.3	28.3
66	50	50	50	50	14.3	14.8	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3
651	763	742	750	722	9.3	8.6	10.0	9.7	9.9	9.6	9.6
1,022	1,021	770	643	609	36.1	38.1	38.2	29.0	24.4	23.2	23.2
622	741	659	620	585	14.6	14.0	16.8	15.0	14.2	13.5	13.5
473	503	463	400	403	25.8	24.5	26.3	24.4	21.4	21.9	21.9
1560	238	196	220	182	6.0	6.0	9.5	7.8	8.8	7.3	7.3
75	126	400	500	600	5.6	7.0	11.7	37.1	46.3	55.6	55.6
614	627	519	227	217	21.2	26.0	27.5	22.9	9.9	9.6	9.6
522	519	468	525	410	16.5	16.2	15.7	14.0	15.8	12.0	12.0
473	462	436	485	367	13.7	18.1	18.1	16.8	18.8	13.7	13.7
433	54	29	34	32	11.9	13.9	13.2	7.1	8.1	7.4	7.4
122	3	3	6	11	5.6	3.5	0.9	0.9	1.8	3.5	3.5
18	18	35	35	25	10.0	0.4	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.7
102	96	103	108	101	4.8	4.1	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.0	4.0
546	379	382	430	404	30.1	26.2	19.7	19.9	22.5	21.9	21.9
62	22	30	75	93	4.3	8.0	2.9	3.9	10.0	13.3	13.3
167	162	162	162	105	41.6	42.1	40.4	40.6	40.4	25.9	25.9
165	142	126	120	96	26.5	31.6	33.6	32.6	28.9	23.9	23.9
116	182	53	54	72	110	84.6	59.3	16.9	17.4	23.2	35.6
284	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0
537	42,329	35,363	33,945	41,004	32,651	40.1	32.2	27.4	26.4	31.8	25.5

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF IDLENESS AMONG MEMBERS OF

INDUSTRIES OR GROUPS OF TRADES	LABOR DISPUTES					
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June
1. Building, Stone Working, Etc.	8		16	45	67	43
Stone working.						
Building and paving trades.	8		16	45	67	43
Building and street labor.						
2. Transportation.					100	75
Railways.						
Navigation.						
Teaming and cab driving.						
Freight handling.					100	75
Telegraphs.						
3. Clothing and Textiles.	347	162	24	24	184	205
Garments.	347	162			160	181
Shirts, collars and laundry.						
Hats, caps and furs.						
Boots, shoes and gloves.			24	24	24	24
Textiles.						
4. Metals, Machinery and Shipbuilding.	199	62	2			
Iron and steel.	100	62	2			
Other metals.						
Shipbuilding.						
5. Printing, Binding, Etc.						
6. Wood Working and Furniture.	2		5	3	6	6
7. Food and Liquors.	1	2	2			
Food products.	1	2	2			
Beverages.						
8. Theaters and Music.						
9. Tobacco.						
10. Restaurants, Trade, Etc.						
Hotels and restaurants.						
Barbering.						
Retail trade.						
11. Public Employment.						
12. Stationary Engine Tending.						
13. Miscellaneous.						
Paper and paper goods.						
Leather and leather goods.						
Glass and glassware.						
Other distinct trades.						
Mixed employment.						
Total.	467	226	49	72	357	329

* Due to lack of work, lack of material, the weather, etc.

REPRESENTATIVE TRADE UNIONS, JANUARY TO JUNE, 1915

DISABILITY						UNEMPLOYMENT *					
Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June
622	590	519	570	554	16,026	16,259	13,911	12,305	10,695	11,284	
8	7	3	1	2	566	710	505	478	460	420	
615	583	516	560	552	14,711	14,750	12,740	11,287	9,781	10,564	
					749	799	686	540	465	400	
140	223	226	270	261	3,998	3,996	3,661	2,974	2,640	2,115	
206	171	150	157	159	362	392	499	429	363	369	
2	2	5	15	22	1,314	1,272	1,132	557	429	251	
95	75	61	68	47	1,344	1,184	931	1,098	1,173	910	
37	35	20	30	33	882	1,057	1,010	805	580	480	
					96	91	89	85	95	95	
189	193	191	292	240	24,413	14,496	10,267	11,834	21,251	13,311	
178	180	184	279	221	16,675	7,851	4,697	8,115	18,132	11,722	
1	1	1	1	8	2	2	2				
4				8	6,995	5,948	5,203	3,486	2,913	1,395	
3	3	3	5	3	427	345	225	120	65	40	
3	3	3	5	5	314	340	140	113	141	154	
125	133	129	115	98	2,236	1,891	1,984	1,610	982	602	
104	103	100	86	69	2,138	1,788	1,908	1,517	896	568	
6	5	4	4	4	73	78	61	68	61	99	
25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	
119	118	123	126	132	580	532	645	619	624	590	
46	51	57	51	45	927	977	965	710	580	558	
84	96	84	88	77	556	537	641	575	532	508	
23	23	24	22	17	469	448	478	439	378	386	
61	75	60	66	60	87	89	163	136	154	122	
					60	75	125	400	500	609	
84	94	62	49	50	423	530	533	457	178	167	
32	24	26	32	56	493	502	495	432	493	354	
21	11	22	15	40	440	452	451	414	470	327	
10	13	11	14	12	35	39	41	18	20	20	
1	1	3	3	4	18	11	3		3	7	
							18	18	35	25	
9	11	10	7	5	100	93	85	93	101	96	
3	5	5	8	4	572	543	374	377	422	400	
3	2				32	59	20	30	75	93	
		1			164	167	162	161	162	105	
			7		116	135	142	136	120	96	
	3	4		4	260	182	50	50	65	106	
			1								
1,644	1,600	1,452	1,608	1,522	50,384	40,439	32,714	32,421	39,039	30,890	

IDLENESS IN REPRESENTATIVE TRADE UNIONS IN NEW YORK CITY AT THE END OF JUNE, 1915

INDUSTRIES OR GROUPS OF TRADES	Unions	Members*	Number idle	Per cent idle	IDLE ON ACCOUNT OF —		
					Labor disputes	Disability	Unemployment †
1. Building, Stone Working, Etc.	28	22,705	9,706	42.7	10	395	9,301
Stone working.....	1	696	390	56.0	.....	.....	390
Building and paving trades.....	25	20,919	8,941	42.7	10	395	8,536
Building and street labor.....	2	1,090	375	34.4	.....	.....	375
2. Transportation	13	9,551	1,025	10.7	.....	54	971
Railways.....	3	775	31	4.0	.....	23	8
Navigation.....	3	3,910	98	2.5	.....	.....	98
Teaming and cab driving.....	3	2,990	436	14.6	.....	6	430
Freight handling.....	3	781	365	46.7	.....	25	340
Telegraphs.....	1	1,095	95	8.7	.....	.....	95
3. Clothing and Textiles	17	34,983	13,492	38.6	181	224	13,667
Garments.....	11	25,839	12,070	46.7	181	217	11,672
Hats, caps and furs.....	5	8,724	1,399	16.0	.....	4	1,395
Boots, shoes and gloves.....	1	420	23	5.5	.....	3	20
4. Metals, Machinery and Shipbuilding ..	12	4,684	493	10.5	.....	52	441
Iron and steel.....	9	3,970	340	8.6	.....	23	317
Other metals.....	2	364	103	28.3	.....	4	99
Shipbuilding.....	1	350	50	14.3	.....	25	25
5. Printing, Binding, Etc.	2	7,055	698	9.9	.....	126	572
6. Wood Working and Furniture	4	2,499	564	22.6	.....	41	522
7. Food and Liquors	7	3,223	535	16.6	.....	66	469
Food products.....	5	1,445	367	25.4	.....	14	353
Beverages.....	2	1,778	168	9.4	.....	52	116
8. Theaters and Music	1	1,079	690	55.6	.....	.....	690
9. Tobacco	2	1,493	133	8.9	.....	35	98
10. Restaurants, Trade, Etc.	3	1,096	297	18.9	.....	27	199
Hotels and restaurants.....	2	915	201	22.0	.....	26	175
Retail trade.....	1	181	6	3.3	.....	1	5
11. Public Employment	2	2,666	.....	0.0	.....	.....	.....
12. Stationary Engine Tending	2	1,855	89	4.8	.....	1	88
13. Miscellaneous	5	1,116	311	27.9	.....	4	307
Leather and leather goods.....	2	406	105	25.9	.....	.....	105
Glass and glassware.....	2	401	96	23.9	.....	.....	96
Other distinct trades.....	1	309	110	35.6	.....	4	106
Total	98	94,005	27,853	29.6	191	1,025	26,637

* Includes only those members who were reported as to idleness.

† Due to lack of work, lack of material, the weather, etc.

Bulletins of the New York State Department of Labor

The publication of a quarterly Bulletin was begun by the former Bureau of Labor Statistics in 1899 and continued by the Department of Labor (into which that Bureau was incorporated in 1901) until 1913. In 1914 the quarterly Bulletin was superseded by the present series of separate Bulletins on particular subjects. The list of published Bulletins is as follows:

QUARTERLY BULLETINS

[Index and title-page for each volume except II sent on application.]

1899. Vol. I. Nos. 1-3. (242 pages.)	Nos. 1 and 3 are out of print.
1900. Vol. II. Nos. 4-7. (356 pages.)	Out of print.
1901. Vol. III. Nos. 8-11. (346 pages.)	Out of print.
1902. Vol. IV. Nos. 12-15. (364 pages.)	Nos. 12, 13 and 14 are out of print.
1903. Vol. V. Nos. 16-19. (480 pages.)	Out of print.
1904. Vol. VI. Nos. 20-23. (449 pages.)	Nos. 21, 22 and 23 are out of print.
1905. Vol. VII. Nos. 24-27. (480 pages.)	Nos. 25, 26 and 27 are out of print.
1906. Vol. VIII. Nos. 28-31. (556 pages.)	Out of print.
1907. Vol. IX. Nos. 32-35. (509 pages.)	Nos. 32, 33 and 34 are out of print.
1908. Vol. X. Nos. 36-39. (492 pages.)	No. 39 is out of print.
1909. Vol. XI. Nos. 40-42. (437 pages.)	Out of print.
1910. Vol. XII. Nos. 43-45. (464 pages.)	Out of print.
1911. Vol. XIII. Nos. 46-49. (473 pages.)	No. 46 is out of print.
1912. Vol. XIV. Nos. 50-53. (466 pages.)	
1913. Vol. XV. Nos. 54-56. (485 pages.)	Nos. 55 and 56 are out of print.

PRESENT SERIES

Year 1914

- No. 57. Idleness of Organized Wage Earners on September 30, 1913 (7 pages). *Out of print.*
- No. 58. Idleness of Organized Wage Earners in 1913 (53 pages). *Out of print.*
- No. 59. Digest of the New York Workmen's Compensation Law (21 pages). *Out of print.*
- No. 59. (*Revised.*) The Workmen's Compensation Law (47 pages). *Out of print.*
- No. 60. Statistics of Trade Unions in 1913 (145 pages).
- No. 61. Idleness of Organized Wage Earners in the First Half of 1914 (16 pages).
- No. 62. New York Labor Laws of 1914 (100 pages). *Out of print.*
- No. 63. Directory of Trade Unions, 1914 (104 pages).
- No. 64. Changes in Union Wages and Hours in 1913 (116 pages).
- No. 65. Union Rates of Wages and Hours in 1913 (186 pages).
- No. 66. Strikes and Lockouts in 1912 and 1913 (139 pages).
- No. 67. International Trade Union Statistics (24 pages).
- No. 68. Statistics of Industrial Accidents in 1912 and 1913 (175 pages).

Year 1915

- No. 69. Idleness of Organized Wage Earners in 1914 (41 pages).
- No. 70. Decisions of New York Courts Concerning Labor Laws (118 pages).
- No. 71. Government Labor Reports, October, 1913, to May, 1915 (29 pages).
- No. 72. New York Labor Laws of 1915 (67 pages).
- No. 73. Idleness of Organized Wage Earners in the First Half of 1915 (14 pages).

PT 1915
STATE OF NEW YORK

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BULLETIN

Issued Under the Direction of
THE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

Whole No. 74

STATISTICS OF TRADE UNIONS
IN 1914

Prepared by
THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS AND INFORMATION

Previous Publications Concerning Labor Organization

Statistics. Statistics of unions and membership in the State (for 1894 and 1895) were first published in the annual report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics for 1895. Annual statistics have been published regularly from 1897 to date. For the years 1897 and 1898 these were published only in the annual reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. From 1899 to 1913 summary figures were published in the Bulletin of that Bureau (quarterly in 1899 and 1900, thereafter semi-annually) which after 1900 became the Bulletin of the Department of Labor, with detailed annual figures in the annual reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

A compilation of international statistics of trade unions has been published from 1901 to date, except in 1902 and 1908, in the Department Bulletins for December of 1901, March of 1905 and 1906 and September of other years.

Other Publications. Information somewhat fragmentary or general in character concerning labor organization is to be found in the reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics for 1885 (chapter on Labor Organizations), 1888 (section on Union Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor, 1883-7) and 1894 (Growth of Organized Labor and its Accruing Benefits).

More specialized material is to be found in the following:

Laws and Court Decisions as to Labor Combination (16 pp.). Reprint from Vol. 17 of the Report of the U. S. Industrial Commission, in Annual Report of the New York Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration, 1902, p. 204.

The Open-Shop Discussion (37 pp.). Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labor, 1904, p. 228.

Union Initiation Fees and Dues (85 pp.). Annual Report of Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1907, pp. lxx and 877.

History of Typographical Union No. 6 (pp. xx + 717). Part I of Annual Report of Bureau of Labor Statistics for 1911.

New York laws concerning labor organization have been regularly included in the annual compilation of labor laws published in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labor. New York court decisions bearing on the subject have been regularly included in Bulletin summaries of all decisions concerning labor. The U. S. Supreme Court decision in the *Hatters' Boycott Case*, and that court's decision on the anti-discrimination clause of the Erdman Law of 1898, both in 1908, were reprinted in Bulletins Nos. 36 and 38, respectively, of that year.

Of the publications above referred to, files of which may be found in many public libraries, the Department can now supply only the following:

Quarterly Bulletins: 1899, No. 2; 1902, No. 15; 1907, No. 35; 1908, Nos. 36, 37, 38; 1911, Nos. 47, 48, 49; 1912, Nos. 51, 52, 53.

Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labor: 1904.

Annual Reports of Bureau of Labor Statistics: 1895, 1907, 1911, 1912.

Annual Report of Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration: 1902.



New York Labor Bulletin

Published by the State Industrial Commission

Volume No. 74

ALBANY

September, 1915

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN 1914

On September 30, 1914, there were in New York State 2,617 labor organizations with 595,824 members. This was a decrease of 26 in the number of organizations and of more than 69,000 membership as compared with the corresponding date one year previous. There were 182 new organizations formed during the year but these were more than offset by a loss of 208 organizations (174 lapses and 34 amalgamations).

As will be noted on inspection of the following table, 1914 was the first year since 1908 in which a decrease in membership has been reported. The decrease was greater in absolute members than in 1908 but the percentage of decrease was smaller than in that year. Notwithstanding the decrease, the membership was 1,000 greater than in 1912 which, with the exception of 1913, was the year of greatest membership on record.

TABLE 1.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN NEW YORK STATE, 1894-1914 †

YEAR ENDED —	ORGANIZATIONS		MEMBERSHIP			INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (—)	
	Num-ber	In-crease	Men	Women	Total	Mem-bers	Per cent
1894, July 1.....	880	.....	149,709	7,488	157,197	.....	.....
1895, July 1.....	927	67	170,129	10,102	180,231	23,034 +	14.7 +
1896, Oct. 31.....	982	35	.....	.....	170,296	9,935—	5.5—
1897, Sept. 30.....	1,009	47	182,690	5,764	188,454	1,842—	1.1—
1898, Sept. 30.....	1,087	78	163,562	7,505	171,067	2,613 +	1.6 +
1899, Sept. 30.....	1,320	233	200,932	8,088	209,020	37,953 +	22.2 +
1900, Sept. 30.....	1,635	315	233,553	11,828	245,381	36,361 +	17.4 +
1901, Sept. 30.....	1,871	236	261,523	14,618	276,141	30,760 +	12.5 +
1902, Sept. 30.....	2,229	358	313,592	15,579	329,101	52,960 +	19.2 +
1903, Sept. 30.....	2,583	354	380,845	14,753	395,598	66,497 +	20.2 +
1904, Sept. 30.....	2,594	*79	378,859	12,817	391,676	3,922—	1.0—
1905, Sept. 30.....	2,402	*102	370,971	12,265	383,236	8,440—	2.2—
1906, Sept. 30.....	2,420	18	383,869	11,625	398,494	15,258 +	4.0 +
1907, Sept. 30.....	2,497	77	422,561	14,231	436,792	38,298 +	9.6 +
1908, Sept. 30.....	2,444	*53	361,761	10,698	372,459	64,333—	14.7—
1909, Sept. 30.....	2,338	*76	360,319	12,410	372,729	270 +	0.1 +
1910, Sept. 30.....	2,457	89	453,801	28,123	481,924	109,195 +	29.3 +
1911, Sept. 30.....	2,498	41	468,912	35,402	504,314	22,390 +	4.6 +
1912, Sept. 30.....	2,469	*29	480,502	37,170	526,672	22,358 +	4.4 +
1913, Sept. 30.....	2,643	174	586,726	78,522	665,248	138,576 +	26.3 +
1914, Sept. 30.....	2,617	*26	528,375	67,449	595,824	69,424—	10.4—

†Decrease.
In 1888 there were 826 labor organizations in New York, but not all of them reported their membership to the Bureau. The 580 unions that made such reports had 118,623 members; assuming that the remaining 246 unions averaged the same number of members, the aggregate membership of all unions in 1888 would have been 169,000, or about 12,000 more than in 1894, when industry was in the midst of an unusually severe depression.

Cities and Villages

The distribution of labor organizations and of their membership as between New York City and the remainder of the State is given in Table 2 following. New York City had 29 per cent of the organizations and 73 per cent of the membership of the entire State. Of the total decrease in membership throughout the State during the year, 86 per cent was in New York City, but the decrease in number of organizations was confined to up-state localities. The average number of members per union was, in New York City, 566, and, in the remainder of the State, 88, a decrease of 81 and of 4 respectively as compared with the previous year. The number of localities in the State with at least one labor organization was 209, a decrease of 10 as compared with the previous year.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN NEW YORK CITY AND THE REMAINDER OF THE STATE, 1898-1914

YEAR ENDED SEPT. 30 —	ORGANIZATIONS †		MEMBERSHIP		INCREASE IN MEMBERSHIP IN —		Total State
	New York City	Remain- der of State	New York City	Remain- der of State	New York City	Remain- der of State	
1898.....	440	647	125,429	45,638	.....	.....	.....
1899.....	477	843	141,687	67,333	16,258	21,695	37,953
1900.....	502	1,133	154,504	90,877	12,817	23,544	36,361
1901.....	515	1,356	174,022	102,119	19,518	11,242	30,760
1902.....	579	1,650	198,055	131,046	24,033	28,927	52,960
1903.....	653	1,930	244,212	151,386	46,157	20,340	66,497
1904.....	670	1,834	254,719	138,957	10,507	*14,429	*3,922
1905.....	667	1,735	251,277	131,959	*3,442	*4,998	*8,440
1906.....	678	1,742	260,008	138,486	8,731	6,527	15,258
1907.....	712	1,785	286,180	150,612	26,172	12,126	38,298
1908.....	704	1,740	239,538	132,921	*46,642	*17,691	*64,333
1909.....	699	1,669	243,157	129,572	3,619	*3,349	270
1910.....	722	1,735	337,509	144,415	94,352	14,843	109,195
1911.....	736	1,762	357,071	147,243	19,562	2,828	22,390
1912.....	693	1,776	377,709	148,963	20,638	1,720	22,358
1913.....	760	1,883	491,793	173,455	114,084	24,492	138,576
1914.....	763	1,854	431,998	163,826	*59,795	*9,629	*69,424

* Decrease.

† The number of cities and villages with at least one labor organization in September from 1898 to 1914 was as follows:

1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
87	106	132	140	162	195	187	186	188	200	196	195	195	201	214	219	209

There were 31 localities in the State having 1,000 or more members of labor organizations on September 30, 1914, as compared with 33 such localities in 1913. During the year, one locality (Mount Vernon) entered the list, and three (Dunkirk, Ilion and Ogdensburg) dropped out of it. In fifteen of these localities,

there were decreases in membership during the year, and in fourteen there were increases. The only locality from which as many as a thousand new members were reported was Port Chester, where the increase was caused by new unions among the building and street laborers. From these thirty-one localities were reported 95 per cent of the total union membership in the State.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN LOCALITIES WITH 1,000 OR MORE MEMBERS WITH GAINS OR LOSSES IN 1914

	UNIONS AT END OF —		MEMBERSHIP AT END OF —		INCREASE OR DECREASE 1913-1914, in —	
	Sept., 1913	Sept., 1914	Sept., 1913	Sept., 1914	Unions	Members
1. New York City.....	760	763	491,793	431,998	3	*59,795
2. Buffalo.....	180	171	38,784	34,461	*9	*4,323
3. Rochester.....	104	105	20,829	18,683	1	*2,146
4. Syracuse.....	89	86	10,658	10,052	*3	*606
5. Schenectady.....	65	64	10,865	9,354	*1	*1,511
6. Albany.....	83	84	9,033	9,268	1	235
7. Utica.....	58	56	7,647	6,335	*2	*1,312
8. Troy.....	49	46	4,823	4,969	*3	146
9. Yonkers.....	34	35	4,607	4,632	1	25
10. Elmira.....	39	40	3,080	3,251	1	171
11. Newburgh.....	32	33	2,544	2,580	1	36
12. Binghamton.....	36	37	2,427	2,558	1	131
13. Niagara Falls.....	30	35	2,169	2,316	5	147
14. Port Chester.....	17	19	1,088	2,092	2	1,004
15. Middletown.....	27	28	1,552	1,880	1	308
16. Cohoes.....	20	25	1,337	1,760	5	423
17. Auburn.....	33	34	1,858	1,731	1	*127
18. Jamestown.....	26	25	1,537	1,508	*1	*29
19. New Rochelle.....	21	20	1,418	1,500	*1	82
20. Hornell.....	20	22	1,191	1,499	2	308
21. Watertown.....	24	21	1,684	1,476	*3	*208
22. Poughkeepsie.....	23	22	1,557	1,401	*1	*156
23. Oneonta.....	17	18	1,432	1,382	1	*50
24. Mount Vernon.....	15	16	975	1,368	1	393
25. Port Jervis.....	19	19	1,243	1,228	....	*15
26. Amsterdam.....	18	20	1,066	1,188	2	122
27. White Plains.....	14	15	1,147	1,147	1	.....
28. Kingston.....	24	23	1,353	1,119	*1	*234
29. Oswego.....	21	20	1,083	1,083	*1	.....
30. Glens Falls.....	18	17	1,182	1,071	*1	*111
31. Mechanicville.....	19	17	1,378	1,029	*2	*349

* Decrease.

In Table 4 will be found the relative standing as to number of union members in the first and second class cities of the State. These nine cities contained 65 per cent of the population and 89 per cent of the union membership of the State. Schenectady, with a loss during the year of 14 per cent of its membership, dropped from fourth to fifth place, and Syracuse, which had practically an equal membership with Schenectady the year previous,

moved up to fourth place by reason of a loss of only 6 per cent. The relative standing of the other cities underwent no change. There were losses in membership in six of the nine cities, amounting to 10 per cent or more in New York City, Buffalo, Rochester, Utica, and Schenectady. The greatest gain was of 3 per cent in Troy.

TABLE 4.—PERCENTAGE OF TRADE UNIONISTS IN THE STATE AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER BELONGING TO ORGANIZATIONS IN FIRST AND SECOND CLASS CITIES AND IN THE REMAINDER OF THE STATE

LOCALITY	1898	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	Pop- ulation
										1910
New York.....	73.3	65.5	64.3	65.2	70.0	70.8	71.7	73.9	72.5	52.3
Buffalo.....	5.2	7.5	7.7	7.5	6.1	6.0	5.4	5.8	5.8	4.6
Rochester.....	2.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	2.4
Syracuse.....	3.7	2.0	2.2	2.3	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.5
Schenectady.....	0.6	1.7	1.3	1.4	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.6	0.8
Albany.....	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.1
Utica.....	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.8
Troy.....	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.8
Yonkers.....	0.5	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.8	0.6
Total (9 cities)	90.5	85.1	84.4	85.2	87.3	87.9	88.3	90.0	89.0	65.3
Remainder of State	9.5	14.9	15.6	14.8	12.7	12.1	11.7	10.0	11.0	34.7
Total State...	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Industries and Trades

Following in Table 5 is a summary of the changes in the number and in the membership of labor organizations during the year. In three industries — building, clothing and textiles, and theaters and music — there were gains in the number of organizations, and in nine there were losses. In the building industry, the gain was due to new organizations of general laborers in building and street work, chiefly in New York City and vicinity. The gain in number of unions in the clothing-textile industry was chiefly in the garment and textile trades in New York City. There were also 9 new organizations of musicians and 4 of stage employees in the theaters-music group, all but one of which were up-state. Of the decrease of 21 organizations in the transportation industry, 12 were in the teaming and cab driving group, all but two of which were up-state, the remainder being distributed among all the other groups. Of the 10 organizations lost in the food-liquors industry, 9 were of workers in food products, chiefly up-state. There was no change in the number of organizations in the printing industry.

In membership, all of the industries suffered losses except three, the gains in which were slight. In the building industry, the loss

practically confined to the building and paving trades in New York City. In transportation, the loss was chiefly in New York City and in the marine trades of the navigation group. Practically (96 per cent) of the loss in the clothing-textile industry was in New York City. The loss of members was, for the most part, in the trades (garments and textiles) which reported an increase in number of unions. The loss of more than 16,000 members in the restaurant-trade group was due to the lapsing of two unions, in Manhattan of more than 12,000 hotel employees and one in Brooklyn of 4,500 barbers. The latter union had been organized May, 1913.

TABLE 5.—INCREASE OR DECREASE OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS AND MEMBERS IN 1914, BY INDUSTRIES

INDUSTRY	INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (—)				
	Sept., 1912	Sept., 1913	Sept., 1914	Sept., 1912, to	Sept., 1913, to
				1913	1914
<i>A. Number of Organizations</i>					
Building, stone working, etc.....	706	722	727	16 +	5 +
Transportation.....	359	394	373	35 +	21—
Clothing and textiles.....	187	221	236	34 +	15 +
Machinery, etc.....	246	264	263	18 +	1—
Printing, binding, etc.....	126	129	129	3 +	....
Food working and furniture.....	70	80	76	10 +	4—
Alcohol and liquors.....	115	120	110	5 +	10—
Amusement and music.....	78	88	106	10 +	18 +
Tobacco.....	65	65	63	.....	2—
Restaurants, trade, etc.....	132	139	131	7 +	8—
Public employment.....	250	257	251	7 +	6—
Stationary engine tending.....	62	68	67	6 +	1—
Miscellaneous.....	73	96	85	23 +	11—
Total.....	2,469	2,643	2,617	174 +	26—
<i>B. Number of Members</i>					
Building, stone working, etc.....	130,006	138,738	133,229	8,732 +	5,509—
Transportation.....	86,120	93,995	79,351	7,875 +	14,644—
Clothing and textiles.....	130,206	226,528	196,625	96,322 +	29,903—
Machinery, etc.....	28,962	37,452	34,666	8,490 +	2,786—
Printing, binding, etc.....	29,977	30,730	32,000	753 +	1,270 +
Food working and furniture.....	11,602	14,762	13,965	3,160 +	797—
Alcohol and liquors.....	17,752	17,995	17,570	243 +	425—
Amusement and music.....	25,997	26,607	26,939	610 +	332 +
Tobacco.....	10,200	10,217	10,030	17 +	187—
Restaurants, trade, etc.....	22,099	28,705	12,237	6,606 +	16,468—
Public employment.....	15,696	18,304	19,114	2,608 +	810 +
Stationary engine tending.....	10,538	11,655	11,272	1,117 +	383—
Miscellaneous.....	7,517	9,580	8,826	2,043 +	734—
Total.....	526,672	665,248	595,824	138,576 +	69,424—

The number of organized workers in each of the thirteen industrial groups from 1894 to 1914 is given by years in the following table. Clothing and textiles, although suffering a greater loss in 1914 than any other industry, retained first place in point of numbers, a position which had been held until 1912 by the building industry. One-third of all the organized workers in the State were in this industry, and 94 per cent of its membership was in New York City.

TABLE 6.—NUMBER OF UNION MEMBERS IN EACH INDUSTRY, 1894 TO 1914*

YEAR	I Building, stone working, etc.	II Trans- portation	III Clothing and textiles	IV Metals, machinery, ship- building	V Printing, binding, etc.	VI Wood working and furniture	VII Food and liquors
1894.....	49,131	18,773	39,162	8,309	11,059	5,199	5,340
1895.....	53,683	19,134	51,921	9,328	11,998	4,477	6,210
1896.....	56,363	23,469	30,093	11,333	13,948	4,059	7,153
1897.....	53,303	23,933	32,147	10,124	13,413	3,975	6,621
1898.....	59,676	19,065	26,444	11,621	15,090	4,468	6,469
1899.....	70,031	25,981	29,644	17,779	16,051	6,571	7,935
1900.....	79,705	32,979	28,783	24,153	17,145	8,037	8,987
1901.....	84,732	37,923	41,843	25,616	18,061	8,113	8,729
1902.....	90,817	42,824	46,954	38,201	21,170	12,247	12,528
1903.....	110,173	63,791	40,981	48,230	23,915	16,916	15,757
1904.....	119,597	72,257	36,090	36,971	25,348	12,771	15,394
1905.....	133,698	62,871	34,406	34,163	26,192	11,179	13,603
1906.....	147,393	61,540	35,259	35,936	26,740	12,577	13,513
1907.....	150,082	72,771	47,438	38,074	26,148	12,160	14,357
1908.....	120,010	68,000	31,409	28,830	25,181	10,194	14,753
1909.....	113,331	62,375	44,537	27,545	25,375	9,369	16,370
1910.....	120,588	69,060	119,911	36,623	26,889	10,222	18,575
1911.....	129,954	79,309	117,228	34,037	29,038	11,939	18,240
1912.....	130,006	86,120	130,206	28,962	29,977	11,602	17,752
1913.....	138,738	93,995	226,528	37,452	30,730	14,762	17,995
1914.....	133,229	79,351	196,625	34,666	32,000	13,965	17,570

* The figures for industries in the early years in this table do not always agree with those in the annual reports for the respective years owing to changes made to correspond to the revised classification of trades now used by the Bureau.

TABLE 6.—NUMBER OF UNION MEMBERS IN EACH INDUSTRY, 1894 TO 1914*—*Concluded*

YEAR	VIII Theaters and music	IX Tobacco	X Restau- rants, trade, etc.	XI Public employ- ment	XII Stationary engine tending	XIII Miscel- laneous	Total
1894.....	5,688	8,722	1,771	1,964	975	1,134	157,197
1895.....	7,327	9,089	2,133	1,964	1,105	1,862	180,231
1896.....	7,306	9,799	3,058	993	1,239	1,483	170,296
1897.....	6,920	9,097	2,984	1,667	2,948	1,322	168,454
1898.....	9,346	8,889	3,228	1,880	3,738	1,153	171,067
1899.....	9,518	8,886	4,584	3,797	5,204	3,039	209,020
1900.....	9,698	12,349	5,543	7,148	5,666	4,188	245,381
1901.....	11,688	10,210	8,182	8,142	7,566	5,336	276,141
1902.....	11,588	11,049	10,747	9,160	8,111	13,705	329,101
1903.....	11,674	12,435	14,828	9,753	11,166	15,979	395,598
1904.....	13,614	12,354	15,255	9,538	12,702	9,785	391,676
1905.....	13,224	12,115	12,784	9,346	12,037	7,618	383,236
1906.....	13,439	11,888	10,327	9,419	12,650	7,818	398,494
1907.....	16,236	11,888	12,104	10,711	14,574	10,249	436,792
1908.....	16,955	11,523	10,636	15,097	11,984	7,887	372,459
1909.....	18,528	10,531	9,822	16,157	11,946	6,843	372,729
1910.....	20,479	10,289	9,064	17,534	12,277	10,413	481,924
1911.....	26,791	10,489	10,024	16,669	11,637	8,959	504,314
1912.....	25,997	10,200	22,099	15,696	10,538	7,517	526,672
1913.....	26,607	10,217	28,705	18,304	11,655	9,560	665,248
1914.....	26,939	10,030	12,237	19,114	11,272	8,826	595,824

* The figures for industries in the early years in this table do not always agree with those in the annual reports for the respective years owing to changes made to correspond to the revised classification of trades now used by the Bureau.

In September, 1914, there were 290 distinct trades, or branches of trades, each of which had at least one labor organization in New York State as compared with 292 such trades the previous year. There were 2,000 or more union members in 64 of these trades in 1914 as compared with 65 trades in 1913. These 64 trades are listed according to membership in 1914 in the table following. Four trades — architectural iron workers, stage employees, straw hat makers, and boatmen — are included in this list which did not appear the year previous; and five trades — seamen, knitters, excavators and tunnel workers, laundry workers, and shirt makers — which were included in the 1913 list, do not appear. In each of these cases the inclusion or exclusion was due to changes in membership in Manhattan.

There was an increase of membership in 29, and a decrease in 35, of these trades. There were no large increases, however, while there were several striking decreases. Most prominent among these latter were (approximately) 13,000 coat, pants and vest makers; 12,000 hotel employees; 9,900 marine firemen, and 5,500 basters.

In number of organizations, 19 of the trades included in this list reported an increase, 25 reported a decrease, and 20 reported no change. The largest increases were of 15 organizations of general building laborers and 9 of musicians. The largest decreases were of 13 organizations of carpenters and joiners and 8 of drivers and chauffeurs.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF UNIONS IN TRADES HAVING 2,000 OR MORE MEMBERS (SEPTEMBER), 1894 AND 1912-1914

TRADES	UNIONS				MEMBERS			
	1894	1912	1913	1914	1894	1912	1913	1914
Cloak and suit makers.....	3	9	7	9	10,380	43,235	45,772	47,643
Waist, dress and wrapper makers.....	4	4	4	4	9,750	32,900	30,940	30,940
Carpenters and joiners.....	86	203	206	193	9,021	30,641	31,212	29,887
Coat, pants and vest makers ¹	12	22	32	36	7,323	7,360	38,493	25,598
Painters and decorators.....	25	96	99	99	4,458	14,552	23,357	23,386
Hod carriers.....	27	47	51	54	6,742	18,275	16,274	15,825
Truck and wagon drivers and chauffeurs.....	1	38	45	37	47	12,631	17,215	15,292
Bricklayers and masons.....	47	67	70	70	7,738	13,103	13,604	12,981
Musicians.....	17	51	53	62	4,584	11,813	12,171	12,940
Clothing pressers.....	4	9	8	9	1,085	11,336	14,250	12,509
Compositors.....	27	47	47	48	7,068	10,553	10,772	10,962
Trainmen.....	29	50	50	50	1,521	9,812	10,440	10,671
Jacket makers.....	3	6	6	6	2,675	6,416	9,564	10,269
Actors and chorus singers.....	2	5	5	7	393	11,000	11,000	10,012
Fur workers.....	3	5	4	7	565	10,192	9,650	9,851
Machinists.....	17	58	62	67	1,180	7,914	12,513	9,465
Cigar makers.....	47	50	50	50	8,198	9,293	9,372	9,218
Cloak and suit cutters.....	² 7	1	1	1	³ 3,454	5,300	9,090	9,000
Brewery employees ⁴	24	48	48	49	3,153	8,511	8,542	8,891
Engineers, stationary.....	10	50	54	54	939	6,811	7,873	7,660
Street railway employees.....	1	18	22	22	2,500	4,036	6,778	7,466
Skirt makers.....	1	1	1	1	10,000	7,781	7,000	7,000
Basters.....	1	1	2	2	1,240	1,225	12,350	6,850
Letter carriers.....	2	112	112	109	1,183	5,495	5,670	6,141
Underwear makers.....	2	2	2	2	732	8,020	6,092	6,092
Firemen, locomotive.....	31	49	49	50	2,439	6,024	6,368	6,066
Electrical workers ⁵	2	41	36	34	666	6,360	6,490	6,060
Plumbers and gas fitters.....	⁶ 11	55	55	55	³ 3,895	5,672	5,689	5,690
Iron molders.....	30	41	40	41	3,158	5,556	5,577	5,125
Engineers, locomotive.....	34	44	44	44	3,241	5,035	5,092	5,109
Bakers and confectioners.....	19	34	35	32	1,864	5,001	5,061	5,058
Clothing cutters and trimmers....	⁷ 7	7	8	8	³ 3,454	3,199	5,208	5,014
Post-office clerks.....	93	93	91	91	4,911	4,681	4,739	4,739
Press feeders.....	⁷ 8	8	10	⁷ 10	3,394	3,463	4,554	4,554
Telegraphers ⁸	14	17	15	15	4,515	4,312	4,532	4,532
Bartenders.....	5	38	39	38	363	3,954	4,216	4,491
Bookbinders.....	11	13	13	11	1,208	5,401	5,519	4,481
Cooks and stewards, marine.....	2	2	2	2	5,600	5,390	4,465	4,465
Laborers (general building).....	3	2	17	17	2,126	2,850	4,400	4,400

¹ July 1.

² Includes knee pants makers.

³ Includes clothing cutters and trimmers and wrapper, shirt and waist cutters.

⁴ All branches, including grains workers and maltsters.

⁵ Includes cable splicers and linemen.

⁶ Includes unions composed exclusively of steamfitters and helpers.

⁷ Included in pressmen.

⁸ Includes both commercial and railroad telegraphers.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF UNIONS IN TRADES HAVING 2,000 OR MORE MEMBERS (SEPTEMBER), 1894 AND 1912-1914—*concluded*

TRADES	UNIONS				MEMBERS			
	1894	1912	1913	1914	1894	1912	1913	1914
Boot and shoe workers.....	12	15	26	28	1,775	3,029	3,541	3,017
Pressmen.....	7	16	16	15	1,493	3,450	3,602	3,748
Tailors.....	10	21	21	19	1,929	2,383	4,236	3,739
Plasterers.....	4	11	11	11	2,793	4,181	4,229	3,736
Longshoremen.....		13	20	19		2,923	4,257	3,636
Firemen, stationary.....	1	12	14	13	36	3,727	3,782	3,612
Sheet metal workers.....	8	36	35	33	1,854	4,446	4,429	3,500
Paper and pulp workers.....		34	42	39		2,548	3,317	3,384
Barbers.....	7	53	56	55	207	2,851	7,479	3,300
Cabinet makers.....	1	4	6	5	1,120	2,220	3,147	3,272
Engineers, marine.....	1	11	12	11	50	3,456	3,458	3,043
Architectural iron workers.....			10	1			10	3,000
Firemen, marine.....	1	4	4	3	526	12,734	12,854	2,938
Butchers and meat cutters.....	4	24	25	23	323	2,948	3,070	2,933
Conductors, railway.....	18	28	28	29	1,302	2,861	2,837	2,888
Hotel employees ¹¹	11	17	20	16	1,014	14,201	15,278	2,797
Housesmiths and bridgemen.....	4	9	11	11	453	2,914	3,481	2,674
Carriage, wagon and automobile workers.....	1	9	10	8	237	1,599	2,507	2,599
Electrical apparatus makers.....		10	16	14		1,717	3,465	2,590
Machine wood workers.....	4	15	16	15	321	2,800	2,986	2,509
Cabmen and coachdrivers and chauffeurs.....	4	10	15	11	779	2,939	2,726	2,489
Stage employees.....	3	14	20	24	622	1,721	1,885	2,429
Straw hat makers.....		2	3	3		980	1,705	2,319
Dock builders.....	1	2	2	2	74	740	2,104	2,260
Boatmen.....		2	1	2		990	335	2,080

¹ July 1.⁹ Includes press feeders.¹⁰ Included in housesmiths and bridgemen.¹¹ Includes marine water tenders and oilers.¹² Includes only cooks and waiters previous to 1912.

Organized Working Women

The proportion of women who were members of labor organizations to the total number of union members in the State declined slightly in 1914 as compared with the previous year. There was a decrease during the year of 10 per cent in the number of men and of 14 per cent in the number of women, thereby reducing the proportion of women members to the total membership from 11.8 to 11.3 per cent. The decrease in the number of women was localized geographically in New York City (91 per cent of the total), and industrially in clothing and textiles (78 per cent of the total). The number of unions with a membership of women only decreased from 24 to 22 during the year. The five unions of women only in the electrical apparatus trades which were formed in 1913 were amalgamated during the year with unions of mixed membership. The two following tables summarize the changes in the unions and membership of organized women workers:

TABLE 8.—PROPORTION OF WOMEN TO ALL TRADE UNIONISTS

YEAR	Per-centage	YEAR	Per-centage
1894.....	4.8	1905.....	3.2
1895.....	5.6	1906.....	2.9
1897.....	3.4	1907.....	3.3
1898.....	4.4	1908.....	2.9
1899.....	4.0	1909.....	3.3
1900.....	4.8	1910.....	5.8
1901.....	5.3	1911.....	7.0
1902.....	4.7	1912.....	7.0
1903.....	3.7	1913.....	11.8
1904.....	3.3	1914.....	11.3

TABLE 9.—NUMBER OF WOMEN IN LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN EACH INDUSTRY

INDUSTRY	Per-centage		Increase or decrease, 1913-1914	Per-centage of entire membership who are women	UNIONS OF WOMEN EXCLUSIVELY SEPT., 1914	
	Sept., 1913	Sept., 1914			Number of unions	Number of members
1. Building, stone working, etc.....				0.0		
2. Transportation.....	270	304	34+	0.4		
<i>Railways.....</i>	13	15	2+	*0.0		
<i>Telegraphs.....</i>	257	289	32+	6.4		
3. Clothing and textiles.....	67,409	58,764	8,645—	29.9	19	2,617
<i>Garments.....</i>	51,512	47,811	3,701—	29.1	10	1,345
<i>Shirts, collars and laundry.....</i>	9,363	6,486	2,877—	37.0	1	12
<i>Hats, caps and furs.....</i>	2,942	3,204	262+	20.0	4	618
<i>Boots, shoes and gloves.....</i>	367	335	32—	7.6	1	170
<i>Textiles.....</i>	3,225	988	2,237—	22.8	3	472
4. Metals, machinery and shipbuilding.....	635	454	181—	1.3	1	16
<i>Iron and steel.....</i>	622	438	184—	1.5		
<i>Other metals.....</i>	13	16	3+	0.3	1	16
5. Printing, binding, etc.....	1,891	1,770	121—	5.5	1	1,230
6. Wood working and furniture.....	36	39	3+	0.3		
7. Food and liquors.....				0.0		
8. Theaters and music.....	3,395	2,080	1,315—	7.7		
9. Tobacco.....	2,390	2,297	93—	22.9		
10. Restaurants, trade, etc.....	653	382	271—	3.1		
<i>Hotels and restaurants.....</i>	301	1	300—	*0.0		
<i>Retail trade.....</i>	352	381	29+	23.1		
11. Public employment.....	1,501	952	549—	5.0	1	800
12. Stationary engine tending.....				0.0		
13. Miscellaneous.....	342	407	65+	4.6		
<i>Paper and paper goods.....</i>	106	5	101—	0.1		
<i>Leather and leather goods.....</i>	25	100	75+	6.9		
<i>Other distinct trades.....</i>	179	291	112+	13.6		
<i>Mixed employment.....</i>	52	11	21—	3.8		
Total.....	78,522	67,449	11,073—	11.3	22	4,663

* Less than 0.05 per cent.

In the following table is given a classified list of all the general or organizations which are represented in New York State. The number of locals in the State is given with their total membership and with separate figures for men and for women. The list of organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, whether as a national or international union, or as a local union under direct charter, appears first followed by the independent organizations which are not affiliated with the A. F. of L.

TABLE 10.—MEMBERSHIP OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN NEW YORK STATE ON SEPTEMBER 30, 1914¹

UNIONS AFFILIATED WITH THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR: National and International Unions:	Num- ber of local unions, branches, etc.	MEMBERSHIP		
		Men	Women	Total
Heat and Cold Workers, International Association of Heat and Cold Insulators and.....	5	387	.....	387
Candy and Confectionery Workers, International Union of America.....	30	3,844	.....	3,844
Leather Workers' International Union of America, Journeymen.....	52	2,630	.....	2,630
Blacksmiths and Helpers, International Brotherhood of.....	15	1,217	.....	1,217
Ship Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America, International Brotherhood of.....	16	1,023	.....	1,023
Binders of North America, International Brotherhood of.....	8	1,649	1,282	2,931
Shoe Workers' Union.....	14	1,032	268	1,300
Every Workmen of America, International Union of the United.....	48	8,901	.....	8,901
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, International Association of.....	10	2,574	.....	2,574
Painters and Joiners of America, United Brotherhood of.....	216	34,658	.....	34,658
Tramway, Wagon and Automobile Workers' International Union of North America.....	5	2,233	.....	2,233
Printers, American Brotherhood of.....	5	1,767	.....	1,767
Shoe Makers' International Union of America.....	55	7,552	2,207	9,759
Engineers, Brotherhood of Railway.....	8	373	15	388
Engineers' International Protective Association, Retail.....	16	458	286	744
Hat and Cap Makers of North America, United.....	11	2,900	771	3,671
Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, The.....	1	846	228	1,074
Leather Workers' International Union of North America.....	12	553	.....	553
Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of.....	39	7,676	438	8,114
Motor Constructors, International Union of.....	5	908	.....	908
Engineers, International Union of Steam and Operating.....	27	5,338	.....	5,338
Men, International Brotherhood of Stationary.....	14	3,632	.....	3,632
Dry Employees, International Brotherhood of.....	4	526	.....	526
Workers' Union of United States and Canada, International.....	7	8,074	2,055	10,129
Paint Workers of America, United.....	78	43,965	11,787	55,752
Shoe Workers' Union, International Ladies'.....	24	65,799	40,521	106,320
Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada.....	10	506	.....	506

¹Only those organizations are listed separately which had 500 or more members or 5 or more chartered local unions, lodges or branches in New York State on September 30, 1914.

TABLE 10.—MEMBERSHIP OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN NEW YORK STATE ON SEPTEMBER 30, 1914¹—continued:

UNIONS AFFILIATED WITH THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR — continued: National and International Unions — continued:	Number of local unions, branches, etc.	MEMBERSHIP		
		Men	Women	Total
Glass Workers' Union, American Flint.....	6	654	.....	654
Granite Cutters' International Association of America, The.....	10	906	.....	906
Hatters of North America, United.....	4	863	.....	863
Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers' Union of America, International.....	40	5,451	.....	5,451
Horsehoers of the United States and Canada, International Union of Journeymen.....	12	911	.....	911
Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America.....	52	6,427	1	6,428
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, Amalgamated Association of.....	5	370	.....	370
Lathers' International Union, Wood, Wire and Metal.....	15	1,271	.....	1,271
Lithographers' International Protective and Beneficial Association of the United States and Canada.....	3	1,201	.....	1,201
Longshoremen's Association, International ²	39	8,610	.....	8,610
Machinists, International Association of.....	62	9,155	.....	9,155
Marble Workers, International Association of.....	6	2,217	.....	2,217
Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, Amalgamated.....	18	2,136	.....	2,136
Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass and Silver Workers' Union of North America.....	16	1,083	.....	1,083
Metal Workers' International Alliance, Amalgamated Sheet Molders' Union of North America, International.....	39	4,095	.....	4,095
Molders' Union of North America, International.....	46	5,483	.....	5,483
Musicians, American Federation of.....	60	10,862	453	11,315
Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Brother- hood of.....	105	14,702	.....	14,702
Paper Makers, International Brotherhood of.....	25	1,393	.....	1,393
Pattern Makers' League of North America.....	7	1,492	.....	1,492
Pavers, Rammermen, Flag Layers, Bridge and Stone Curb Setters, International Union of.....	24	1,825	.....	1,825
Paving Cutters' Union of the United States of America and Canada.....	8	474	.....	474
Photo-Engravers' Union of North America, International... Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association of the United States and Canada, Operative.....	6	1,714	.....	1,714
Plumbers and Steam Fitters of United States and Canada, United Association of.....	11	3,736	.....	3,736
Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America, International.....	61	8,698	.....	8,698
Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers of the United States and Canada, International Brotherhood of.....	17	1,427	58	1,485
Railroad Telegraphers, The Order of.....	14	1,986	5	1,991
Railway Employees of America, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.....	14	3,397	61	3,458
Roofers, Composition, Damp and Waterproof Workers of the United States and Canada, International Brother- hood of.....	22	7,466	.....	7,466
Seamen's Union of America, International.....	3	876	.....	876
	6	6,539	.....	6,539

¹ Only those organizations are listed separately which had 500 or more members or 5 or more affiliated local unions, lodges or branches in New York State on September 30, 1914.² Includes in addition to affiliated local unions, the following international unions: Licensed Teamsters' Protective Association, Tug Firemen and Linemen's Association, Int. Dredgeworkers' Protective Association, Int. Rock Drillers' Association, and General Fishermen's Association.

TABLE 10.—MEMBERSHIP OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN NEW YORK STATE ON SEPTEMBER 30
1914¹—continued:

UNIONS AFFILIATED WITH THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR — <i>concluded</i> :	Num- ber of local unions, branches, etc.	MEMBERSHIP		
		Men	Women	Total
National and International Unions — <i>concluded</i> :				
Employees of the United States and Canada, Inter- national Alliance of Theatrical	31	3,171	.....	3,171
Typers and Electrotypers' Union of North America, International.....	11	1,279	.....	1,279
Cutters' Association of North America, Journeymen..	8	368	.....	368
Mounters' International Union of North America....	5	115	.....	115
Men's Union of North America.....	18	1,265	.....	1,265
Union of America, Journeymen.....	14	1,226	66	1,292
Drivers, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America, International Brotherhood of.....	41	16,688	.....	16,688
Fire Workers of America, United.....	30	2,196	806	3,002
Painters and Helpers' International Union, Ceramic, Enamel and Encaustic.....	7	974	.....	974
Radio Workers' International Union.....	7	165	76	241
Leathers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers' Inter- national Union of America.....	1	425	100	525
Bridge and Subway Constructors' International Union of North America.....	5	1,479	.....	1,479
Graphical Union of North America, International....	50	11,175	274	11,449
Shoemakers and Trimmers' International Union of North America.....	10	1,748	13	1,761
Rats Actors' Union of America.....	5	7,000	1,000	8,000
Carvers' Association of North America, International	5	450	.....	450
Other international unions.....	53	4,295	78	4,373
Local Unions:				
Trade and labor unions ¹	61	8,968	1,619	10,587
Total.....	1,853	391,318	64,468	455,786

¹Only those organizations are listed separately which had 500 or more members or 5 or more local unions, lodges or branches in New York State on September 30, 1914. These local unions are chartered directly by the American Federation of Labor and are not affiliated through any national or international union.

TABLE 10.—MEMBERSHIP OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN NEW YORK STATE ON SEPTEMBER 30, 1914 —continued:

UNIONS NOT AFFILIATED WITH THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR:	Number of local unions, branches, etc.	MEMBERSHIP		
		Men	Women	Total
Railroad Brotherhoods:				
National and International Unions:				
Car Workers, International Association of.....	16	973	.....	973
Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of.....	45	5,264	.....	5,264
Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Brotherhood of.....	53	6,313	.....	6,313
Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of.....	50	10,671	.....	10,671
Railway Conductors of America, Order of.....	29	2,888	.....	2,888
Railway Mail Association (mail clerks).....	5	709	.....	709
Total.....	198	26,818	.....	26,818
Other Unions: ⁴				
National and International Unions:				
Actors' Equity Association.....	1	1,213	589	1,802
Bakers' and Confectioners' International Union of America, Journeymen.....	3	1,184	.....	1,184
Bookbinders, National Brotherhood of.....	3	1,425	125	1,550
Bricklayers', Masons' and Plasterers' International Union of America.....	75	14,409	.....	14,409
Butcher Workmen of America, Brotherhood of.....	7	1,283	.....	1,283
Carpenters and Joiners of America, Amalgamated Society of Chandeliers, Brass and Metal Workers of America, Brotherhood of.....	13	1,038	.....	1,038
Clerks, United National Association of Post Office.....	2	650	.....	650
Dredgemen, International Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of (dissenting branch).....	89	4,444	77	4,521
Engineers, Amalgamated Society of (machinists).....	3	590	.....	590
Engineers' Beneficial Association of the United States, National Marine.....	13	1,144	.....	1,144
Engineers, Amalgamated Society of (machinists).....	8	608	.....	608
Engineers, National Association of Stationary.....	8	2,833	.....	2,833
Government Employees, National League of.....	28	2,205	.....	2,205
Hatters of America, Straw, Panama and Ladies'.....	4	693	.....	693
Industrial Workers of the World ⁵	2	819	.....	819
Knights of Labor.....	15	3,610	19	3,629
Laborers' International Union of America, General.....	6	745	.....	745
Letter Carriers, National Association of.....	14	2,562	.....	2,562
Masters, Mates and Pilots, American Association of.....	109	6,141	.....	6,141
Metal Workers, Brotherhood of.....	7	1,535	.....	1,535
Musical and Theatrical Union, Incorporated, American International.....	8	631	.....	631
Painters' and Paper Hangers' Union of America, International.....	2	1,622	3	1,625
Shoe Workers of America, United.....	5	9,330	.....	9,330
Textile Workers of the World, National Industrial Union of ⁶	8	1,684	34	1,718
16 other international unions.....	26	2,730	74	2,804
Total.....	459	65,128	921	66,049

⁴ This list includes some labor organizations, the sole purpose of which is education, mutual insurance, legal protection, etc.

⁵ Includes both the Chicago and Detroit organizations.

⁶ Included above with the Industrial Workers of the World with which the National Industrial Union of Textile Workers of the World is affiliated.

TABLE 10.—MEMBERSHIP OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN NEW YORK STATE ON SEPTEMBER 30, 1914 — *Concluded*:

UNIONS NOT AFFILIATED WITH THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR — <i>concluded</i> : State or City Unions:	Number of local unions, branches, etc.	MEMBERSHIP		
		Men	Women	Total
Custodians of Public Schools — New York State	8	366	2	368
Laborers' Union Protective Society	14	10,101	.....	10,101
3 other state or city unions	7	511	.....	511
Total	29	10,978	2	10,980
Local Unions:				
Local unions ⁷	101	36,437	2,058	38,495
Grand Total	* 2,640	530,679	67,449	* 598,128

⁷ These local unions are independent of any international union or of any international federation of unions.

^{*} Includes the duplication of 20 local unions having a membership of 1,999 men. This duplication is due to the fact that in some instances local unions are chartered by two international unions. The grand total includes also 3 local unions with 305 men, which were not reported until after September 30, 1914, but which were in existence at that time.

The term *national* or *international union* designates an organization composed of affiliated local unions of wage earners, with jurisdiction beyond the limits of a single state. A *national union* confines its jurisdiction to the United States, while an *international union* has affiliated local unions in the United States and in one or more foreign countries. As here used, the term *international union* includes both *national* and *international unions*.

In some instances, a union calls itself "national" although all its members are working in one state. This is due to the centralization, in the state, of a trade over which the union has assumed jurisdiction, or to the fact that local unions have not been chartered in other states. An example of the former is the Elastic Goring Weavers' Amalgamated Association of the United States of America; an example of the latter is the Brotherhood of Chandler, Brass and Metal Workers of America, which has affiliated local unions in New York State only at the present time.

Although almost all international unions are composed of affiliated local unions, which are in turn made up of wage earners in a given city or village (including, at times, nearby localities), there are the following exceptions: (1) International unions with members affiliated directly without the formation of local unions,

viz., Diamond Workers' Protective Union of America. (2) International unions with affiliated branches composed of members employed by one corporation, viz., The Order of Railroad Telegraphers, whose members are organized into units based on the railroad where they are employed (commonly known as "System Divisions").

International unions may be classified into three categories, namely, trade unions, industrial unions and labor unions.

An international trade union is an organization composed of affiliated local unions of the same or closely allied trades. Examples of this type are the Journeymen Barbers' International Union and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

An international industrial union does not limit its jurisdiction to workers of a particular trade but contemplates the inclusion of all employees in a given industry. The International Union of the United Brewery Workmen is an industrial union of international jurisdiction, with members employed in numerous departments of a brewery without regard to trade limitations. Although the International Longshoremen's Association is organized as an industrial union with directly affiliated local unions of unloaders of vessels and ships, grain elevator employees, general cargo dock laborers, lumber inspectors, tallymen and handlers, etc., it is also a federation of the following international unions: Licensed Tugmen's Protective Association, Tug Firemen's and Linemen's Association, International Dredge Workers' Protective Association, International Rock Drillers' Association, and the General Fishermen's Association. The Industrial Workers of the World plans to become a federation of national industrial unions. At present this organization is composed of a few national industrial unions, such as the National Industrial Union of Textile Workers of the World, and numerous local industrial unions. The local industrial unions are formed into national industrial unions whenever the number of local industrial unions and the membership thereof in a particular industry meets the constitutional requirements.

Approximately 75 per cent of all the international trade and industrial unions in the United States are chartered by the American Federation of Labor, which is a federation of international trade and industrial unions.

Contrasted with the trade and industrial unions, which are the most common type of organizations prevalent in this country at the present time, is the international labor union composed of wage earners who are organized into local units without reference to their respective trades or to the industries in which they are employed. This type of organization, which is represented in New York State by the International Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of Labor, was formerly very popular among wage workers in the United States, but has been largely superseded by trade and industrial unions.

There are included in the table five labor organizations which are organized on a basis similar to that of the international unions, but which are jurisdictionally confined to either New York City or New York State. An example of a city organization is the Bricklayers' Union Protective Society; an example of a state organization is the Custodians of Public Schools—New York State. The table includes also local unions chartered directly by the American Federation of Labor and affiliated with it without the intervention of an international union. These local unions are divided into "local trade unions" and "federal labor unions." The local trade unions are organized by the American Federation of Labor in localities where the workers are too few in number to form a local trade union for each trade represented by the workers; federal labor unions are formed for those trades which have not yet been represented by an international union. When a sufficient number of the local trade unions have been chartered, the American Federation of Labor attempts to organize them into an international union.

There are in New York State 101 local unions independent of any international union or international federation of unions. A few of these local unions represent trades which are such as to not be affiliated with the numerous existing international and industrial unions.

Of the total number of local unions, 70 per cent are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. These locals have 76 per cent of the total membership in the State. The largest group of organized workers in New York State not affiliated with the A. F. of L. is found in the Bricklayers', Masons' and Plasterers' Inter-

national Union of America, with a membership in excess of 14,000 in this State. In addition, the Laborers' Union Protective Society, also a non-affiliated organization, with a membership of approximately 10,000 (all in New York City), is composed of helpers in the brick laying and masonry trades. Since September 30, 1914, the date for which the foregoing table was compiled, the International Painters' and Paper Hangers' Union of America, which is the second largest non-affiliated group in this State (excepting the railway brotherhoods), with a membership in excess of 9,000, has affiliated with the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, an A. F. of L. organization. Similar action has also been taken by the dissenting branch of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners of America, a non-affiliated organization, which is represented in this State by 13 locals and slightly more than 1,000 members, has an agreement with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, an A. F. of L. organization, according to which the members of the former also hold membership in the latter.

Of the 101 independent, non-affiliated local unions with more than 38,000 members, 80 with a membership of approximately 36,000 were in New York city.

APPENDIX

Summary Tables

Unions and membership in New York State, 1913 and 1914.

Unions and membership in New York City, 1913 and 1914.

Unions and membership, by industries, 1894-1914.

Unions and membership in each city, 1894-1914.

Detailed Tables

Unions and membership, 1913 and 1914, by industries, trades and localities.

Unions and membership, 1913 and 1914:

(a) By counties, towns and trades.

(b) Recapitulation by counties and towns.

TABLE A.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN NEW YORK STATE, 1913 AND 1914

INDUSTRIES OR GROUPS OF TRADES	UNIONS AT END OF SEPTEMBER—		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT END OF SEPTEMBER—					
	1914	1913	1914			1913		
			Men	Wom.	Total	Men	Wom.	Total
1. Building, Stone Working, Etc.	727	722	133,229		133,229	133,738		133,738
Stone working.....	43	44	6,015		6,015	6,037		6,037
Building and paving trades.....	603	615	102,854		102,854	108,157		108,157
Building and street labor.....	81	63	24,360		24,360	24,544		24,544
2. Transportation	373	394	79,047	304	79,351	93,725	270	93,995
Railways.....	247	250	35,492	15	35,507	35,573		35,586
Navigation.....	28	30	15,079		15,079	27,720		27,720
Teaming and cab driving.....	49	61	17,966		17,966	20,086		20,086
Freight handling.....	34	36	6,267		6,267	6,291		6,291
Telegraphs.....	15	17	4,243	289	4,532	4,055	257	4,312
3. Clothing and Textiles	236	221	137,861	53,764	196,625	159,119	67,409	226,528
Garments.....	118	112	116,680	47,811	164,491	134,436	51,512	185,948
Shirts, collars and laundry.....	9	13	959	6,426	7,385	3,080	9,363	12,443
Hats, caps and furs.....	29	28	12,813	3,204	16,017	12,655	2,942	15,597
Boots, shoes and gloves.....	32	30	4,055	335	4,390	3,802	367	4,169
Textiles.....	48	38	3,354	988	4,342	5,146	3,225	8,371
4. Metals, Machinery and Shipbuilding	263	264	34,212	454	34,666	36,817	635	37,452
Iron and steel.....	219	217	27,958	438	28,396	30,240	622	30,862
Other metals.....	35	38	4,578	16	4,594	4,886	13	4,899
Shipbuilding.....	9	9	1,676		1,676	1,691		1,691
5. Printing, Binding, Etc.	129	129	30,230	1,770	32,000	28,839	1,891	30,730
6. Wood Working and Furniture	76	80	13,926	39	13,965	14,726	36	14,762
7. Food and Liquors	110	120	17,570		17,570	17,995		17,995
Food products.....	58	67	8,488		8,488	9,202		9,202
Beverages.....	52	53	9,084		9,084	8,793		8,793
8. Theaters and Music	106	88	24,859	2,080	26,939	23,212	3,395	26,607
9. Tobacco	63	65	7,733	2,297	10,030	7,827	2,390	10,217
10. Restaurants, Trade, Etc.	131	139	11,855	382	12,237	28,052	653	28,705
Hotels and restaurants.....	54	59	7,287	1	7,288	19,193	301	19,494
Barbering.....	55	56	3,300		3,300	7,479		7,479
Retail trade.....	22	24	1,268	381	1,649	1,380	352	1,732
11. Public Employment	251	257	18,162	952	19,114	16,803	1,501	18,304
12. Stationary Engine Tending	67	68	11,272		11,272	11,655		11,655
13. Miscellaneous	85	96	8,419	407	8,826	9,218	342	9,560
Paper and paper goods.....	39	44	3,379	5	3,384	3,491	106	3,597
Leather and leather goods.....	5	6	1,343	100	1,443	1,146	25	1,171
Glass and glassware.....	19	21	1,441		1,441	1,585		1,585
Cement, clay and plaster products.....	3	5	125		125	479		479
Other distinct trades.....	14	14	1,853	291	2,144	2,203	179	2,382
Mixed employment.....	5	6	278	11	289	314	32	346
Total	2,617	2,643	528,375	67,449	595,824	536,726	78,522	615,248

TABLE B.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN NEW YORK CITY, 1913 AND 1914

INDUSTRIES OR GROUPS OF TRADES	UNIONS AT END OF SEPTEMBER —		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT END OF SEPTEMBER —					
			1914			1913		
	1914	1913	Men	Wom.	Total	Men	Wom.	Total
Building, Stone Working, Etc.	206	198	85,568		85,568	90,949		90,949
Stone working	13	13	4,976		4,976	4,867		4,867
Building and paving trades	154	157	63,875		63,875	68,436		68,436
Building and street labor	39	28	16,717		16,717	17,646		17,646
Transportation	80	82	35,889	268	36,157	48,574	242	48,816
Railways	28	29	5,059	12	5,071	5,176		5,176
Navigation	8	7	11,893		11,893	24,421		24,421
Teaming and cab driving	22	24	11,796		11,796	12,435		12,435
Freight handling	18	18	4,199		4,199	3,612		3,612
Telegraphs	4	4	2,942	256	3,198	2,930	242	3,172
Clothing and Textiles	128	116	130,397	55,285	185,682	150,426	63,872	214,298
Garments	70	63	113,200	45,565	158,765	130,571	49,318	179,889
Shirts, collars and laundry	4	7	810	6,325	7,135	2,856	9,311	12,167
Hats, caps and furs	24	22	12,503	3,104	15,607	12,313	2,842	15,155
Boots, shoes and gloves	16	15	2,690	137	2,827	2,214	172	2,386
Textiles	14	9	1,194	154	1,348	2,472	2,229	4,701
Metals, Machinery and Shipbuilding	78	79	17,340	16	17,356	15,018		15,018
Iron and steel	50	51	11,837		11,837	9,478		9,478
Other metals	19	19	3,827	16	3,843	3,849		3,849
Shipbuilding	9	9	1,676		1,676	1,691		1,691
Printing, Binding, Etc.	42	41	25,073	1,618	26,693	24,043	1,670	25,713
Wood Working and Furniture	39	41	9,842	26	9,868	10,255	30	10,285
Food and Liquors	39	42	12,285		12,285	12,457		12,457
Food products	20	32	6,506		6,506	6,971		6,971
Beverages	9	10	5,779		5,779	5,486		5,486
Theaters and Music	18	15	18,601	1,669	20,270	17,607	3,027	20,634
Tobacco	14	15	4,303	2,071	6,374	4,387	2,129	6,516
Restaurants, Trade, Etc.	25	30	5,028	246	5,274	21,111	409	21,520
Hotels and restaurants	16	18	3,562	1	3,563	15,456	301	15,757
Barbering	2	3	600		600	4,745		4,745
Retail trade	7	9	866	245	1,111	910	108	1,018
Public Employment	45	45	13,299	24	13,323	12,072	19	12,091
Stationary Engine Tending	25	25	8,533		8,533	8,465		8,465
Miscellaneous	25	31	4,243	372	4,615	4,723	308	5,031
Paper and paper goods	2	2	74		74	209	100	309
Leather and leather goods	5	6	1,343	100	1,443	1,146	25	1,171
Glass and glassware	6	8	912		912	1,031		1,031
Cement, clay and plaster products	1	2	30		30	159		159
Other distinct trades	9	9	1,725	261	1,986	1,909	151	2,150
Mixed employment	2	4	159	11	170	179	32	211
Total	763	760	370,403	61,595	431,998	420,087	71,706	491,793

TABLE C.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS, BY GROUPS OF TRADES, 1894-1914 *

GROUP I.—BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.

YEAR	STONE WORKERS		BUILDING MECHANICS		LABORERS		TOTAL	
	Unions	Members	Unions	Members	Unions	Members	Unions	Members
1894.....	26	5,093	229	37,261	28	6,777	283	49,131
1895.....	27	4,941	233	41,192	29	7,550	289	53,683
1896.....	32	5,330	232	43,116	29	7,917	293	56,363
1897.....	28	5,156	239	41,285	28	6,862	295	53,303
1898.....	34	4,722	258	45,301	32	9,653	324	59,676
1899.....	39	4,873	294	51,035	39	14,123	372	70,031
1900.....	40	4,937	381	61,278	46	13,490	467	79,705
1901.....	34	6,103	430	63,578	44	15,051	508	84,732
1902.....	39	6,154	512	72,558	49	12,105	600	90,817
1903.....	44	6,559	568	79,654	61	23,960	673	110,173
1904.....	43	7,284	575	78,246	58	34,067	676	119,567
1905.....	46	8,455	584	89,049	57	36,194	687	133,698
1906.....	50	8,644	613	98,952	63	39,797	726	147,393
1907.....	50	8,342	635	101,190	65	40,550	750	150,062
1908.....	43	6,816	628	88,232	63	24,961	734	120,010
1909.....	44	6,011	603	86,646	56	20,674	703	113,331
1910.....	43	5,420	594	92,084	61	23,084	698	120,588
1911.....	43	5,865	600	96,808	70	27,281	713	129,954
1912.....	43	6,078	605	98,803	58	25,125	706	130,006
1913.....	44	6,037	615	108,157	63	24,544	722	138,738
1914.....	43	6,015	603	102,854	81	24,360	727	133,229

GROUP II.—TRANSPORTATION

YEAR	RAILWAY EMPLOYEES†		NAVIGATION		TEAMSTERS		TOTAL‡	
	Unions	Members	Unions	Members	Unions	Members	Unions	Members
1894.....	113	11,008	4	5,744	5	826	123	18,773
1895.....	117	9,958	4	6,903	5	1,073	127	19,134
1896.....	129	10,365	4	6,458	9	4,025	143	23,469
1897.....	134	13,145	4	1,529	8	2,169	154	23,933
1898.....	134	14,137	2	877	15	2,339	158	19,065
1899.....	142	14,660	4	1,231	25	3,377	168	25,981
1900.....	153	17,544	9	3,482	36	4,390	222	32,979
1901.....	164	21,367	10	5,760	55	4,531	261	37,923
1902.....	181	19,833	13	11,861	62	5,135	291	42,824
1903.....	210	27,778	18	16,186	83	12,741	356	63,791
1904.....	239	30,830	22	19,871	68	15,456	375	72,257
1905.....	231	28,101	25	12,620	59	16,525	354	62,871
1906.....	223	28,717	26	12,977	53	14,131	343	61,540
1907.....	245	32,099	27	14,939	63	18,203	376	72,771
1908.....	254	30,598	26	13,573	61	16,745	381	68,000
1909.....	259	30,987	26	13,421	47	12,529	365	62,375
1910.....	267	33,122	26	16,579	45	13,120	372	69,060
1911.....	262	34,239	26	22,995	59	16,919	379	79,309
1912.....	254	35,042	26	30,347	53	15,869	359	86,120
1913.....	267	39,898	30	27,720	61	20,086	394	93,995
1914.....	262	40,039	28	15,079	49	17,966	373	79,351

* Returns are for July 1 in 1894 and 1895, for October 31 in 1896 and for September 30 in other years. † Includes telegraphers, both railway and commercial. ‡ Includes freight handler also.

Table C.—Number and Membership of Labor Organizations, by Groups of Trades, 1894-1914—continued

GROUP III.—CLOTHING AND TEXTILES

YEAR	GARMENT WORKERS				HAT AND CAP MAKERS AND FUR WORKERS			
	Unions	MEMBERS			Unions	MEMBERS		
		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total
1894.....	46	26,775	3,789	30,514	15	2,701	263	2,964
1895.....	61	35,811	5,420	41,231	16	3,390	352	3,682
1896.....	59*	.....	.....	22,750	14*	.....	.....	2,287
1897.....	55	23,580	2,087	25,667	13	2,224	112	2,336
1898.....	56	16,692	3,192	19,884	15	1,605	92	1,697
1899.....	58	19,464	4,034	23,498	14	1,655	90	1,745
1900.....	61	16,369	4,970	21,339	12	1,491	92	1,583
1901.....	74	25,355	8,655	34,010	13	1,741	195	1,936
1902.....	90	27,284	6,225	33,509	15	3,211	108	3,319
1903.....	85	23,034	5,758	28,792	17	3,440	378	3,818
1904.....	88	21,302	4,777	26,079	20	3,471	428	3,899
1905.....	83	19,665	4,399	24,064	20	3,506	477	3,983
1906.....	86	18,656	4,296	22,952	20	3,638	377	4,015
1907.....	92	25,572	4,390	29,962	27	6,789	1,501	8,290
1908.....	85	16,082	3,744	19,826	23	3,892	825	4,717
1909.....	90	28,789	5,375	34,164	23	2,754	1,006	3,760
1910.....	99	88,175	18,852	107,027	27	4,510	1,284	5,794
1911.....	103	79,736	22,856	102,592	27	5,458	1,275	6,733
1912.....	97	82,200	22,369	104,569	25	12,615	2,470	15,085
1913.....	112	134,436	51,512	185,948	28	12,655	2,942	15,597
1914.....	118	116,680	47,811	164,491	29	12,813	3,204	16,017

GROUP III.—CLOTHING AND TEXTILES—concluded.

YEAR	SHOE AND GLOVE WORKERS				TOTAL†			
	Unions	MEMBERS			Unions	MEMBERS		
		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total
1894.....	13	1,742	118	1,860	93	33,943	5,219	39,162
1895.....	16	2,138	117	2,255	115	44,653	7,268	51,921
1896.....	12*	.....	.....	2,029	104*	.....	.....	30,093
1897.....	10	2,177	12	2,189	94	29,333	2,814	32,147
1898.....	15	2,652	48	2,700	103	22,192	4,252	26,444
1899.....	13	2,089	67	2,156	104	24,654	4,490	29,144
1900.....	16	1,961	157	2,118	123	22,509	6,274	28,783
1901.....	21	2,044	555	2,599	149	31,688	10,157	41,845
1902.....	34	4,317	1,086	5,403	176	37,339	9,615	46,954
1903.....	38	3,896	1,209	5,105	181	32,702	8,279	40,981
1904.....	33	3,189	944	4,133	168	29,574	6,516	36,090
1905.....	17	2,793	559	3,352	159	27,763	6,663	34,426
1906.....	19	2,974	638	3,612	167	29,049	6,210	35,259
1907.....	16	3,053	517	3,570	183	39,943	7,495	47,438
1908.....	17	3,465	471	3,936	170	25,955	5,454	31,409
1909.....	15	2,860	465	3,325	173	37,412	7,125	44,537
1910.....	17	3,019	166	3,175	187	99,343	20,568	119,911
1911.....	18	2,826	126	2,952	166	92,127	25,101	117,228
1912.....	18	3,488	154	3,642	187	103,151	27,055	130,206
1913.....	30	3,802	367	4,169	221	159,119	67,409	226,528
1914.....	32	4,065	335	4,390	236	137,861	58,764	196,625

* Sex not distinguished in 1896.

† Includes also textile workers, laundry workers and shirt and collar makers.

Table C.—Number and Membership of Labor Organizations, by Groups of Trades, 1894–1914
continued

GROUP IV.—METALS, MACHINERY AND SHIPBUILDING

YEAR	IRON AND STEEL WORKERS		METAL WORKERS		SHIPBUILDERS		TOTAL	
	Unions	Members	Unions	Members	Unions	Members	Unions	Members
1894.....	75	6,414	8	598	10	1,297	93	8,312
1895.....	81	7,347	11	846	10	1,135	102	9,330
1896.....	89	8,506	10	1,322	11	1,505	110	11,339
1897.....	94	7,577	15	963	11	1,584	120	10,104
1898.....	97	9,029	19	1,207	11	1,385	127	11,621
1899.....	130	13,892	29	2,378	10	1,509	169	17,778
1900.....	179	20,115	34	2,467	14	1,571	227	24,163
1901.....	205	21,662	32	2,174	15	1,780	252	25,616
1902.....	251	32,156	38	3,940	14	2,105	303	38,201
1903.....	289	39,180	54	6,359	17	2,691	350	48,329
1904.....	264	30,529	43	4,151	16	2,291	323	36,971
1905.....	243	28,010	40	3,947	16	2,206	299	34,163
1906.....	238	29,735	41	4,239	13	1,962	292	35,936
1907.....	250	31,776	43	4,267	11	2,031	304	38,074
1908.....	229	24,401	35	2,781	9	1,648	273	28,810
1909.....	210	23,628	34	2,414	9	1,503	253	27,545
1910.....	224	31,264	36	3,706	9	1,653	269	36,629
1911.....	226	29,537	32	3,032	9	1,468	267	34,037
1912.....	205	24,664	32	2,862	9	1,436	246	28,962
1913.....	217	30,862	38	4,899	9	1,691	264	37,352
1914.....	219	28,396	35	4,594	9	1,670	263	34,660

GROUP V.—PRINTING, BINDING, ETC.

YEAR	Unions	MEMBERS		
		Male	Female	Total
1894.....	52	10,912	147	11,059
1895.....	58	11,744	254	11,998
1896.....	59	.....	.....	*13,940
1897.....	68	12,933	480	13,413
1898.....	70	14,596	494	15,090
1899.....	80	15,456	595	16,051
1900.....	92	16,387	758	17,145
1901.....	100	17,155	906	18,061
1902.....	110	20,268	902	21,170
1903.....	117	22,876	1,039	23,915
1904.....	119	24,289	1,059	25,348
1905.....	124	24,975	1,217	26,192
1906.....	119	25,399	1,341	26,740
1907.....	115	24,673	1,475	26,148
1908.....	114	24,032	1,099	25,131
1909.....	113	24,180	1,195	25,375
1910.....	117	25,060	1,829	26,889
1911.....	122	27,124	1,914	29,038
1912.....	126	28,036	1,941	29,977
1913.....	129	28,839	1,891	30,730
1914.....	129	30,230	1,770	32,000

* Sex not distinguished in 1896.

C.—Number and Membership of Labor Organizations, by Groups of Trades, 1894-1914 —
continued

GROUP VI.—WOOD WORKING AND FURNITURE

YEAR	Unions	MEMBERS		
		Male	Female	Total
28		5,156	13	5,169
28		4,457	20	4,477
29				*4,059
28		3,972	3	3,975
32		4,468		4,468
41		6,571		6,571
59		8,037		8,037
69		8,091	22	8,113
74		12,218	29	12,247
87		16,868	48	16,916
89		12,725	46	12,771
91		11,134	45	11,179
93		12,494	83	12,577
88		12,115	45	12,160
85		10,149	45	10,194
75		9,343	26	9,369
68		10,197	25	10,222
72		11,915	24	11,939
70		11,562	40	11,602
80		14,726	36	14,762
76		13,926	39	13,965

GROUP VII.—FOOD AND LIQUORS

YEAR	BAKERS, BUTCHERS, ETC.		BREWERY EMPLOYEES		TOTAL	
	Unions	Members	Unions	Members	Unions	Members
23		2,187	24	3,153	47	5,340
27		2,799	26	3,411	53	6,210
32		2,842	29	4,311	61	7,153
31		2,548	32	4,073	63	6,621
33		2,586	36	3,883	69	6,469
42		3,543	43	4,392	85	7,935
51		4,505	49	4,482	100	8,987
57		3,878	58	4,851	115	8,729
66		5,337	59	7,191	125	12,528
94		9,315	57	6,442	151	15,757
86		8,782	56	6,612	142	15,394
77		6,826	59	6,777	136	13,603
67		6,358	56	7,155	123	13,513
63		6,918	53	7,439	116	14,357
59		7,026	56	7,727	115	14,753
67		8,517	56	7,853	123	16,370
67		10,448	52	8,127	119	18,575
64		9,490	52	8,750	116	18,240
62		9,032	53	8,720	115	17,752
67		9,202	53	8,793	120	17,995
58		8,486	52	9,084	110	17,570

ex not distinguished in 1896

Table C.—Number and Membership of Labor Organizations, by Groups of Trades, 1894-1914
continued

GROUP VIII.—THEATERS AND MUSIC

YEAR	Unions	MEMBERS		
		Male	Female	Total
1894.....	25	5,563	125	5,688
1895.....	27	6,846	481	7,327
1896.....	28	.....	.....	7,327
1897.....	27	6,683	237	6,920
1898.....	29	9,033	313	9,346
1899.....	29	9,088	430	9,518
1900.....	32	9,221	477	9,698
1901.....	38	11,179	509	11,688
1902.....	44	10,345	1,243	11,588
1903.....	51	11,130	544	11,674
1904.....	55	12,282	1,332	13,614
1905.....	59	12,492	732	13,224
1906.....	60	12,617	822	13,439
1907.....	64	14,846	1,390	16,236
1908.....	67	15,584	1,371	16,955
1909.....	75	17,144	1,384	18,528
1910.....	75	18,993	1,486	20,479
1911.....	77	23,296	3,505	26,801
1912.....	78	22,638	3,359	26,000
1913.....	88	23,212	3,395	26,607
1914.....	106	24,859	2,080	26,939

GROUP IX.—TOBACCO

YEAR	Unions	MEMBERS		
		Male	Female	Total
1894.....	53	6,789	1,933	8,722
1895.....	54	7,011	2,078	9,089
1896.....	54	.....	.....	9,089
1897.....	55	6,907	2,190	9,097
1898.....	54	6,445	2,444	8,889
1899.....	55	7,022	1,864	8,886
1900.....	55	8,442	3,907	12,349
1901.....	57	7,721	2,489	10,210
1902.....	61	8,565	2,484	11,049
1903.....	67	9,457	2,978	12,435
1904.....	67	9,402	2,952	12,354
1905.....	66	9,386	2,729	12,115
1906.....	65	9,459	2,429	11,888
1907.....	66	9,280	2,608	11,888
1908.....	66	9,146	2,377	11,523
1909.....	65	8,387	2,144	10,531
1910.....	64	8,320	1,969	10,289
1911.....	67	8,130	2,359	10,489
1912.....	65	7,878	2,322	10,200
1913.....	65	7,827	2,390	10,217
1914.....	63	7,733	2,297	10,030

*Sex not distinguished in 1896.

Table C.—Number and Membership of Labor Organizations, by Groups of Trades, 1894-1914 — continued

GROUP X.—RESTAURANTS, TRADE, ETC.

YEAR	HOTEL AND RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES		BARBERS		CLERKS AND SALESMEN		Total	
	Unions	Members	Unions	Members	Unions	Members	Unions	Members
1894.....	16	1,377	7	207	4	187	27	1,771
1895.....	16	1,351	10	273	7	509	33	2,133
1896.....	14	1,412	12	621	13	1,025	39	3,058
1897.....	14	1,453	18	767	13	764	45	2,984
1898.....	15	1,404	21	809	17	1,015	53	3,228
1899.....	17	1,745	19	1,033	19	1,806	55	4,584
1900.....	25	2,699	23	1,387	28	2,457	76	6,543
1901.....	42	3,658	33	1,788	33	2,736	108	8,182
1902.....	39	4,033	42	1,937	65	4,777	146	10,747
1903.....	65	8,479	49	2,439	63	3,910	177	14,828
1904.....	59	10,042	52	2,491	47	2,722	158	15,255
1905.....	52	7,578	53	2,477	35	2,729	140	12,784
1906.....	50	5,393	53	2,424	37	2,510	140	10,327
1907.....	53	6,116	56	3,568	38	2,420	147	12,104
1908.....	54	6,370	52	2,638	28	1,628	134	10,636
1909.....	52	5,607	52	2,601	26	1,614	130	9,822
1910.....	44	5,365	52	2,624	24	1,075	120	9,064
1911.....	45	5,513	53	2,883	26	1,628	124	10,024
1912.....	55	18,155	53	2,851	24	1,093	132	22,099
1913.....	59	19,494	56	7,479	24	1,732	139	28,705
1914.....	54	7,288	55	3,300	22	1,649	131	12,237

GROUP XI.—PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT

YEAR	Unions	MEMBERS		
		Male	Female	Total
1894.....	5	1,964		1,964
1895.....	6	1,964		1,964
1896.....	4			*993
1897.....	4	1,667		1,667
1898.....	8	1,880		1,880
1899.....	41	3,797		3,797
1900.....	58	7,143	5	7,148
1901.....	81	8,132	10	8,142
1902.....	105	9,142	18	9,160
1903.....	111	9,596	157	9,753
1904.....	117	9,407	131	9,538
1905.....	111	9,234	112	9,346
1906.....	112	9,305	114	9,419
1907.....	118	10,649	62	10,711
1908.....	148	15,010	87	15,097
1909.....	149	16,038	119	16,157
1910.....	224	16,589	965	17,554
1911.....	230	15,705	964	16,669
1912.....	250	14,585	1,131	15,696
1913.....	257	16,803	1,501	18,304
1914.....	251	18,162	952	19,114

* Sex not distinguished in 1896.

Table C.—Number and Membership of Labor Organizations, by Groups of Trades, 1894-1914—concluded

GROUP XII.—STATIONARY ENGINE TENDING

YEAR	Unions	MEMBERS		
		Male	Female	Total
1894.....	11	975		975
1895.....	11	1,105		1,105
1896.....	12	1,239		1,239
1897.....	35	2,948		2,948
1898.....	40	3,738		3,738
1899.....	56	5,204		5,204
1900.....	59	5,666		5,666
1901.....	64	7,566		7,566
1902.....	82	8,111		8,111
1903.....	95	11,166		11,166
1904.....	97	12,702		12,702
1905.....	85	12,037		12,037
1906.....	75	12,650		12,650
1907.....	74	14,574		14,574
1908.....	69	11,984		11,984
1909.....	69	11,946		11,946
1910.....	66	12,277		12,277
1911.....	68	11,637		11,637
1912.....	62	10,538		10,538
1913.....	68	11,655		11,655
1914.....	67	11,272		11,272

GROUP XIII.—MISCELLANEOUS

YEAR	PAPER WORKERS		GLASS WORKERS		TOTAL*	
	Unions	Members	Unions	Members	Unions	Members
1894.....			16	911	20	1,134
1895.....			16	1,330	24	1,863
1896.....			12	1,042	21	1,483
1897.....			14	818	21	1,322
1898.....			12	758	20	1,153
1899.....	4	251	21	1,108	45	3,033
1900.....	10	490	21	1,027	65	4,183
1901.....	16	929	15	694	69	5,336
1902.....	27	2,154	20	1,722	112	13,704
1903.....	48	4,634	26	2,529	157	15,979
1904.....	34	3,195	25	1,688	118	9,784
1905.....	36	3,240	21	1,085	100	7,618
1906.....	35	2,827	20	1,163	105	7,813
1907.....	35	3,674	18	1,213	96	10,249
1908.....	34	2,775	17	1,131	88	7,887
1909.....	21	1,550	19	1,755	75	6,843
1910.....	24	2,279	21	2,524	78	10,413
1911.....	26	3,140	18	1,582	67	8,956
1912.....	31	2,548	20	1,643	73	7,517
1913.....	44	3,597	21	1,585	96	9,560
1914.....	39	3,384	19	1,441	85	8,826

*Includes leather workers, cement, clay and plaster workers, and all other trades not elsewhere specified as well as unions of mixed trades.

D.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN EACH CITY
1897-1914

City	Year*	Number of unions	MEMBERS		
			Men	Women	Total
	1897	43	3,599	22	3,621
	1898	44	3,314	24	3,338
	1899	50	4,309	58	4,367
	1900	68	5,884	25	5,909
	1901	73	6,767	82	6,849
	1902	80	7,948	60	8,008
	1903	84	8,808	65	8,873
	1904	83	8,162	57	8,219
	1905	80	7,756	65	7,821
	1906	81	7,649	96	7,745
	1907	83	8,518	101	8,619
	1908	85	7,900	99	7,999
	1909	77	7,630	59	7,689
	1910	81	8,026	88	8,114
	1911	83	8,363	107	8,470
	1912	84	8,857	112	8,969
	1913	83	8,878	155	9,033
	1914	84	9,120	148	9,268
DAM.....	1897	3	66	.....	66
	1898	5	183	.....	183
	1899	11	389	.....	389
	1900	23	1,067	.....	1,067
	1901	24	1,002	10	1,012
	1902	25	1,108	21	1,129
	1903	25	1,132	18	1,150
	1904	19	750	5	755
	1905	16	694	4	698
	1906	20	1,027	17	1,044
	1907	22	1,196	5	1,201
	1908	19	950	3	952
	1909	16	864	4	868
	1910	17	959	6	965
	1911	17	908	6	914
	1912	17	934	1	935
	1913	18	1,063	3	1,066
	1914	20	1,153	35	1,188
	1897	17	705	2	707
	1898	16	852	2	854
	1899	19	1,054	.....	1,054
	1900	24	1,296	3	1,299
	1901	27	1,375	2	1,377
	1902	35	2,003	6	2,009
	1903	35	1,990	39	2,029
	1904	34	1,765	41	1,796
	1905	33	1,525	42	1,567
	1906	32	1,480	31	1,511
	1907	32	1,612	34	1,646
	1908	31	1,489	36	1,525
	1909	30	1,351	37	1,388
	1910	31	1,404	33	1,437
	1911	31	1,425	33	1,458
	1912	32	1,636	27	1,663
	1913	33	1,825	33	1,858
	1914	34	1,702	29	1,731
	1897	4	149	.....	149
	1898	4	145	.....	145
	1899	4	161	.....	161
	1900	4	157	.....	157
	1901	3	142	.....	142
	1902	5	182	14	196
	1903	6	254	10	270
	1904	6	238	15	253
	1905	8	294	13	307
	1906	7	250	.....	250
	1907	7	279	.....	279
	1908	6	240	.....	240
	1909	7	235	.....	235
	1910	8	321	.....	321
	1911	9	343	2	345
	1912	8	291	2	293
	1913	8	282	2	284
	1914	7	193	.....	193

* September 31 for 1897; September 30 for subsequent years.

Table D.—Number and Membership of Labor Organizations in Each City, 1897-1914—continued

CITY	Year*	Number of unions	MEMBERS		Total
			Men	Women	
BINGHAMTON.....	1897	11	735	.....	735
	1898	15	804	17	821
	1899	39	2,145	107	2,252
	1900	37	1,791	37	1,828
	1901	35	1,775	71	1,846
	1902	32	1,560	110	1,670
	1903	33	1,709	120	1,829
	1904	33	1,858	147	2,005
	1905	34	1,987	176	2,163
	1906	37	2,080	178	2,258
	1907	42	2,291	174	2,465
	1908	40	2,025	147	2,172
	1909	36	1,786	114	1,900
	1910	37	1,971	62	2,033
	1911	36	1,987	144	2,131
BUFFALO.....	1912	35	2,124	120	2,244
	1913	36	2,266	16	2,427
	1914	37	2,431	127	2,558
	1897	83	8,687	21	8,708
	1898	80	8,849	14	8,863
	1899	117	16,665	29	16,694
	1900	155	26,448	164	26,612
	1901	159	26,390	303	26,693
	1902	156	26,096	376	26,472
	1903	174	32,047	761	32,808
	1904	183	32,616	1,009	33,625
	1905	178	27,586	915	28,501
	1906	174	28,754	836	29,590
	1907	181	31,891	824	32,715
	1908	176	28,218	596	28,814
	1909	168	27,019	753	27,772
CANANDAIGUA.....	1910	166	27,917	1,299	29,216
	1911	163	29,207	1,147	30,354
	1912	165	26,780	1,470	28,250
	1913	180	36,876	1,908	38,784
	1914	171	33,359	1,102	34,461
	1897	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1898	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1899	1	15	.....	15
	1900	5	147	.....	147
	1901	14	433	3	436
	1902	13	418	11	429
	1903	11	289	16	305
	1904	14	372	16	388
	1905	10	275	16	291
	1906	9	282	25	307
	1907	11	312	25	337
	1908	9	216	9	225
COHUES.....	1909	8	172	7	179
	1910	7	138	5	143
	1911	5	109	.....	109
	1912	6	112	4	116
	1913	6	107	4	111
	1914	6	113	6	119
	1897	6	407	.....	407
	1898	13	768	698	1,466
	1899	12	833	748	1,581
	1900	13	906	607	1,513
	1901	15	675	524	1,199
	1902	10	542	150	692
	1903	11	574	150	724
	1904	14	758	.....	758
	1905	12	587	.....	587
	1906	11	670	.....	670
	1907	17	1,267	15	1,282
	1908	17	947	16	963
COROES.....	1909	15	998	13	1,011
	1910	16	1,118	5	1,123
	1911	19	1,186	15	1,201
	1912	20	1,472	290	1,762
	1913	20	1,277	60	1,337
	1914	25	1,276	484	1,760

* December 31 for 1897; September 30 for subsequent years.

D.—Number and Membership of Labor Organizations in Each City, 1897-1914 — continued

CITY	Year*	Number of unions	MEMBERS		
			Men	Women	Total
.....	1897	5	322	.....	322
	1898	4	274	.....	274
	1899	5	305	.....	305
	1900	8	451	.....	451
	1901	16	968	.....	968
	1902	18	1,015	.....	1,015
	1903	25	1,244	11	1,255
	1904	20	1,093	3	1,096
	1905	18	1,129	2	1,122
	1906	16	1,072	2	1,074
	1907	19	1,236	11	1,247
	1908	18	1,205	3	1,208
	1909	17	1,114	3	1,117
	1910	18	1,140	3	1,143
	1911	18	1,039	9	1,048
	1912	17	1,095	10	1,105
	1913	15	968	10	978
	1914	15	920	7	927
.....	1897	4	59	2	61
	1898	4	65	.....	65
	1899	5	72	.....	72
	1900	6	85	1	86
	1901	6	92	2	94
	1902	6	148	1	149
	1903	8	285	1	286
	1904	11	299	18	317
	1905	12	280	16	296
	1906	13	288	21	309
	1907	11	246	18	264
	1908	11	214	14	228
	1909	12	254	14	268
	1910	12	282	11	293
	1911	11	277	14	291
	1912	11	271	20	291
	1913	12	267	21	288
	1914	11	244	20	264
.....	1897	2	31	.....	31
	1898	2	76	.....	76
	1899	4	172	.....	172
	1900	17	720	5	725
	1901	18	959	4	963
	1902	21	841	4	845
	1903	26	1,294	7	1,301
	1904	24	931	3	934
	1905	21	685	5	690
	1906	17	686	6	692
	1907	21	1,223	8	1,231
	1908	21	776	10	786
	1909	21	908	7	915
	1910	24	2,492	8	2,500
	1911	27	1,852	14	1,866
	1912	25	1,743	17	1,760
	1913	27	1,274	17	1,291
	1914	22	875	15	890
.....	1897	20	1,043	4	1,047
	1898	18	1,075	2	1,077
	1899	20	1,135	2	1,137
	1900	25	1,509	4	1,513
	1901	30	2,003	9	2,012
	1902	38	2,685	37	2,722
	1903	36	2,261	116	2,377
	1904	39	2,289	86	2,375
	1905	39	2,330	80	2,410
	1906	38	2,496	92	2,588
	1907	45	2,959	97	3,056
	1908	41	2,648	28	2,676
	1909	38	2,551	29	2,580
	1910	38	2,852	10	2,862
	1911	38	2,860	13	2,873
	1912	37	2,839	17	2,906
	1913	39	3,072	8	3,080
	1914	40	3,241	10	3,251

December 31 for 1897; September 30 for subsequent years.

Table D.—Number and Membership of Labor Organizations in Each City, 1897-1914 — continued

CITY	Year*	Number of unions	MEMBERS		Tot
			Men	Women	
FULTON.....	1897	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1898	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1899	1	30	.....	.....
	1900	1	37	.....	.....
	1901	4	143	.....	.....
	1902	7	176	.....	.....
	1903	10	200	30	.....
	1904	8	77	.....	.....
	1905	6	75	.....	.....
	1906	5	70	.....	.....
	1907	7	147	.....	.....
	1908	6	125	.....	.....
	1909	5	133	.....	.....
	1910	6	99	.....	.....
	1911	8	144	2	.....
	1912	8	190	.....	.....
	1913	11	369	.....	.....
	1914	9	262	.....	.....
GENEVA.....	1897	6	278	.....	.....
	1898	10	323	6	.....
	1899	10	321	1	.....
	1900	13	546	1	.....
	1901	18	762	1	.....
	1902	24	859	15	.....
	1903	27	890	20	.....
	1904	25	866	11	.....
	1905	24	823	8	.....
	1906	25	996	5	1,00
	1907	24	1,016	4	1,00
	1908	24	972	3	97
	1909	23	824	3	83
	1910	25	893	4	89
	1911	25	971	3	97
	1912	25	1,011	3	1,00
	1913	23	942	3	94
	1914	22	853	4	85
GLENS FALLS.....	1897	4	93	1	.....
	1898	3	83	.....	.....
	1899	5	241	.....	.....
	1900	7	326	.....	.....
	1901	12	607	2	.....
	1902	33	2,512	472	2,98
	1903	29	1,541	225	1,76
	1904	23	1,119	17	1,13
	1905	23	1,016	9	1,02
	1906	22	987	7	99
	1907	20	1,038	10	1,04
	1908	18	972	10	98
	1909	15	927	10	93
	1910	17	861	11	87
	1911	16	944	12	95
	1912	17	990	17	1,00
	1913	18	1,165	17	1,18
	1914	17	1,057	14	1,07
GLOVERSVILLE.....	1897	2	275	.....	.....
	1898	2	519	.....	.....
	1899	5	550	16	.....
	1900	8	858	11	.....
	1901	17	1,277	323	1,60
	1902	28	2,565	458	3,02
	1903	30	2,526	540	3,06
	1904	23	1,125	330	1,45
	1905	13	402	8	41
	1906	13	386	8	39
	1907	12	390	5	39
	1908	12	420	4	42
	1909	12	553	3	55
	1910	13	691	3	69
	1911	12	501	2	50
	1912	11	776	10	78
	1913	13	594	25	61
	1914	15	546	11	55

* December 31 for 1897; September 30 for subsequent years.

D.—Number and Membership of Labor Organizations in Each City, 1897-1914 — continued

City	Year*	Number of unions	MEMBERS		
			Men	Women	Total
L.....	1897	6	616	.....	616
	1898	6	718	.....	718
	1899	7	719	.....	719
	1900	20	1,395	272	1,667
	1901	21	1,054	32	1,086
	1902	16	956	3	959
	1903	20	1,177	2	1,179
	1904	20	1,210	3	1,213
	1905	19	1,184	30	1,214
	1906	22	1,275	19	1,294
	1907	23	1,336	14	1,350
	1908	23	1,414	.....	1,414
	1909	21	1,214	9	1,223
	1910	19	1,180	7	1,187
T.....	1911	20	1,189	14	1,203
	1912	20	1,198	10	1,208
	1913	20	1,183	8	1,191
	1914	22	1,488	11	1,499
.....	1897	2	53	.....	53
	1898	3	115	.....	115
	1899	3	76	.....	76
	1900	4	98	.....	98
	1901	7	136	.....	136
	1902	9	265	.....	265
	1903	10	302	.....	302
	1904	10	240	.....	240
	1905	9	208	.....	208
	1906	9	200	.....	200
	1907	6	206	.....	206
	1908	6	177	.....	177
	1909	6	170	.....	170
	1910	7	185	.....	185
.....	1911	8	198	.....	198
	1912	7	167	.....	167
	1913	7	165	.....	165
	1914	8	219	.....	219
.....	1897	13	347	20	367
	1898	12	291	17	308
	1899	12	358	15	373
	1900	13	327	16	343
	1901	14	499	16	515
	1902	15	624	31	655
	1903	17	793	19	812
	1904	17	762	28	790
	1905	16	806	46	912
	1906	15	647	36	683
	1907	15	635	42	677
	1908	15	592	34	626
	1909	14	584	28	612
	1910	14	663	28	691
OWN.....	1911	15	705	34	739
	1912	15	658	23	681
	1913	14	740	21	761
	1914	13	667	24	691
.....	1897	4	95	.....	95
	1898	4	77	.....	77
	1899	7	159	.....	159
	1900	16	806	106	912
	1901	35	1,533	95	1,628
	1902	37	1,450	87	1,537
	1903	43	1,550	92	1,642
	1904	27	914	36	950
	1905	22	769	18	787
	1906	20	695	17	712
	1907	20	777	7	784
	1908	19	787	15	802
	1909	21	1,081	.....	1,081
	1910	20	1,636	18	1,654
	1911	21	1,853	26	1,879
	1912	21	1,271	33	1,304
	1913	26	1,499	38	1,537
	1914	25	1,490	18	1,508

*Number 31 for 1897; September 30 for subsequent years.

Table D.—Number and Membership of Labor Organizations in Each City, 1897-1914—continued

CITY	Year*	Number of unions	MEMBERS		Total
			Men	Women	
JOHNSTOWN.....	1897	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1898	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1899	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1900	1	7	.....	.....
	1901	3	8	111	.....
	1902	13	812	150	.....
	1903	13	832	176	1,008
	1904	10	874	19	.....
	1905	4	91	.....	.....
	1906	4	74	.....	.....
	1907	4	88	.....	.....
	1908	3	66	.....	.....
	1909	3	77	.....	.....
	1910	4	87	.....	.....
	1911	5	96	.....	.....
KINGSTON.....	1912	4	94	.....	.....
	1913	5	120	.....	.....
	1914	5	121	.....	.....
	1897	7	227	.....	.....
	1898	6	199	.....	.....
	1899	6	180	.....	.....
	1900	8	247	.....	.....
	1901	8	221	.....	.....
	1902	10	327	2	.....
	1903	23	890	1	.....
	1904	24	977	2	.....
	1905	26	1,022	1	1,023
	1906	25	989	5	.....
	1907	23	1,071	7	1,078
	1908	22	1,094	7	1,101
	1909	23	1,149	6	1,155
LACKAWANNA †.....	1910	23	1,211	5	1,216
	1911	25	1,283	5	1,288
	1912	24	1,217	6	1,223
	1913	24	1,245	8	1,253
	1914	23	1,118	6	1,124
	1897	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1898	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1899	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1900	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1901	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1902	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1903	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1904	1	50	.....	.....
	1905	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1906	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1907	1	68	.....	.....
	1908	2	114	.....	.....
LITTLE FALLS.....	1909	2	107	.....	.....
	1910	2	145	.....	.....
	1911	2	115	.....	.....
	1912	2	115	.....	.....
	1913	2	155	.....	.....
	1914	2	126	.....	.....
	1897	3	47	.....	.....
	1898	3	56	.....	.....
	1899	3	54	.....	.....
	1900	13	513	16	.....
	1901	20	657	27	.....
	1902	19	591	46	.....
	1903	17	514	11	.....
	1904	16	480	20	.....
	1905	14	389	8	.....
	1906	13	465	.....	.....
	1907	12	389	.....	.....
	1908	10	264	.....	.....
	1909	10	222	.....	.....
	1910	11	286	.....	.....
	1911	13	314	4	.....
	1912	12	319	3	.....
	1913	14	360	17	.....
	1914	16	425	21	.....

* December 31 for 1897; September 30 for subsequent years.

† Formerly West Seneca.

D.—Number and Membership of Labor Organizations in Each City, 1897-1914 — continued

CITY	Year*	Number of unions	MEMBERS		Total
			Men	Women	
PORT.....	1897	12	257	60	326
	1898	12	291	35	329
	1899	23	1,148	34	1,182
	1900	32	1,433	83	1,514
	1901	37	1,390	93	1,383
	1902	34	1,230	38	1,268
	1903	29	1,144	41	1,185
	1904	27	992	24	1,016
	1905	25	816	24	840
	1906	23	771	.....	771
	1907	20	678	36	714
	1908	20	649	11	660
	1909	19	597	2	599
	1910	21	640	17	657
	1911	21	715	8	723
	1912	21	721	1	722
	1913	20	721	11	732
	1914	18	650	13	663
TOWNSHIP.....	1897	4	277	.....	277
	1898	4	273	.....	273
	1899	6	296	.....	296
	1900	9	463	.....	463
	1901	12	391	.....	391
	1902	20	385	.....	385
	1903	28	1,333	37	1,369
	1904	27	1,178	17	1,195
	1905	23	1,153	2	1,155
	1906	22	1,146	5	1,151
	1907	25	1,210	4	1,214
	1908	25	1,257	7	1,264
	1909	25	1,345	5	1,350
	1910	25	1,342	5	1,347
	1911	28	1,536	3	1,539
	1912	28	1,551	2	1,553
	1913	27	1,550	2	1,552
	1914	28	1,558	2	1,560
TOWN.....	1897	4	231	.....	231
	1898	5	236	.....	236
	1899	6	390	.....	390
	1900	9	488	.....	488
	1901	10	545	.....	545
	1902	12	745	.....	745
	1903	14	792	2	794
	1904	12	667	2	669
	1905	13	718	.....	718
	1906	13	861	.....	861
	1907	15	982	.....	982
	1908	14	807	.....	807
	1909	16	863	.....	863
	1910	15	1,007	.....	1,007
	1911	15	887	1	888
	1912	15	899	1	900
	1913	15	974	1	975
	1914	16	1,367	1	1,368
BURGH.....	1897	13	765	757	1,522
	1898	21	1,027	731	1,758
	1899	20	975	687	1,662
	1900	22	1,107	679	1,786
	1901	21	1,161	730	1,891
	1902	21	1,261	656	1,917
	1903	25	1,651	700	2,351
	1904	33	1,995	796	2,791
	1905	31	1,934	862	2,796
	1906	33	1,940	866	2,806
	1907	30	1,883	839	2,702
	1908	37	2,077	817	2,894
	1909	35	1,911	914	2,825
	1910	36	1,915	864	2,779
	1911	33	1,797	779	2,576
	1912	33	1,806	732	2,538
	1913	32	1,837	707	2,544
	1914	33	1,800	780	2,580

December 31 for 1897; September 30 for subsequent years.

Table D.—Number and Membership of Labor Organizations in Each City, 1897-1914 — continued

CITY	Year*	Number of unions	MEMBERS		
			Men	Women	Total
NEW ROCHELLE.....	1897	5	173	.....	173
	1898	6	182	.....	182
	1899	6	210	.....	210
	1900	8	394	.....	394
	1901	9	409	.....	409
	1902	11	560	.....	560
	1903	14	609	.....	609
	1904	12	584	1	585
	1905	13	856	2	858
	1906	13	1,150	2	1,152
	1907	14	1,310	4	1,314
	1908	14	891	3	894
	1909	17	1,390	2	1,392
	1910	19	1,512	2	1,514
	1911	19	1,464	1	1,465
	1912	19	1,298	.....	1,298
	1913	21	1,418	.....	1,418
	1914	20	1,449	1	1,500
NEW YORK CITY.....	1897	432	128,012	8,476	132,488
	1898	440	120,617	4,812	125,429
	1899	477	136,584	8,103	141,687
	1900	502	146,433	8,071	154,504
	1901	515	163,604	10,418	174,022
	1902	579	188,286	9,769	198,055
	1903	653	235,885	8,327	244,212
	1904	670	247,021	7,698	254,719
	1905	667	244,663	6,614	251,277
	1906	678	253,066	6,943	260,008
	1907	712	276,555	9,625	286,180
	1908	704	232,403	7,135	239,538
	1909	699	234,436	8,721	243,157
	1910	722	313,515	23,994	337,509
	1911	736	325,786	31,285	357,071
	1912	693	345,911	31,798	377,709
	1913	760	420,087	71,706	491,793
	1914	763	370,403	61,695	431,998
NIAGARA FALLS.....	1897	6	200	.....	200
	1898	5	151	.....	151
	1899	9	600	.....	600
	1900	29	1,380	192	1,572
	1901	38	2,277	156	2,433
	1902	44	2,567	190	2,766
	1903	46	2,536	255	2,791
	1904	40	1,977	125	2,102
	1905	39	2,005	126	2,131
	1906	35	1,669	108	1,777
	1907	31	1,673	5	1,678
	1908	29	1,638	3	1,641
	1909	28	1,403	7	1,410
	1910	29	1,657	.....	1,657
	1911	34	1,884	68	1,952
	1912	30	1,961	14	1,975
	1913	30	2,153	16	2,169
	1914	35	2,294	22	2,316
NORTH TONAWANDA..... (See also Tonawanda.)	1897	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1898	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1899	1	.....	.....	6
	1900	2	151	.....	151
	1901	6	270	.....	270
	1902	6	340	.....	340
	1903	6	348	.....	348
	1904	13	984	34	1,018
	1905	6	442	.....	442
	1906	6	426	.....	426
	1907	6	324	.....	324
	1908	6	255	.....	255
	1909	5	234	.....	234
	1910	5	264	.....	264
	1911	5	436	.....	436
	1912	5	451	.....	451
	1913	6	718	.....	718
	1914	6	498	.....	498

* December 31 for 1897; September 30 for subsequent years.

Table D.—Number and Membership of Labor Organizations in Each City, 1897-1914 — continued

CITY	Year*	Number of unions	MEMBERS		Total
			Men	Women	
NORWICH.....	1897	5	165	3	168
	1898	4	126	3	129
	1899	5	136	3	139
	1900	5	141	3	144
	1901	9	218	7	225
	1902	19	657	51	708
	1903	23	795	92	887
	1904	22	746	63	809
	1905	18	784	5	789
	1906	15	528	7	535
	1907	17	659	8	667
	1908	18	647	7	654
	1909	17	634	4	638
	1910	17	619	6	625
	1911	17	704	8	712
	1912	16	657	7	664
	1913	16	679	8	687
	1914	18	728	12	740
OGDENSBURG.....	1897	2	42		42
	1898	1	80		80
	1899	2	94		94
	1900	2	92		92
	1901	6	665		665
	1902	10	708		708
	1903	26	1,394	22	1,416
	1904	25	1,318		1,318
	1905	24	1,340		1,340
	1906	25	1,367		1,367
	1907	26	1,538		1,538
	1908	25	1,384		1,384
	1909	27	1,447		1,447
	1910	25	1,402		1,402
	1911	21	1,091		1,091
	1912	17	727		727
	1913	20	1,068	17	1,085
	1914	17	961	19	980
OLBURN.....	1897	6	148		148
	1898	6	156		156
	1899	8	215		215
	1900	20	559		559
	1901	22	630	12	642
	1902	26	778	9	787
	1903	28	935	12	947
	1904	32	1,238	5	1,243
	1905	28	1,119	18	1,137
	1906	26	1,001	11	1,012
	1907	26	1,087	14	1,101
	1908	25	1,173	17	1,190
	1909	21	980	13	993
	1910	19	908	13	921
	1911	20	875	16	891
	1912	19	840	11	851
	1913	19	942	6	948
	1914	19	975	8	983
OSWEGO.....	1897	4	151		151
	1898	3	122		122
	1899	3	195		195
	1900	3	199		199
	1901	4	269		269
	1902	9	341	5	346
	1903	15	492	4	496
	1904	16	475	4	479
	1905	13	439	5	444
	1906	13	446	3	449
	1907	12	434	2	436
	1908	12	452	1	453
	1909	12	412	3	415
	1910	12	435	6	441
	1911	13	491	7	498
	1912	13	507	7	514
	1913	16	591	7	598
	1914	14	577	8	585

* December 31 for 1897; September 30 for subsequent years.

Table D.—Number and Membership of Labor Organizations in Each City, 1897-1914 — continued

CITY	Year*	Number of unions	MEMBERS		
			Men	Women	Total
ONBONTA.....	1897	8	485	6	491
	1898	11	496	5	501
	1899	10	489	6	495
	1900	11	548	8	556
	1901	13	560	9	569
	1902	13	588	8	596
	1903	13	641	10	651
	1904	17	794	6	800
	1905	17	910	6	916
	1906	18	896	6	902
	1907	16	920	5	925
	1908	15	1,000	5	1,005
	1909	14	945	5	951
	1910	18	1,222	4	1,226
	1911	18	1,123	3	1,125
	1912	15	1,177	3	1,180
	1913	17	1,426	6	1,432
	1914	18	1,360	13	1,373
OSWEGO.....	1897	8	261	.....	261
	1898	5	212	.....	212
	1899	9	400	.....	400
	1900	10	639	.....	639
	1901	24	1,243	.....	1,243
	1902	30	1,919	5	1,924
	1903	33	1,935	.....	1,935
	1904	33	1,536	.....	1,536
	1905	29	1,392	2	1,394
	1906	24	1,056	.....	1,056
	1907	19	985	.....	985
	1908	19	1,121	.....	1,121
	1909	18	996	.....	996
	1910	17	1,008	.....	1,008
	1911	20	1,173	1	1,174
	1912	19	1,160	1	1,161
	1913	21	1,082	1	1,083
	1914	20	1,062	1	1,063
PLATTESBURG.....	1897	3	50	.....	50
	1898	4	76	.....	76
	1899	3	48	.....	48
	1900	4	65	.....	65
	1901	4	73	.....	73
	1902	5	82	.....	82
	1903	4	72	1	73
	1904	4	74	.....	74
	1905	12	391	.....	391
	1906	10	360	.....	360
	1907	13	589	.....	589
	1908	15	486	.....	486
	1909	11	394	.....	394
	1910	11	571	.....	571
	1911	10	378	.....	378
	1912	10	356	.....	356
	1913	13	494	.....	494
	1914	11	364	.....	364
PORT JERVIS.....	1897	5	777	.....	777
	1898	5	806	.....	806
	1899	6	892	.....	892
	1900	6	926	.....	926
	1901	8	1,032	40	1,072
	1902	12	1,173	63	1,236
	1903	21	1,858	59	1,917
	1904	22	1,842	49	1,891
	1905	21	1,599	82	1,681
	1906	19	1,343	67	1,410
	1907	21	1,382	62	1,444
	1908	20	1,234	62	1,296
	1909	19	1,230	66	1,296
	1910	19	1,213	56	1,269
	1911	17	1,261	35	1,296
	1912	16	1,127	37	1,164
	1913	19	1,208	35	1,243
	1914	19	1,176	52	1,228

* December 31 for 1897; September 30 for subsequent years.

— Number and Membership of Labor Organizations in Each City, 1897-1914 — continued

City	Year*	Number of unions	MEMBERS		
			Men	Women	Total
CHICAGO.....	1897	11	527	15	542
	1898	14	542	4	546
	1899	14	469	.....	469
	1900	13	469	2	471
	1901	14	634	.....	634
	1902	23	1,383	.....	1,383
	1903	27	1,466	.....	1,466
	1904	24	1,023	1	1,024
	1905	22	965	1	966
	1906	24	1,075	1	1,076
	1907	27	1,309	2	1,311
	1908	24	1,213	2	1,215
	1909	24	1,180	3	1,183
	1910	24	1,313	3	1,316
	1911	24	1,392	7	1,399
	1912	22	1,375	5	1,380
	1913	23	1,549	8	1,557
	1914	22	1,392	9	1,401
CLEVELAND.....	1897	4	208	.....	208
	1898	4	226	.....	226
	1899	4	240	.....	240
	1900	4	275	.....	275
	1901	5	367	.....	367
	1902	5	386	.....	386
	1903	6	491	.....	491
	1904	5	473	.....	473
	1905	5	444	.....	444
	1906	4	454	.....	454
	1907	4	503	.....	503
	1908	6	611	.....	611
	1909	6	657	.....	657
	1910	6	597	.....	597
	1911	6	793	.....	793
	1912	6	812	.....	812
	1913	6	895	.....	895
	1914	6	879	.....	879
DETROIT.....	1897	41	4,144	73	4,217
	1898	42	4,475	48	4,523
	1899	51	7,308	13	7,321
	1900	71	7,429	111	7,540
	1901	85	8,999	284	9,283
	1902	93	11,096	371	11,467
	1903	103	12,598	567	13,165
	1904	98	11,696	559	12,255
	1905	89	13,530	401	13,931
	1906	87	13,972	322	14,294
	1907	84	15,128	268	15,396
	1908	77	12,530	324	12,854
	1909	75	12,550	348	12,898
	1910	79	14,180	81	14,261
	1911	77	15,019	59	15,078
	1912	87	15,754	300	16,054
	1913	104	20,002	827	20,829
	1914	105	17,717	966	18,683
PITTSBURGH.....	1897	6	98	.....	98
	1898	5	110	.....	110
	1899	5	90	.....	90
	1900	7	123	.....	123
	1901	11	238	.....	238
	1902	15	475	3	478
	1903	20	616	.....	616
	1904	18	538	1	539
	1905	16	445	.....	445
	1906	14	405	1	406
	1907	13	501	1	502
	1908	12	470	2	472
	1909	11	463	2	465
	1910	13	484	2	486
	1911	14	547	1	548
	1912	15	574	3	577
	1913	14	575	3	578
	1914	12	500	5	505

* December 31 for 1897; September 30 for subsequent years.

Table D.—Number and Membership of Labor Organizations in Each City, 1897-1914 — continued

City	Year*	Number of unions	MEMBERS		Tot
			Men	Women	
SALAMANCA.....	1897	2	46	.....
	1898	2	49	.....
	1899	2	53	.....
	1900	2	54	.....
	1901	3	78	.....
	1902	3	79	.....
	1903	6	188	11	1
	1904	11	333	18	3
	1905	13	555	26	5
	1906	17	940	30	9
	1907	17	1,007	22	1,0
	1908	17	1,051	38	1,0
	1909	14	1,422	30	1,4
	1910	15	879	18	8
	1911	15	999	23	1,0
	1912	16	888	18	8
	1913	15	786	15	8
	1914	13	532	4	5
SCHENECTADY.....	1897	18	654	16	6
	1898	19	944	21	9
	1899	26	1,744	36	1,7
	1900	28	2,086	19	2,1
	1901	30	2,425	16	2,4
	1902	69	8,231	625	8,8
	1903	80	9,849	319	10,1
	1904	60	6,283	19	6,3
	1905	53	5,663	31	5,6
	1906	58	7,840	10	7,8
	1907	52	7,247	236	7,4
	1908	42	4,889	7	4,8
	1909	44	5,032	47	5,0
	1910	56	8,392	159	8,5
	1911	56	7,374	139	7,5
	1912	53	7,064	223	7,3
	1913	65	10,142	723	10,8
	1914	64	8,784	570	9,3
SYRACUSE.....	1897	51	4,472	41	4,5
	1898	65	5,493	811	6,2
	1899	76	6,115	657	6,7
	1900	77	5,647	792	6,4
	1901	78	5,746	720	6,4
	1902	78	5,843	679	6,5
	1903	81	7,148	740	7,8
	1904	80	7,288	703	7,9
	1905	78	7,267	833	8,1
	1906	80	7,527	823	8,3
	1907	86	8,075	809	8,8
	1908	82	7,563	678	8,2
	1909	84	7,752	657	8,4
	1910	82	8,122	711	8,8
	1911	81	8,931	601	9,5
	1912	86	9,386	595	9,9
	1913	89	10,099	559	10,6
	1914	86	9,546	506	10,0
TONAWANDA..... (See also North Tonawanda.)	1897	1	15	.....
	1898	1	14	.....
	1899	1	6	.....
	1900	2	77	.....
	1901	12	355	.....	3
	1902	14	325	.....	3
	1903	18	921	66	9
	1904	12	362	.....	3
	1905	13	322	47	3
	1906	9	207	50	2
	1907	8	164	.....	1
	1908	5	129	.....	1
	1909	5	121	.....	1
	1910	5	120	.....	1
	1911	4	116	.....	1
	1912	5	111	.....	1
	1913	5	146	.....	1
	1914	6	199	3	2

* December 31 for 1897; September 30 for subsequent years.

Table D.—Number and Membership of Labor Organizations in Each City, 1897-1914 — continued

City	Year*	Number of unions	MEMBERS		
			Men	Women	Total
CITY.....	1897	26	2,109	21	2,180
	1898	26	2,297	.....	2,297
	1899	37	2,779	18	2,797
	1900	38	3,250	121	3,371
	1901	52	4,355	79	4,434
	1902	45	3,895	16	3,911
	1903	53	5,047	77	5,124
	1904	55	5,199	56	5,255
	1905	55	4,988	1,066	6,054
	1906	52	5,074	48	5,122
	1907	49	4,779	45	4,824
	1908	49	5,118	24	5,142
	1909	50	4,468	20	4,488
	1910	47	4,510	11	4,521
	1911	47	4,412	27	4,439
	1912	46	4,512	25	4,537
	1913	49	4,801	22	4,823
	1914	46	4,962	7	4,969
CA.....	1897	28	1,903	.....	1,903
	1898	29	2,118	68	2,186
	1899	33	2,538	350	2,888
	1900	39	3,367	235	3,602
	1901	44	3,318	229	3,547
	1902	47	3,855	195	4,050
	1903	53	4,051	197	4,248
	1904	53	4,037	158	4,195
	1905	52	3,914	200	4,114
	1906	49	3,978	226	4,204
	1907	50	4,112	66	4,178
	1908	48	3,742	74	3,816
	1909	48	3,660	57	3,717
	1910	49	4,376	68	4,444
	1911	53	5,300	62	5,362
	1912	55	6,034	350	6,384
	1913	58	6,963	684	7,647
	1914	56	6,252	83	6,335
FERTOWN.....	1897	13	402	11	413
	1898	12	470	10	480
	1899	15	952	11	963
	1900	27	2,283	20	2,303
	1901	22	1,226	13	1,239
	1902	27	1,521	13	1,534
	1903	26	1,405	11	1,416
	1904	22	1,153	13	1,166
	1905	21	1,068	13	1,081
	1906	21	1,162	11	1,173
	1907	21	1,256	1	1,257
	1908	17	1,058	.....	1,058
	1909	17	761	1	762
	1910	20	939	1	940
	1911	21	1,166	1	1,167
	1912	21	1,208	5	1,213
	1913	24	1,678	6	1,684
	1914	21	1,470	6	1,476
FERTVLEET.....	1897	2	77	.....	77
	1898	2	86	.....	86
	1899	1	60	.....	60
	1900	2	70	.....	70
	1901	3	130	.....	130
	1902	3	117	.....	117
	1913	4	153	.....	153
	1904	3	155	.....	155
	1905	3	126	.....	126
	1906	4	117	.....	117
	1907	4	96	.....	96
	1908	4	76	.....	76
	1909	4	71	.....	71
	1910	5	217	.....	217
	1911	5	165	.....	165
	1912	5	172	.....	172
	1913	5	272	.....	272
	1914	4	380	.....	380

December 31 for 1897; September 30 for subsequent years.

Table D.— Number and Membership of Labor Organizations in Each City, 1897-1914 — *continued*

CITY	Year*	Number of unions	MEMBERS		Total
			Men	Women	
YONKERS.....	1897	15	897	.....	897
	1898	17	816	.....	816
	1899	18	933	.....	933
	1900	21	1,085	.....	1,085
	1901	18	1,097	.....	1,097
	1902	24	1,643	.....	1,643
	1903	28	2,027	2	2,029
	1904	24	1,858	.....	1,858
	1905	24	1,977	4	1,981
	1906	24	2,208	3	2,211
	1907	26	3,614	4	3,618
	1908	31	3,365	4	3,369
	1909	31	3,840	3	3,843
	1910	33	5,069	3	5,072
	1911	34	5,311	1	5,312
	1912	36	5,988	4	5,992
	1913	34	4,603	4	4,607
	1914	35	4,623	9	4,632

* December 31 for 1897; September 30 for subsequent years.

TABLE L—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS, BY INDUSTRIES,
TRADES AND LOCALITIES, 1913 AND 1914

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY	UNIONS AT END OF SEPTEMBER—		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER—					
			1914			1913		
	1914	1913	Men	Wom.	Total	Men	Wom.	Total

L. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.

(a) Stone Working.								
Stone Cutters:								
New York, Brooklyn.....	1	1	168		168	200		200
New York, Manhattan.....	2	1	280		280	240		240
Worwich.....	1	1	7		7	15		15
Augerties.....		1				16		16
Total.....	4	4	455		455	471		471
Stone Cutters' Helpers:								
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	29		29	30		30
Stone Cutters:								
Albany.....	1	1	60		60	150		150
Watavia.....	1	1	26		26	25		25
Buffalo.....	1	1	66		66	69		69
Highland Falls.....		1				17		17
Kingston.....	1	1	9		9	12		12
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	673		673	700		700
Wheatland.....	1	1	14		14	17		17
Wheatkill.....	1	1	30		30	18		18
Wheatkill.....	1	1	8		8	10		10
Wheatkill.....		1				3		3
Wheatkill.....	1	1	10		10	12		12
Wheatkill.....	1	1	10		10	8		8
Total.....	10	12	906		906	1,041		1,041
Stone Workers, Rubbers and Helpers:								
New York, Manhattan.....	2	2	585		585	500		500
Stone Cutters, Carvers and Setters:								
Buffalo.....	1	1	23		23	20		20
New York, Manhattan.....	1	2	1,120		1,120	1,235		1,235
Wheatkill.....	1		6		6			
Wheatkill.....	1		7		7			
Total.....	4	3	1,156		1,156	1,255		1,255
Stone Cutters' Helpers:								
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	390		390	391		391
Stone Polishers, Rubbers and Sawyers:								
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	671		671	671		671
Block Cutters:								
Albany.....	1		28		28			
Albion.....	1	1	120		120	100		100
Alexandria Bay.....	1	1	10		10	15		15
Alley.....	1	1	21		21	32		32
Albion.....	1	1	125		125	80		80
Albion.....	1	1	32		32	28		28
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	128		128	150		150
Albion.....	1	1	10		10	15		15
Total.....	8	7	474		474	420		420
Workers:								
Wheatkill.....	1		24		24			

Table L.—Number and Membership of Labor Organizations, by Industries, Trades and Localities, 1913 and 1914—continued

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY	UNIONS AT END OF SEPTEMBER—		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER—					
			1914			1913		
	1914	1913	Men	Wom.	Total	Men	Wom.	Total
I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.—continued								
(a) Stone Working—concluded.								
Sculptors and Carvers:								
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	203	.....	203	150	.....	150
Stone Bankers:								
Albany.....		1	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10
Stone Cutters:								
Albion.....	1	1	84	.....	84	60	.....	60
Buffalo.....	1	1	115	.....	115	114	.....	114
Gouverneur.....	1	1	8	.....	8	13	.....	13
Jamestown.....	1	1	12	.....	12	7	.....	7
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	729	.....	729	600	.....	600
Niagara Falls.....	1	1	9	.....	9	36	.....	36
Rochester.....	1	1	90	.....	90	90	.....	90
Schenectady.....	1	1	11	.....	11	97	.....	97
Syracuse.....	1	1	39	.....	39	43	.....	43
Utica.....		1	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	8
Yonkers.....	1	1	25	.....	25	30	.....	30
Total.....	10	11	1,122	.....	1,122	1,098	.....	1,098
Total—Stone Working.....	43	44	6,015	.....	6,015	6,037	.....	6,037
(b) Building and Paving Trades.								
Blasting Foremen:								
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	100	.....	100	65	.....	65
Bricklayers and Masons:								
Albany.....	1	1	300	.....	300	270	.....	270
Albion.....	1	1	17	.....	17	13	.....	13
Amsterdam.....	1	1	85	.....	85	98	.....	98
Auburn.....	1	1	53	.....	53	44	.....	44
Batavia.....	1	1	18	.....	18	19	.....	19
*Beacon.....	1	1	12	.....	12	15	.....	15
Binghamton.....	1	1	151	.....	151	85	.....	85
Brockport.....	1	1	17	.....	17	15	.....	15
Buffalo.....	1	1	642	.....	642	612	.....	612
Canandaigua.....	1	1	10	.....	10	6	.....	6
Cohoes.....	1	1	30	.....	30	34	.....	34
Corning.....	1	1	34	.....	34	41	.....	41
Cortland.....	1	1	20	.....	20	21	.....	21
Elmira.....	1	1	82	.....	82	88	.....	88
Fulton.....	1	1	34	.....	34	30	.....	30
Geneva.....	1	1	31	.....	31	45	.....	45
Glens Falls.....	1	1	90	.....	90	96	.....	96
Gloversville.....	1	1	22	.....	22	36	.....	36
Herkimer.....	1	1	39	.....	39	40	.....	40
Highland Falls.....	1	1	22	.....	22	26	.....	26
Hornell.....	1	1	22	.....	22	20	.....	20
Hudson.....	1	1	24	.....	24	28	.....	28
Ithaca.....	1	1	85	.....	85	95	.....	95
Jamestown.....	1	1	65	.....	65	57	.....	57
Kingston.....	1	1	48	.....	48	43	.....	43
Little Falls.....	1	1	24	.....	24	20	.....	20
Lockport.....	1	1	39	.....	39	44	.....	44
Malone.....	1	1	13	.....	13	14	.....	14
Mechanicville.....	1	1	24	.....	24	32	.....	32
Middletown.....	1	1	48	.....	48	52	.....	52
Mount Morris.....	1	1	22	.....	22	13	.....	13
Mount Vernon.....	1	1	208	.....	208	200	.....	200

* Fishkill-on-Hudson in 1913.

Table L.—Number and Membership of Labor Organizations, by Industries, Trades and Localities
1913 and 1914—continued

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY	UNIONS AT END OF SEPTEMBER		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER—					
			1914			1913		
	1914	1913	Men	Wom.	Total	Men	Wom.	Total

I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.—continued

Building and Paving Trades—continued.								
Builders and Masons— <i>concl'd.</i>								
New Rochelle.....	1	1	166		166	182		182
New York, Bronx.....	†	†	†		†	1,962		1,962
New York, Brooklyn.....	2	2	2,116		2,116	2,176		2,176
New York, Manhattan.....	12	1	4,129		4,129	2,589		2,589
New York, Queens.....	1	1	643		643	650		650
New York, Richmond.....	1	1	85		85	94		94
Newburgh.....	1	1	75		75	78		78
Niagara Falls.....	1	1	145		145	156		156
North Tonawanda.....	1	1	20		20	25		25
Norwich.....	1	1	29		29	27		27
Nyack.....	1	1	45		45	50		50
Ogdensburg.....	1	1	43		43	37		37
Olean.....	1	1	92		92	82		92
Oneida.....	1	1	30		30	39		39
Oneonta.....	1	1	31		31	35		35
Ossining.....	1	1	53		53	55		55
Oswego.....	1	1	50		50	51		51
Pekskill.....	1	1	39		39	38		38
Penn Yan.....	1	1	10		10	11		11
Plattsburg.....	1	1	36		36	41		41
Port Chester.....	1	1	198		198	218		418
Port Jervis.....	1	1	15		15	19		19
Poughkeepsie.....	1	1	157		157	167		167
Rochester.....	1	1	750		750	849		849
Rome.....	1	1	40		40	40		40
Salamanca.....	1	1	21		21	21		21
Saranac Lake.....	1	1	5		5	18		18
Saratoga Springs.....	1	1	66		66	66		66
Schenectady.....	1	1	303		303	258		258
Sloatsburg.....	1	1	†		†	58		58
Syracuse.....	1	1	237		237	227		227
Tarrytown.....	1	1	155		155	165		165
Troy.....	1	1	192		192	195		195
Tuxedo.....	†	†	30		30			
Utica.....	1	1	223		223	236		236
Watertown.....	1	1	60		60	60		60
White Plains.....	1	1	135		135	130		130
Yonkers.....	1	1	226		226	237		237
Total.....	70	70	12,981		12,981	13,604		13,604
Mason and Foundation Workers:								
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	429		429	1,025		1,025
Painters and Joiners:								
Addison.....	1	1	11		11	9		9
Albany.....	1	1	584		584	531		531
Albion.....	1	1	17		17	29		29
Amsterdam.....	1	1	240		240	240		240
Auburn.....	1	1	184		184	209		209
Ausable Forks.....	1	1				15		15
Babylon.....	1	1	15		15	10		10
Baldwinsville.....	1	1	28		28	34		34
Ballston Spa.....	1	1	30		30	32		32
Batavia.....	1	1	41		41	67		67
Beacon*.....	1	1	43		43	55		55
Binghamton.....	1	1	320		320	279		279
Buffalo.....	9	9	2,050		2,050	1,970		1,970
Fishkill-on-Hudson in 1913. † Transferred to New York, Manhattan in 1914. ‡ One								
on transferred from New York, Bronx in 1914. § Transferred to Tuxedo in 1914.								
transferred from Sloatsburg in 1914.								

Table L.—Number and Membership of Labor Organizations, by Industries, Trades and Localities, 1913 and 1914—continued

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY	UNIONS AT END OF SEPTEMBER—		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER—					
			1914			1913		
	1914	1913	Men	Wom.	Total	Men	Wom.	Total

I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.—continued

(b) Building and Paving Trades—continued.

Carpenters and Joiners—*conf'd.*

Canandaigua.....	1	1	23	23	20	2
Central Valley.....	1	1	27	27	11	1
Chatham.....	1	1	15	15	22	2
Clayton.....	1	1	24	24	2	2
Clinton.....	1	1	28	28	35	3
Cohoes.....	1	1	80	80	81	8
Corinth.....	1	1	52	52	48	4
Corning.....	1	1	90	90	92	9
Cornwall.....	1	1	15	15	30	3
Cortland.....	1	1	46	46	46	4
Depew-Lancaster.....	1	1	18	18	11	1
Dobbs Ferry.....	1	1	37	37	30	3
Dolgeville.....	1	1	22	22	30	3
Dunkirk.....	2	2	56	56	46	4
East Rochester.....	1	1	20	20	2	2
East Syracuse.....	1	1	22	22	2	2
Ellenville.....	1	1	20	20	22	2
Elmira.....	1	1	360	360	238	23
Endicott.....	1	1	20	20	2	2
Fort Edward.....	1	1	19	19	20	3
Freeport.....	1	1	47	47	55	5
Fulton.....	1	1	40	40	62	6
Geneva.....	1	1	92	92	90	9
Glen Cove.....	1	1	416	416	411	41
Glen Falls.....	1	1	211	211	194	19
Gloversville.....	1	1	103	103	109	10
Great Neck.....	1	1	162	162	160	16
Hastings-on-Hudson.....	1	1	36	36	42	4
Hempstead.....	1	1	120	120	96	9
Herkimer.....	1	1	102	102	108	10
Holley.....	1	1	14	14	1	1
Hoosick Falls.....	1	1	10	10	10	1
Hornell.....	1	1	250	250	63	6
Hudson.....	1	1	66	66	50	5
Hudson Falls.....	1	1	50	50	54	5
Huntington.....	1	1	140	140	90	9
Ilion.....	1	1	62	62	60	6
Irvington.....	1	1	43	43	46	4
Islip.....	1	1	120	120	139	12
Ithaca.....	1	1	151	151	149	14
Jamestown.....	1	1	320	320	280	28
Johnstown.....	1	1	72	72	70	7
Kingston.....	1	1	175	175	187	18
Lake Placid.....	1	1	40	40	78	7
Lindenhurst.....	1	1	39	39	44	4
Little Falls.....	1	1	75	75	65	6
Liverpool.....	1	1	40	40	26	2
Lockport.....	1	1	136	136	143	14
Lynbrook.....	1	1	35	35	25	2
Malone.....	1	1	54	54	54	5
Mamaroneck.....	1	1	22	22	21	2
Mechanicville.....	1	1	57	57	64	6
Medina.....	1	1	24	24	37	3
Middletown.....	1	1	188	188	198	19
Millbrook.....	1	1	36	36	38	3
Millerton.....	1	1	26	26	20	2
Mount Kisco.....	1	1	70	70	102	10
Mount Morris.....	1	1	21	21	16	1
Mount Vernon.....	1	1	312	312	287	28
New Rochelle.....	2	2	373	373	380	36

Table L.—Number and Membership of Labor Organizations, by Industries, Trades and Localities, 1913 and 1914—continued

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY	UNIONS AT END OF SEPTEMBER—		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER—					
			1914			1913		
	1914	1913	Men	Wom.	Total	Men	Wom.	Total
I. BUILDING, STONE, WORKING, ETC.—continued								
Building and Paving Trades—continued.								
Carpenters and Joiners— <i>conc'd.</i>								
New York, Bronx.....	7	7	1,360		1,360	1,507		1,507
New York, Brooklyn.....	16	17	4,241		4,241	4,439		4,439
New York, Manhattan.....	21	26	5,848		5,848	6,321		6,321
New York, Queens.....	10	10	1,136		1,136	1,218		1,218
New York, Richmond.....	4	4	447		447	505		505
Newburgh.....	1	1	228		228	224		224
Niagara Falls.....	1	1	416		416	450		450
North Tonawanda.....	1	1	162		162	156		156
Norwich.....	1	1	88		88	77		77
Nyack.....	1	1	84		84	91		91
Ogdensburg.....	1	1	120		120	118		118
Olean.....	1	1	113		113	77		77
Oneida.....	1	1	80		80	78		78
Oneonta.....	1	1	13		13	46		46
Ossining.....	1	1	120		120	125		125
Oswego.....	1	1	187		187	182		182
Patchogue.....	1	1	60		60	60		60
Peekskill.....	1	1	111		111	150		150
Perry.....	1	1	11		11	10		10
Phoenix.....	1	1	18		18			
Plattsburg.....	1	1	71		71	81		81
Pleasantville.....	1	1	63		63	80		80
Port Chester.....	1	2	210		210	219		219
Port Jefferson.....	1	1	73		73	60		60
Port Jervis.....	1	1	52		52	60		60
Port Washington.....	1	1	104		104	101		101
Poughkeepsie.....	1	1	238		238	270		270
Richfield Springs.....	1	1				11		11
Riverhead.....	1	1				16		16
Rochester.....	3	3	924		924	1,034		1,034
Rockwell Springs.....	1	1	50		50	42		42
Rome.....	1	1	175		175	180		180
Rye.....	1	1	48		48	51		51
St. Johnsville.....	1	1	28		28	40		40
Salamanca.....	1	1	45		45	68		68
Saranac Lake.....	1	1	54		54	60		60
Saratoga Springs.....	1	1	140		140	157		157
Sayville.....	1	1	75		75	86		86
Schenectady.....	1	1	508		508	534		534
Seneca Falls.....	1	1	17		17	28		28
Silver Springs.....	1	1	8		8	14		14
Skaneateles.....	1	1	18		18	20		20
Sloatsburg.....	*	1	*		*	93		93
Smithtown.....	1	1	25		25	40		40
Solvay.....	1	1	25		25	30		30
Southampton.....	1	1	40		40	43		43
Suffern.....	1	1	57		57	66		66
Syracuse.....	3	3	910		910	1,102		1,102
Tarrytown.....	1	1	103		103	114		114
Ticonderoga.....	1	1	37		37	40		40
Troy.....	1	2	387		387	402		402
Tuxedo.....	†2	1	99		99	8		8
Utica.....	1	1	659		659	687		687
Warwick.....	1	1	30		30	28		28
Watertown.....	1	1	75		75	103		103
Wellsville.....	1	1				10		10
White Plains.....	2	1	257		257	336		336
Whitesboro.....	1	1	42		42	43		43
Yonkers.....	2	2	570		570	581		581
Total.....	193	206	29,887		29,887	31,212		31,212

* Transferred to Tuxedo in 1914.

† One union transferred from Sloatsburg in 1914.

Table I.—Number and Membership of Labor Organizations, by Industries, Trades and Localities, 1913 and 1914—continued

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY	UNIONS AT END OF SEPTEMBER—		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER—					
			1914			1913		
	1914	1913	Men	Wom.	Total	Men	Wom.	Total
I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.—continued								
(b) Building and Paving Trades—continued.								
Cement Masons:								
Auburn.....	1	1	24		24	14		14
Buffalo.....	1	1				50		50
Geneva.....	1	1	12		12	24		24
New York, Manhattan*	1	1	500		500	550		550
Poughkeepsie.....	1	1				8		8
Syracuse.....	1	1	31		31	35		35
Total.....	4	6	567		567	681		681
Derrickmen and Riggers:								
Albany.....		1				20		20
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	400		400	450		450
Total.....	1	2	400		400	470		470
Dredgemen, Steam Shovelmen, Etc.:								
Buffalo.....	3	3	365		365	409		409
New York, Manhattan.....	2	1	624		624	350		350
Rochester.....	1	1	45		45	65		65
Total.....	6	5	1,034		1,034	824		824
Electrical Workers:								
Albany.....	3	3	200		200	206		206
Amsterdam.....	1	1	37		37	26		26
Auburn.....	1	1	12		12	10		10
Binghamton.....	1	1	41		41	43		43
Buffalo.....	2	2	649		649	680		680
Depew-Lancaster.....	1		18		18			
Dunkirk.....	1	1	28		28	67		67
Elmira.....	1	1	47		47	30		30
Glens Falls.....	1	1	100		100	70		70
Gloversville.....	1		10		10			
Jamestown.....	1	1	61		61	46		46
Lockport.....		1				45		45
Middletown.....	1	1	16		16	16		16
New York, Bronx.....	†2	1	185		185	55		55
New York, Manhattan.....	‡2	4	3,300		3,300	3,603		3,603
Newark.....	1	1	8		8	20		20
Newburgh.....	1	1	14		14	25		25
Niagara Falls.....	1		21		21			
Oswego.....	1	1	27		27	20		20
Poughkeepsie.....	1		17		17			
Rochester.....	2	2	490		490	470		470
Rome.....		1				34		34
Schenectady.....	1	1	118		118	117		117
Syracuse.....	3	3	185		185	250		250
Troy.....	1	2	163		163	228		228
Utica.....	1	3	72		72	164		164
Watertown.....	1	1	54		54	85		85
Yonkers.....	1	1	187		187	180		180
Total.....	34	36	6,060		6,060	6,490		6,490

* New York, all boroughs in 1913. † One union transferred from New York, Manhattan in 1914. ‡ One union transferred to New York, Bronx; one union transferred to Signal Maintainers, group II-a, in 1914.

Table L.—Number and Membership of Labor Organizations, by Industries, Trades and Localities, 1913 and 1914—continued

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY	UNIONS AT END OF SEPTEMBER—		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER—					
			1914			1913		
	1914	1913	Men	Wom.	Total	Men	Wom.	Total
I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.—continued								
Building and Paving Trades—continued.								
Elevator Constructors:								
Albany.....	1	1	25		25	20		20
Buffalo.....	1	1	47		47	36		36
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	800		800	800		800
Rochester.....	1	1	23		23	23		23
Utica.....	1		13		13			
Total.....	5	4	908		908	879		879
Plumbers:								
Buffalo.....	1	1	61		61	62		62
House Shorers and Movers:								
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	500		500	450		450
Jewelry and Bridgemen:								
Albany.....	1	1	175		175	150		150
Binghamton.....	1		16		16			
Buffalo.....	1	1	149		149	90		90
New York, Brooklyn.....	1	1	450		450	530		530
New York, Manhattan.....	*3	4	1,623		1,623	2,421		2,421
Niagara Falls.....	1	1	71		71	94		94
Rochester.....	1	1	98		98	116		116
Syracuse.....	1	1	72		72	60		60
Utica.....	1	1	20		20	20		20
Total.....	11	11	2,674		2,674	3,481		3,481
Heating and Frost:								
Albany.....	1		9		9			
Buffalo.....	1	1	24		24	25		25
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	335		335	350		350
Rochester.....	1	1	11		11	16		16
Syracuse.....	1		8		8			
Total.....	5	3	387		387	391		391
Others:								
Albany.....	1	1	40		40	25		25
Binghamton.....	1	1	16		16	16		16
Buffalo.....	1	1	86		86	51		51
Jamestown.....	1	1	9		9	10		10
New Rochelle.....	1	1	40		40	20		20
New York, Brooklyn.....	1	1	250		250	275		275
New York, Manhattan.....	2	2	665		665	700		700
Niagara Falls.....	1		15		15			
Rochester.....	1	1	47		47	50		50
Syracuse.....	1	1	25		25	35		35
Tarrytown.....	1	1	10		10	6		6
Utica.....	1	1	26		26	33		33
White Plains.....	1	1	17		17	27		27
Yonkers.....	1	1	25		25	30		30
Total.....	15	14	1,271		1,271	1,278		1,278
Painters:								
Buffalo.....	1	1	100		100	100		100
Deferiet.....	1	1				23		23
Glen Park.....	1	1	31		31	34		34
New York, Brooklyn.....	1	1	122		122	130		130
Niagara Falls.....	1	1	72		72	65		65
Total.....	4	5	325		325	352		352

One union transferred to Architectural Iron Workers, group IV-a, in 1914.

Table L.— Number and Membership of Labor Organizations, by Industries, Trades and Localities, 1913 and 1914 — continued

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY	UNIONS AT END OF SEPTEMBER —		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER —					
			1914			1913		
	1914	1913	Men	Wom.	Total	Men	Wom.	Total
I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.— continued								
(b) Building and Paving Trades— continued.								
Painters and Decorators:								
Albany	1	1	170	.....	170	165	.....	165
Amsterdam	1	1	46	.....	46	50	.....	50
Auburn	1	1	151	.....	151	136	.....	136
Batavia	1	1	30	.....	30	41	.....	41
Bay Shore	1	1	42	.....	42	49	.....	49
Beacon *	1	1	16	.....	16	19	.....	19
Binghamton	1	1	40	.....	40	47	.....	47
Buffalo	4	4	515	.....	515	554	.....	554
Cohoes	1	1	45	.....	45	52	.....	52
Corinth	1	1	8	.....	8	8	.....	8
Corning	1	1	49	.....	49	47	.....	47
Cortland	1	1	24	.....	24	25	.....	25
Dobbs Ferry	1	1	23	.....	23	23	.....	23
Elmira	1	1	97	.....	97	110	.....	110
Fulton	1	1	31	.....	31	29	.....	29
Geneva	1	1	72	.....	72	60	.....	60
Glen Cove	1	1	88	.....	88	97	.....	97
Glen Falls	1	1	44	.....	44	50	.....	50
Gloversville	1	1	25	.....	25	27	.....	27
Hoodack Falls	1	1	28	.....	28	33	.....	33
Hornell	1	1	82	.....	82	22	.....	22
Hudson	1	1	15	.....	15	16	.....	16
Irrington	1	1	13	.....	13	13	.....	13
Lalip	1	1	8	.....	8	8	.....	8
Ithaca	1	1	72	.....	72	115	.....	115
Jamestown	1	1	223	.....	223	225	.....	225
Johnstown	1	1	22	.....	22	25	.....	25
Kingston	1	1	45	.....	45	32	.....	32
Lake Placid	1	1	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	22
Liberty	1	1	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	8
Lockport	1	1	66	.....	66	49	.....	49
Malone	1	1	19	.....	19	22	.....	22
Mamaroneck	1	1	33	.....	33	31	.....	31
Mechanicville	1	1	26	.....	26	27	.....	27
Middletown	1	1	53	.....	53	41	.....	41
Mineola	1	1	30	.....	30	52	.....	52
Mount Kisco	1	1	20	.....	20	25	.....	25
Mount Vernon	1	1	160	.....	160	105	.....	105
New Rochelle	1	1	133	.....	133	122	.....	122
New York, Bronx	3	2	1,231	.....	1,231	581	.....	581
New York, Brooklyn	7	4	3,319	.....	3,319	4,020	.....	4,020
New York, Manhattan	13	11	12,791	.....	12,791	12,617	.....	12,617
New York, Queens	4	4	388	.....	388	367	.....	367
New York, Richmond	1	1	90	.....	90	100	.....	100
Newburgh	1	1	69	.....	69	81	.....	81
Niagara Falls	1	1	130	.....	130	138	.....	138
Nyack	1	1	37	.....	37	40	.....	40
Olean	1	1	48	.....	48	42	.....	42
Oneida	1	1	42	.....	42	49	.....	49
Ossining	1	1	31	.....	31	33	.....	33
Oswego	1	1	71	.....	71	80	.....	80
Peskill	1	1	18	.....	18	22	.....	22
Plattsburg	1	1	40	.....	40	36	.....	36
Pleasantville	1	1	20	.....	20	22	.....	22
Port Chester	1	1	105	.....	105	116	.....	116
Port Jefferson	1	1	15	.....	15	10	.....	10
Port Jervis	1	1	30	.....	30	25	.....	25
Poughkeepsie	1	1	104	.....	104	132	.....	132
Rochester	2	1	443	.....	443	459	.....	459
Rome	1	1	40	.....	40	38	.....	38

* Fishkill-on-Hudson in 1913.

Table L.—Number and Membership of Labor Organizations, by Industries, Trades and Localities, 1913 and 1914—continued

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY	UNIONS AT END OF SEPTEMBER—		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER—					
			1914			1913		
	1914	1913	Men	Wom.	Total	Men	Wom.	Total

I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.—continued

Building and Paving Trades—continued.								
Painters and Decorators— <i>concl'd.</i>								
Saratoga Lake	1	1	12		12	22		22
Saratoga Springs	1	1	107		107	107		107
Schenectady	1	1	120		120	148		148
Southampton	1		41		41			
Suffern	1	1	54		54	52		52
Syracuse	2	2	477		477	486		486
Tarrytown	1	1	60		60	52		52
Tonawanda	1	1	16		16	46		46
Troy	1	1	298		298	235		235
Utica	1	1	171		171	154		154
Warsaw	1	1				8		8
Waterford	1	1				9		9
Watertown	1	1	44		44	73		73
Watervliet	1	1				18		18
White Plains	1	1	110		110	102		102
Yonkers	1	1	250		250	255		255
Total	99	99	23,386		23,386	23,357		23,357
Roof Hangers:								
Buffalo	1	1	70		70	78		78
New York, Manhattan	1	1	294		294	198		198
Rochester	1	1	129		129	141		141
Utica	1	1	42		42	46		46
Total	4	4	535		535	463		463
Roofers and Rammermen:								
Albany	1		35		35			
Buffalo	1	1	75		75	60		60
New York, Bronx	2	2	104		104	95		95
New York, Brooklyn	3	3	131		131	130		130
New York, Manhattan	5	5	349		349	310		310
New York, Queens	1	1	28		28	22		22
Rochester	1	1	30		30	35		35
Total	14	13	752		752	652		652
Roofers:								
Binghamton	1	1	24		24	17		17
Buffalo	1	1	140		140	156		156
Jamestown	1	1	25		25	17		17
Lockport	1	1	17		17	14		14
New York, Brooklyn	1	1	620		620	607		607
New York, Manhattan	1	1	2,554		2,554	3,047		3,047
New York, Queens	2	2	197		197	206		206
Niagara Falls	1	1	35		35	48		48
Syracuse	1	1	101		101	101		101
Watertown	1	1	23		23	16		16
Total	11	11	3,736		3,736	4,229		4,229
Roofers, Gas and Steam Fitters and Helpers:								
Albany	1	1	125		125	109		109
Amsterdam	1	1	42		42	27		27
Auburn	1	1	35		35	42		42
Batavia	1	1	14		14	11		11
Binghamton	1	1	80		80	90		90
Buffalo	1	1	285		285	290		290
Cohoes	1	1	25		25	28		28
Corinth	1	1	12		12	9		9

Table L.—Number and Membership of Labor Organizations, by Industries, Trades and Localities, 1913 and 1914—continued

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY	UNIONS AT END OF SEPTEMBER		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER—					
			1914			1913		
	1914	1913	Men	Wom.	Total	Men	Wom.	Total
I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.—continued								
(b) Building and Paving Trades—continued.								
Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters and Helpers— <i>concl'd.</i>								
Corning.....	1	1	8		8	12		12
Dunkirk.....	1	1	8		8	10		10
Elmira.....	1	1	40		40	34		34
Fulton.....		1				7		7
Geneva.....	1	1	21		21	23		23
Glens Falls.....	1	1	21		21	21		21
Gloversville.....	1	1	23		23	14		14
Herkimer.....	1	1	16		16	21		21
Hornell.....	1	1	10		10	9		9
Ithaca.....	1	1	36		36	27		27
Jamestown.....	1	1	34		34	26		26
Kingston.....	1	1	27		27	24		24
Little Falls.....	1	1	15		15	14		14
Lockport.....	1	1	27		27	28		28
Malone.....	1		16		16			
Medina.....		1				12		12
Middletown.....	1	1	21		21	18		18
Mount Vernon.....	1	1	51		51	55		55
New Rochelle.....	1	1	59		59	19		19
New York, Brooklyn.....	1	1	640		640	946		946
New York, Manhattan.....	*5	3	2,195		2,195	1,862		1,862
New York, Queens.....	1	1	185		185	180		180
New York, Richmond.....	1	1	52		52	42		42
Newburgh.....	1	1	51		51	51		51
Niagara Falls.....	1	1	28		28	26		26
Nyack.....	1	1	9		9	9		9
Olean.....	1	1	27		27	23		23
Oneida.....	1	1	18		18	8		8
Ossining.....		1				14		14
Oswego.....	1	1	17		17	17		17
Plattsburg.....	1	1	28		28	22		22
Port Chester.....	1	1	36		36	35		35
Port Jervis.....	1	1	11		11	10		10
Poughkeepsie.....	1	1	73		73	76		76
Rochester.....	1	1	442		442	452		452
Rome.....	1	1	30		30	38		38
Salamanca.....		1	6		6			
Saratoga Springs.....	1	1	23		23	20		20
Schenectady.....	1	1	120		120	120		120
Suffern.....	1	1	19		19	15		15
Syracuse.....	1	1	225		225	225		225
Tarrytown.....	1	1	42		42	37		37
Troy.....	1	1	90		90	103		103
Utica.....	1	1	125		125	120		120
Watertown.....		1				6		6
White Plains.....	1	1	56		56	50		50
Yonkers.....	1	1	91		91	102		102
Total.....	55	55	5,690		5,690	5,689		5,689
Rock Drillers, Tool Sharpeners, Etc.:								
Buffalo.....	1	1	155		155	122		122
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	600		600	1,100		1,100
Yonkers.....	1	1	150		150	135		135
Total.....	3	3	905		905	1,357		1,357

* One union transferred from Beer Pump Makers, group IV-b, in 1914.

Table L.—Number and Membership of Labor Organizations, by Industries, Trades and Localities, 1913 and 1914—continued

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY	UNIONS AT END OF SEPTEMBER—		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER—					
			1914			1913		
	1914	1913	Men	Wom.	Total	Men	Wom.	Total
I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.—continued								
Roofers, Slate and Tile:								
Buffalo.....	1	1	22		22	25		25
Elmira.....	1		10		10			
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	85		85	80		80
Utica.....	1		20		20			
Total.....	4	2	137		137	105		105
Sheet Metal Workers:								
Albany.....	1	1	63		63	64		64
Amsterdam.....	1	1	22		22	22		22
Auburn.....	1	1	31		31	31		31
Binghamton.....	1	1	10		10	19		19
Buffalo.....	1	1	252		252	325		325
Dunkirk.....		1				20		20
Elmira.....	1	1	57		57	58		58
Fulton.....	1	1	12		12	15		15
Geneva.....	1	1	12		12	13		13
Ithaca.....	1	1	30		30	31		31
Jamestown.....	1	1	34		34	38		38
Little Falls.....	1	1	14		14	15		15
Middletown.....	1	1	31		31	29		29
Mount Vernon.....	1	1	32		32	20		20
New Rochelle.....	1	1	28		28	14		14
New York, Manhattan.....	1	2	1,975		1,975	2,800		2,800
New York, Queens.....	1	1	38		38	45		45
New York, Richmond.....	1	1	30		30	30		30
Newburgh.....	1	1	36		36	30		30
Niagara Falls.....	1	1	33		33	26		26
Ogdensburg.....	1	1	16		16	17		17
Olean.....	1	1	8		8	9		9
Oswego.....	1	1	36		36	38		38
Port Chester.....	1	1	16		16	16		16
Poughkeepsie.....	1	1	33		33	36		36
Rochester.....	1	1	215		215	248		248
Rome.....	1	1	19		19	18		18
Schenectady.....	1	1	40		40	36		36
Syracuse.....	1	1	140		140	145		145
Tarrytown.....	1	1	24		24	22		22
Troy.....	1	1	62		62	44		44
Utica.....	1	1	58		58	60		60
White Plains.....	1	1	39		39	35		35
Yonkers.....	1	1	54		54	60		60
Total.....	33	35	3,500		3,500	4,429		4,429
Plumbers:								
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	126		126	133		133
Steam and Hot Water Fitters:								
Albany.....	1	1	48		48	54		54
Buffalo.....	1	1	135		135	104		104
Mount Vernon.....	1	1	33		33	26		26
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	1,290		1,290	1,400		1,400
Schenectady.....	1	1	125		125	124		124
Yonkers.....	1	1	65		65	63		63
Total.....	6	6	1,696		1,696	1,771		1,771
Steam Fitters' Helpers:								
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	1,200		1,200	1,000		1,000

Table I.—Number and Membership of Labor Organizations, by Industries, Trades and Localities.
1913 and 1914—continued

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY	UNIONS AT END OF SEPTEMBER		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER—					
			1914			1913		
	1914	1913	Men	Wom.	Total	Men	Wom.	Total

I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.—continued

(b) Building and Paving Trades—
concluded.

Stone Masons:								
Buffalo.....	1	1	182	.....	182	171	.....	171
New York, Brooklyn.....	1	1	220	.....	220	215	.....	215
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	714	.....	714	838	.....	838
Yonkers.....	1	1	90	.....	90	90	.....	90
Total.....	4	4	1,206	.....	1,206	1,314	.....	1,314
Stone Setters:								
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	222	.....	222	255	.....	255
Tar, Felt and Waterproof Work- ers:								
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	750	.....	750	756	.....	756
Rochester.....	1	1	32	.....	32	28	.....	28
Utica.....	1	.....	24	.....	24	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	3	2	806	.....	806	784	.....	784
Tile Layers and Marble Mosaic Workers:								
Albany.....	1	1	36	.....	36	18	.....	18
Buffalo.....	1	1	40	.....	40	35	.....	35
New York, Manhattan.....	2	2	506	.....	506	536	.....	536
Rochester.....	1	1	42	.....	42	55	.....	55
Syracuse.....	1	1	21	.....	21	20	.....	20
Total.....	6	6	645	.....	645	664	.....	664
Tile Layers' and Marble Mosaic Workers' Helpers:								
Buffalo.....	1	1	35	.....	35	53	.....	53
New York, Manhattan.....	3	3	663	.....	663	608	.....	608
Total.....	4	4	698	.....	698	661	.....	661
Tuck Pointers:								
Buffalo.....	1	1	9	.....	9	7	.....	7
Rochester.....	1	1	21	.....	21	23	.....	23
Total.....	2	2	30	.....	30	30	.....	30
Total—Building and Paving Trades.....	603	615	102,854	.....	102,854	108,157	.....	108,157

(c) Building and Street Labor.

Asphalt Workers:								
New York, Manhattan.....	3	4	353	.....	353	660	.....	660
Bricklayers' Masons' and Plaster- ers' Laborers:								
Albany.....	1	1	215	.....	215	210	.....	210
Amsterdam.....	1	1	77	.....	77	57	.....	57
Auburn.....	1	1	30	.....	30	32	.....	32
Binghamton.....	1	1	50	.....	50	35	.....	35
Buffalo.....	2	2	410	.....	410	370	.....	370
Central Islip.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10
Geneva.....	1	1	28	.....	28	27	.....	27
Kingston.....	1	1	15	.....	15	28	.....	28
Mamaroneck.....	1	1	19	.....	19	20	.....	20
Middletown.....	1	1	42	.....	42	40	.....	40
Mount Vernon.....	1	1	138	.....	138	126	.....	126

Table L.—Number and Membership of Labor Organizations, by Industries, Trades and Localities, 1913 and 1914—continued

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY	UNIONS AT END OF SEPTEMBER		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER—					
			1914			1913		
	1914	1913	Men	Wom.	Total	Men	Wom.	Total
I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.—concluded								
Building and Street Labor—concluded.								
Bricklayers', Masons' and Plasterers' Laborers—concl'd.								
New Rochelle.....	1	1	100		100	95		95
New York, Brooklyn.....	9	6	2,325		2,325	2,035		2,035
New York, Manhattan.....	16	12	10,265		10,265	11,000		11,000
New York, Queens.....	1	1	105		105	70		70
New York, Richmond.....		1				10		10
Newburgh.....	1	1	37		37	61		61
Oneida.....	1	1	84		84	80		80
Oswego.....	1	1	50		50	15		15
Plattsburg.....		1				108		108
Port Chester.....	2	1	100		100	61		61
Rochester.....	2	2	185		185	178		178
Rome.....		1				20		20
Schenectady.....	*1	2	250		250	383		383
Syracuse.....	3	3	652		652	560		560
Tarrytown.....	1	1	9		9	25		25
Utica.....	2	2	256		256	168		168
White Plains.....	1	1	83		83	150		150
Yonkers.....	1	1	300		300	300		300
Total.....	54	51	15,825		15,825	16,274		16,274
Paint Workers:								
Jamestown.....		1				12		12
New York, Manhattan.....	2	1	1,800		1,800	1,800		1,800
Total.....	2	2	1,800		1,800	1,812		1,812
Elevator and Tunnel Workers:								
Mount Vernon.....	1		29		29			
New York, Manhattan.....	2	2	1,000		1,000	2,000		2,000
Yonkers.....	1	1	808		808	877		877
Total.....	4	3	1,837		1,837	2,877		2,877
General Building and Street Laborers:								
Harrison.....	1		185		185			
Jamestown.....	1		20		20			
Mamaroneck.....	1		43		43			
Mount Vernon.....	1		27		207			
New Rochelle.....	1	1	58		58	50		50
New York, Brooklyn.....	1		220		220			
New York, Manhattan.....	3		460		460			
New York, Richmond.....	1		104		104			
Port Chester.....	2		1,025		1,025			
Rochester.....	1	1	1,600		1,600	2,800		2,800
Troy.....	1		75		75			
Schenectady.....	†1		250		250			
Uckahoe.....	1		86		86			
White Plains.....	1		127		127			
Total.....	17	2	4,460		4,460	2,850		2,850
Painters' Laborers:								
New York, Brooklyn.....	1	1	85		85	71		71
— Building and Street Laborers:								
— Building and Street Laborers.....	81	63	24,360		24,360	24,544		24,544
Total — Group I.....	727	722	133,229		133,229	138,738		138,738

The union transferred to General Building and Street Laborers in 1914.
 Transferred from Bricklayers', Masons' and Plasterers' Laborers in 1914.

Table I.— Number and Membership of Labor Organizations, by Industries, Trades and Localities, 1913 and 1914 — continued

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY	UNIONS AT END OF SEPTEMBER—		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER —					
			1914			1913		
	1914	1913	Men	Wom.	Total	Men	Wom.	Total
II. TRANSPORTATION								
(a) Railways.								
Car and Locomotive Painters:								
Albany	1	1	48		48	56		
Middletown	1	1	18		18	19		
Total	2	2	66		66	75		
Car Inspectors, Repairers, Etc.:								
Addison		1				8		
Buffalo	2	2	266		266	285		
Depew-Lancaster		1				112		
Elmira	1	1	26		26	50		
Green Island	1		120		120			
Mechanicville	1	1	70		70	68		
Middletown	1	1	57		57	27		
New York, Bronx	1	1	81		81	84		
New York, Manhattan	1	1	60		60	98		
New York, Queens	1	1	43		43	37		
Norwich	1	1	38		38	38		
Oneonta	1	1	110		110	196		
Plattsburg		1				15		
Rotterdam Junction	1	1	20		20	21		
Rouses Point	1	1	13		13	25		
Saratoga Springs	1	1	29		29	35		
Troy	1	1	19		19	22		
Whitehall	1	1	21		21	18		
Total	16	18	973		973	1,139		1
Clerks, Railway:								
Albany	1	1	54		54	65		
Buffalo		1				310		9
Maybrook	1	1	71		71	70		
Mechanicville	1	1	38		41	41		4
New York, Bronx	1	1	103	12	115	112		
New York, Brooklyn		1				141		
Port Chester	1	1	23		23	30		
Poughkeepsie	1	1	8		8	9		
Rotterdam Junction	1	1	60		60	58		
Troy	1	1	16		16	17		
Watertown		1				8		
Total	8	11	373	15	388	861		13
Conductors:								
Albany	1	1	157		157	169		
Binghamton	1	1	58		58	56		
Buffalo	1	1	376		376	313		
Corning	1	1	76		76	81		
East Syracuse	1	1	136		136	135		
Elmira	2	2	199		199	207		
Hornell	1	1	111		111	114		
Kingston	1	1	28		28	25		
Maybrook	1		22		22			
Mechanicville	1	1	114		114	116		
Middletown	1	1	84		84	86		
New Rochelle	1	1	51		51	52		
New York, Manhattan	1	1	200		200	209		
New York, Queens	1	1	188		188	179		
New York, Richmond	1	1	60		60	59		
Norwich	1	1	34		34	34		
Ogdensburg	1	1	53		53	56		
Olean	1	1	38		38	48		
Oneonta	1	1	94		94	101		
Oswego	1	1	46		46	46		

Table L—Number and Membership of Labor Organizations, by Industries, Trades and Localities, 1913 and 1914—continued

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY	UNIONS AT END OF SEPTEMBER—		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER—					
			1914			1913		
	1914	1913	Men	Wom.	Total	Men	Wom.	Total

II. TRANSPORTATION—continued

(a) Railways—continued.

ductors—concluded.								
Port Jervis.....	1	1	138		136	143		143
Rensselaer.....	1	1	53		53	55		55
Rochester.....	1	1	165		165	153		153
Salamanca.....	1	1	76		76	70		70
Syracuse.....	1	1	142		142	142		142
Utica.....	1	1	106		106	105		105
Watertown.....	1	1	52		52	50		50
Whitehall.....	1	1	33		33	33		33
Total.....	29	28	2,888		2,888	2,837		2,837
Engineers, Locomotive:								
Albany.....	1	1	182		182	177		177
Binghamton.....	2	2	81		81	83		83
Buffalo.....	7	7	949		949	954		954
Corning.....	1	1	165		165	173		173
East Syracuse.....	1	1	89		89	90		90
Elmira.....	2	2	209		209	216		216
Hornell.....	2	2	202		202	200		200
Mechanicville.....	1	1	125		125	120		120
Middletown.....	1	1	139		139	141		141
New York, Bronx.....	2	2	477		477	485		485
New York, Brooklyn.....	1	1	34		34	34		34
New York, Queens.....	1	1	263		263	263		263
New York, Richmond.....	1	1	63		63	66		66
Norwich.....	1	1	39		39	39		39
Ogdensburg.....	1	1	40		40	40		40
Olean.....	1	1	67		67	50		50
Oneonta.....	1	1	164		164	171		171
Oswego.....	1	1	115		115	105		105
Port Jervis.....	2	2	192		192	218		218
Rensselaer.....	2	2	196		196	198		198
Rochester.....	2	2	330		330	306		306
Salamanca.....	1	1	67		67	68		68
Schenectady.....	1	1	86		86	83		83
Syracuse.....	3	3	255		255	267		267
Troy.....	1	1	84		84	85		85
Utica.....	1	1	181		181	140		140
Watertown.....	1	1	130		130	137		137
White Plains.....	1	1	104		104	103		103
Whitehall.....	1	1	81		81	80		80
Total.....	44	44	5,109		5,109	5,092		5,092
Firemen and Engineers, Locomotive:								
Albany.....	3	3	381		381	456		456
Auburn.....	1	1	92		92	85		85
Avon.....	1	1	52		52	50		50
Binghamton.....	1	1	71		71	65		65
Buffalo.....	8	8	1,303		1,303	1,417		1,417
Corning.....	1	1	124		124	134		134
East Syracuse.....	1	1	122		122	124		124
Elmira.....	2	2	255		255	285		285
Green Island.....	1	1	56		56	57		57
Hornell.....	2	1	216		216	250		250
Kingston.....	1	1	79		79	80		80
Lackawanna.....	1	1	66		66	74		74
Malone.....	1	1	32		32	35		35
Maybrook.....	1	1	62		62	36		36
Mechanicville.....	1	1	108		108	100		100
Middletown.....	1	1	113		113	110		110
New York, Bronx.....	2	2	472		472	509		509
New York, Queens.....	1	1	212		212	219		219

Table L.—Number and Membership of Labor Organizations, by Industries, Trades and Localities, 1913 and 1914—continued

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY	UNIONS AT END OF SEPTEMBER		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER—					
			1914			1913		
	1914	1913	Men	Wom.	Total	Men	Wom.	Total
II. TRANSPORTATION—continued								
(a) Railways—continued.								
Firemen and Engineers, Locomotive—concluded.								
New York, Richmond.....	1	1	66		66	55		55
Niagara Falls.....	1	1	84		84	70		70
Norwich.....	1	1	84		84	83		83
Olean.....	1	1	85		85	92		92
Oneonta.....	1	1	190		190	181		181
Oswego.....	1	1	100		100	90		90
Plattsburg.....	1	1	66		66	60		60
Port Jervis.....	1	1	264		264	280		280
Rensselaer.....	1	1	240		240	248		248
Rochester.....	1	1	237		237	245		245
Salamanca.....	1	1	73		73	73		73
Saratoga Springs.....	1	1	46		46	30		30
Schenectady.....	1	1	40		40	45		45
Syracuse.....	3	3	233		233	244		244
Utica.....	1	1	205		205	225		225
Warwick.....	1	1	44		44	45		45
Watertown.....	1	1	153		153	151		151
Whitehall.....	1	1	60		60	65		65
Total.....	50	49	6,066		6,066	6,368		6,368
Motormen, Guards, Etc. (Electric Trains):								
New York, Brooklyn.....	2	2	190		190	211		211
New York, Manhattan.....	2	2	212		212	216		216
Total.....	4	4	402		402	427		427
Signal Maintainers:								
New Rochelle.....	1	1	39		39	38		38
New York, Manhattan.....	*1		106		106			
Silver Creek.....	1		25		25			
Total.....	3	1	170		170	38		38
Street Railway Employees:								
Albany.....	1	1	607		607	552		552
Auburn.....	1		159		159			
Buffalo.....	2	2	2,316		2,316	2,360		2,360
Dunkirk.....	§	1				71		71
Elmira.....	1	1	14		14	15		15
Fredonia.....	†1		84		84			
Glens Falls.....	1	1	120		120	120		120
Ithaca.....	1	1	43		43	43		43
Middletown.....	1	1	35		35	34		34
New Rochelle.....	1	1	210		210	200		200
New York, Brooklyn.....						12		12
Newburgh.....	1	1	73		73	66		66
Port Chester.....	1	1	94		94	92		92
Rensselaer.....	1	1	43		43	57		57
Rochester.....	1	1	1,050		1,050	957		957
Saratoga Springs.....	1	1	28		28	28		28
Schenectady.....	2	2	561		561	452		452
Syracuse.....	1	1	700		700	500		500
Troy.....	1	1	560		560	560		560
Utica.....	1	1	497		497	409		409
Watertown.....	1	1	20		20	26		26
Yonkers.....	1	1	252		252	224		224
Total.....	22	22	7,466		7,466	6,778		6,778

* Transferred from Electrical Workers, group I-b, in 1914.

1914. § Transferred to Fredonia in 1914.

† Transferred from Dunkirk in 1914.

L—Number and Membership of Labor Organizations, by Industries, Trades and Localities,
1913 and 1914—continued

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY	UNIONS AT END OF SEPTEMBER—		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER—					
			1914			1913		
	1914	1913	Men	Wom.	Total	Men	Wom.	Total

II. TRANSPORTATION—continued

a) Railways—continued.

ohmen:								
Binghamton.....	1	1	42		42	42		42
Buffalo.....	7	7	937		937	988		988
Elmira.....	1	1	50		50	44		44
Hornell.....	1	1	31		31	33		33
Lackawanna.....	1	1	60		60	81		81
Lyons.....		1				3		3
New York, Bronx.....	1	1	65		65	56		56
Niagara Falls.....	1	1	12		12	11		11
Port Jervis.....	1	1	5		5	6		6
Rochester.....	1	1	14		14	16		16
Salamanca.....		1				12		12
Shortsville.....	1	1	12		12	13		13
Syracuse.....	1	1	26		26	27		27
Utica.....	1	1	11		11	11		11
Total.....	18	20	1,265		1,265	1,343		1,343
ohmen:								
Mechanicville.....	1	1	43		43	175		175
men, Road and Yard:								
Albany.....	2	2	484		484	432		432
Auburn.....	1	1	84		84	80		80
Beacon*.....	1	1	70		70	89		89
Binghamton.....	1	1	255		255	251		251
Buffalo.....	2	2	1,198		1,198	1,201		1,201
Corning.....	1	1	258		258	269		269
East Syracuse.....	1	1	332		332	310		310
Elmira.....	2	2	563		563	550		550
Hornell.....	1	1	337		337	310		310
Kingston.....	1	1	145		145	148		148
Lyons.....	1	1	35		35	36		36
Maybrook.....	1	1	100		100	96		96
Mechanicville.....	1	1	180		160	164		164
Middletown.....	1	1	301		301	302		302
New York, Bronx.....	1	1	360		360	351		351
New York, Brooklyn.....	1	1	102		102	98		98
New York, Manhattan.....	2	2	820		820	829		829
New York, Queens.....	1	1	700		700	680		680
New York, Richmond.....	1	1	182		182	173		173
Newburgh.....	1	1	50		50	51		51
Niagara Falls.....	1	1	150		150	140		140
Norwich.....	1	1	118		118	137		137
Ogdensburg.....	1	1	76		76	76		76
Olean.....	1	1	141		141	136		136
Oneonta.....	1	1	290		290	250		250
Oswego.....	1	1	120		120	132		132
Plattsburg.....	1	1	50		50	61		61
Port Jervis.....	1	1	340		340	318		318
Poughkeepsie.....	1	1	75		75	91		91
Ravena.....	1	1	70		70	69		69
Rensselaer.....	1	1	347		347	337		337
Rochester.....	2	2	401		401	402		402
Rotterdam Junction.....	1	1	66		66	70		70
Rouses Point.....	1	1	47		47	44		44
Salamanca.....	1	1	160		160	170		170
Saratoga Springs.....	1	1	78		78	74		74
Schenectady.....	1	1	124		124	131		131
Syracuse.....	2	2	521		521	455		455
Troy.....	1	1	132		132	120		120

Fishkill-on-Hudson in 1913.

Table L.—Number and Membership of Labor Organizations, by Industries, Trades and Localities, 1913 and 1914 — continued

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY	UNIONS AT END OF SEPTEMBER —		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER —					
			1914			1913		
	1914	1913	Men	Wom.	Total	Men	Wom.	Total
II. TRANSPORTATION — continued								
(a) Railways — concluded.								
Trainmen, Road and Yard — concluded.								
Utica.....	1	1	407		407	380		380
Walton.....	1	1	48		48	47		47
Warwick.....	1	1	75		75	72		72
Watertown.....	1	1	165		165	168		168
Whitehall.....	1	1	134		134	140		140
Total.....	50	50	10,671		10,671	10,440		10,440
Total — Railways.....	247	250	35,492	15	35,507	35,573	13	35,586
(b) Navigation.								
Boatmen:								
New York, Manhattan.....	2	1	2,080		2,080	335		335
Cooks and Stewards, Marine:								
Buffalo.....	1	1	465		465	390		390
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	4,000		4,000	5,000		5,000
Total.....	2	2	4,465		4,465	5,390		5,390
Engineers, Marine:								
Albany.....	1	1	91		91	76		76
Alexandria Bay.....		1				30		30
Buffalo.....	2	2	386		386	394		394
Clayton.....	1	1	23		23	26		26
Dunkirk.....	1	1	25		25	20		20
Kingston.....	1	1	85		85	84		84
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	2,310		2,310	2,702		2,702
Ogdensburg.....	1	1	43		43	39		39
Oswego.....	1	1	19		19	19		19
Tonawanda.....	1	1	45		45	42		42
Whitehall.....	1	1	16		16	26		26
Total.....	11	12	3,043		3,043	3,458		3,458
Firemen, Marine:								
Buffalo.....	2	2	838		838	714		714
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	2,100		2,100	12,000		12,000
Ogdensburg.....		1				140		140
Total.....	3	4	2,938		2,938	12,854		12,854
Masters and Pilots:								
Albany.....	1	1	70		70	82		82
Buffalo.....	1	1	14		14	20		20
Clayton.....		1				15		15
Greenport.....	1	1	45		45	43		43
Kingston.....	1	1	49		49	53		53
New York, Brooklyn.....	1	1	125		125	164		164
New York, Manhattan.....	2	1	1,278		1,278	1,300		1,300
Port Jefferson.....	1	1	32		32	36		36
Total.....	8	8	1,613		1,613	1,613		1,613
Seamen:								
Buffalo.....	1	1	800		800	800		800
New York, Manhattan.....		1				3,020		3,020
North Tonawanda.....	1	1	140		140	250		250
Total.....	2	3	940		940	4,070		4,070
Total — Navigation.....	28	30	15,079		15,079	27,720		27,720

Table L.—Number and Membership of Labor Organizations, by Industries, Trades and Localities, 1913 and 1914—continued

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY	UNIONS AT END OF SEPTEMBER—		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER—					
			1914			1913		
	1914	1913	Men	Wom.	Total	Men	Wom.	Total
II. TRANSPORTATION—continued								
(c) Teaming and Cab Driving.								
Team and Coach Drivers and Chauffeurs:								
Albany.....	2	2	160		160	167		167
Binghamton.....	1	1	22		22	40		40
Buffalo.....	2	3	145		145	450		450
New York, Brooklyn.....	2	2	660		660	600		600
New York, Manhattan.....	2	2	1,408		1,408	1,200		1,200
Ogdensburg.....	1	1	24		24	24		24
Saratoga Springs.....		1				15		15
Syracuse.....		1				100		100
Troy.....	1	2	70		70	130		130
Total.....	11	15	2,489		2,489	2,726		2,726
Garage Workers:								
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	185		185	145		145
Truck and Wagon Drivers and Chauffeurs:								
Albany.....	4	4	620		620	592		592
Auburn.....	4	5	187		187	257		257
Buffalo.....	4	4	2,640		2,640	2,892		2,892
Geneva.....	1	1	60		60	80		80
New York, Brooklyn.....	4	3	260		260	348		348
New York, Manhattan.....	13	16	9,283		9,283	10,142		10,142
Newburgh.....	1	1	62		62	52		52
Ogdensburg.....		1				52		52
Oswego.....		1				15		15
Rochester.....	2	3	496		496	535		535
Schenectady.....		1				104		104
Syracuse.....		1				148		148
Troy.....	2	2	444		444	450		450
Utica.....	1	1	870		870	1,198		1,198
Yonkers.....	1	1	370		370	350		350
Total.....	37	45	15,292		15,292	17,215		17,215
Total—Teaming and Cab Driving.....	49	61	17,966		17,966	20,086		20,086
(d) Freight Handling.								
Coal Heavers:								
Buffalo.....	1	1	10		10	10		10
New York, Manhattan.....	2	2	960		960	350		350
Total.....	3	3	970		970	360		360
Freight Handlers:								
Mechanville.....	1	1	63		63	25		25
Rotterdam Junction.....		1				58		58
Troy.....	1	1	30		30	29		29
Total.....	2	3	93		93	112		112
Main Handlers:								
Buffalo.....	2	2	702		702	699		699
Ogdensburg.....	1	1	17		17	17		17
Total.....	3	3	719		719	716		716

Table L.—Number and Membership of Labor Organizations, by Industries, Trades and Localities, 1913 and 1914—continued

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY	UNIONS AT END OF SEPTEMBER		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER —					
			1914			1913		
	1914	1913	Men	Wom.	Total	Men	Wom.	Total
II. TRANSPORTATION — concluded								
(d) Freight Handling — cont'd.								
Longshoremen:								
Buffalo.....	2	3	545	.....	545	1,195	.....	1,195
New York, Brooklyn.....	5	6	358	.....	358	501	.....	501
New York, Manhattan.....	10	9	2,571	.....	2,571	2,461	.....	2,461
Ogdensburg.....	1	1	100	.....	100	80	.....	80
Oswego.....	1	1	62	.....	62	80	.....	80
Total.....	19	20	3,636	.....	3,636	4,267	.....	4,267
Lumber Handlers:								
Buffalo.....	1	1	104	.....	104	116	.....	116
North Tonawanda.....	1	1	100	.....	100	100	.....	100
Ogdensburg.....	2	2	285	.....	285	265	.....	265
Tonawanda.....	1	1	25	.....	25	25	.....	25
Troy.....	1	1	25	.....	25	30	.....	30
Total.....	6	6	539	.....	539	536	.....	536
Scow Trimmers:								
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	310	.....	310	300	.....	300
Total — Freight Handling.....	34	36	6,267	.....	6,267	6,291	.....	6,291
(e) Telegraphs.								
Telegraphers, Commercial:								
Albany.....		1	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	25
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	846	228	1,074	812	216	1,028
Syracuse.....		1	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	8
Utica.....		1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
Total.....	1	4	846	228	1,074	847	217	1,064
Telegraphers, Railroad:								
Albany.....	1	1	281	3	284	281	2	283
Bladell.....	1	1	36	.....	36	42	.....	42
Chatham.....	1	1	40	.....	40	34	.....	34
Deposit.....	*1	1	300	25	325	.....	.....	.....
Elmira.....	1	1	40	.....	40	53	.....	53
Franklinville.....	1	1	60	.....	60	83	.....	83
Kingston.....	1	2	48	.....	48	274	1	275
Middletown.....	1	1	224	.....	224	.....	.....	.....
New Rochelle.....	1	1	92	.....	92	104	.....	104
New York, Manhattan.....	2	2	1,760	17	1,777	1,784	15	1,799
New York, Queens.....	1	1	336	11	347	334	11	345
Rochester.....	1	1	70	3	73	80	3	83
Salamance.....	1	1	110	2	112	200	8	208
Yonkers.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	14	18	3,397	61	3,458	3,208	40	3,248
Total — Telegraphs.....	15	17	4,243	289	4,532	4,055	257	4,312
Total — Group II.....	373	394	79,047	304	79,351	93,725	270	93,995

* Transferred from Salamance in 1914. † Transferred from Kingston in 1914. ‡ Transferred to Deposit in 1914. § One union transferred to Middletown in 1914.

Table I — Number and Membership of Labor Organizations, by Industries, Trades and Localities, 1913 and 1914 — continued

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY	UNIONS AT END OF SEPTEMBER —		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER —					
			1914			1913		
	1914	1913	Men	Wom.	Total	Men	Wom.	Total
III. CLOTHING AND TEXTILES								
(a) Garments.								
Badge, Banner and Regalia Makers:								
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	6	26	32	3	32	35
Basters:								
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	5,400	1,000	6,400	10,000	2,000	12,000
Rochester.....	1	1	450	.....	450	350	.....	350
Total.....	2	2	5,850	1,000	6,850	10,350	2,000	12,350
Buttonhole Makers:								
New York, Manhattan.....	4	3	945	56	1,001	974	36	1,010
Syracuse.....	1	1	.....	70	70	.....	60	60
Total.....	5	4	945	126	1,071	974	96	1,070
Clip Sorters:								
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	275	75	350	400	100	500
Rochester.....	1	1	7	.....	7	25	.....	25
Total.....	2	2	282	75	357	425	100	525
Cloak and Suit Cutters:								
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	9,000	.....	9,000	9,060	.....	9,060
Cloak and Suit Makers:								
Buffalo.....	1	1	14	.....	14	115	50	165
New York, Brooklyn.....	1	1	1,900	600	2,500	1,300	500	1,800
New York, Manhattan.....	6	4	37,384	7,727	45,111	36,700	7,075	43,775
Syracuse.....	1	1	15	3	18	20	12	32
Total.....	9	7	39,313	8,330	47,643	38,135	7,637	45,772
Cloth Examiners, Spongers and Helpers:								
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	342	.....	342	360	.....	360
Clothing Cutters and Trimmers:								
Buffalo.....	1	1	46	.....	46	32	.....	32
New York, Brooklyn.....	1	1	750	.....	750	1,150	.....	1,150
New York, Manhattan.....	2	2	3,700	.....	3,700	3,700	.....	3,700
Newburgh.....	1	1	45	.....	45	43	.....	43
Rochester.....	1	1	287	.....	287	150	.....	150
Syracuse.....	1	1	107	.....	107	114	.....	114
Utica.....	1	1	79	.....	79	79	.....	79
Total.....	8	8	5,014	.....	5,014	5,268	.....	5,268
Clothing Pressers:								
Buffalo.....	1	1	51	.....	51	46	.....	46
New York, Brooklyn.....	3	2	867	.....	867	846	.....	846
New York, Manhattan.....	4	4	11,032	6	11,038	13,232	2	13,234
Rochester.....	*1	.....	553	.....	553	.....	.....	.....
Syracuse.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	124	.....	124
Total.....	9	8	12,503	6	12,509	14,248	2	14,250

* Transferred from Coat, Pants and Vest Makers in 1914.

Table L.—Number and Membership of Labor Organizations, by Industries, Trades and Localities, 1913 and 1914—continued

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY	UNIONS AT END OF SEPTEMBER—		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER—					
			1914			1913		
	1914	1913	Men	Wom.	Total	Men	Wom.	Total

III. CLOTHING AND TEXTILES—continued

(a) Garments—continued.

Coat, Pants and Vest Makers:								
Albany.....	1	1	30	14	44	35	10	45
Buffalo.....	2	2	105	33	138	76	44	120
Jamestown.....		1				4	5	9
New York, Brooklyn.....	8	7	3,787	1,046	4,833	4,265	1,070	5,335
New York, Manhattan.....	11	9	11,411	3,583	14,994	20,180	6,172	26,352
Rochester.....	*5	4	888	660	1,548	1,587	540	2,127
Syracuse.....	6	5	205	347	552	190	388	578
Utica.....	1	1	35	40	75	35	35	70
Warrensburg.....	1	1	15	49	64	13	46	59
Total.....	35	31	16,476	5,772	22,248	26,385	8,308	34,693
Jacket Makers:								
New York, Brooklyn.....	3	3	1,864	703	2,567	2,061	603	2,664
New York, Manhattan.....	3	3	5,547	2,155	7,702	4,800	2,100	6,900
Total.....	6	6	7,411	2,858	10,269	6,861	2,703	9,564
Knee Pants Makers:								
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	3,150	200	3,350	3,000	800	3,800
Neckwear Cutters:								
New York, Manhattan.....	2	2	297	.....	297	285	.....	285
Neckwear Makers:								
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	700	800	1,500	700	800	1,500
Overall Makers:								
Buffalo.....	1	1	.....	45	45	.....	49	49
New York, Manhattan.....	2	2	220	72	292	200	70	270
Newburgh.....	2	2	100	600	700	177	528	703
Port Jervis.....	1	1	.....	47	47	4	30	34
Schenectady.....	1	1	4	56	60	4	94	98
Wappingers Falls.....	1	1	18	138	156	30	120	150
Total.....	8	8	342	958	1,300	415	889	1,304
Sailor Suit Makers:								
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	500	500	1,000	770	200	970
Skirt Makers:								
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	4,500	2,500	7,000	5,447	2,334	7,781
Stuffed Toy Makers:								
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	4	.....	4	150	50	200
Tailors:								
Albany.....	1	1	36	2	38	132	20	152
Binghamton.....	1	1	36	6	42	35	12	47
Buffalo.....	3	3	115	97	212	135	117	252
Cortland.....	1	1	5	8	13	10	8	18
Dunkirk.....	1	1	14	3	17	21	3	24
Elmira.....	1	1	36	2	38	38	2	40
Ithaca.....	1	1	27	16	43	28	10	38
New York, Brooklyn.....	3	3	1,262	415	1,707	1,600	425	2,025
New York, Manhattan.....	2	2	1,100	362	1,462	1,300	112	1,412
Niagara Falls.....	1	1	20	6	26	22	4	26
Poughkeepsie.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5
Rochester.....	1	1	26	1	27	23	1	24
Salamanca.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	11	3	14

* One union transferred to Clothing Pressers in 1914.

Table L—Number and Membership of Labor Organizations, by Industries, Trades and Localities, 1913 and 1914—continued

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY	UNIONS AT END OF SEPTEMBER—		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER—					
			1914			1913		
	1914	1913	Men	Wom.	Total	Men	Wom.	Total
III. CLOTHING AND TEXTILES—continued								
(a) Garments—concluded.								
Hatters—concluded.								
Schenectady.....	1	1	8	.....	8	20	.....	20
Syracuse.....	1	1	50	.....	50	63	3	66
Troy.....	1	1	53	3	56	69	4	73
Total.....	19	21	2,818	921	3,739	3,512	724	4,236
Theatrical Costumers:								
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	12	14	26	13	12	25
Waist, Dress and Wrapper Makers:								
New York, all boroughs.....	1	1	50	750	800	75	2,300	2,375
New York, Brooklyn.....	1	1	15	125	140	400	125	525
New York, Manhattan.....	2	2	7,150	22,850	30,000	7,600	22,400	30,000
Total.....	4	4	7,215	23,725	30,940	8,075	24,825	32,900
Total—Garments.....	118	112	116,680	47,811	164,491	134,436	51,512	185,948
(b) Shirts, Collars and Laundry.								
Collar Makers:								
Albany.....	1	1	5	31	36	10	24	34
Laundry Workers:								
Buffalo.....	1	.....	72	.....	72	.....	.....	.....
Glens Falls.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	141	.....	141
Middletown.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	12
New York, Manhattan.....	1	3	300	25	325	1,410	493	1,903
Poughkeepsie.....	1	1	52	.....	52	56	.....	56
Schenectady.....	1	.....	20	58	78	.....	.....	.....
Troy.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5	8	13
Total.....	4	7	444	83	527	1,624	501	2,125
Shirt Cutters:								
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	30	.....	30	240	.....	240
Shirt Makers:								
New York, Brooklyn.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	6	18	24
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	400	300	700	1,200	800	2,000
Total.....	1	2	400	300	700	1,206	818	2,024
Underwear Makers:								
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	80	6,000	6,080	.....	8,000	8,000
Peekskill.....	1	1	.....	12	12	.....	20	20
Total.....	2	2	80	6,012	6,092	.....	8,020	8,020
Total—Shirts, Collars and Laundry.....	9	13	959	6,426	7,385	3,080	9,363	12,443
(c) Hats, Caps and Furs.								
Coat Hat and Cap Cutters:								
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	315	.....	315	305	.....	305

Table L.—Number and Membership of Labor Organizations, by Industries, Trades and Localities, 1913 and 1914—continued

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY	UNIONS AT END OF SEPTEMBER		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER —						
			1914			1913			
	1914	1913	Men	Wom.	Total	Men	Wom.	Total	
III. CLOTHING AND TEXTILES — continued									
(c) Hats, Caps and Furs—concl'd.									
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers:									
Albany	1	1	17	.....	17	18	.....	
New York, Brooklyn	1	1	75	15	90	90	20		
New York, Manhattan	6	6	1,478	256	1,734	1,428	325		
Utica	1	1	18	.....	18	18	.....	
Total	9	9	1,585	271	1,856	1,554	345		
Fur Workers:									
New York, Brooklyn	2	2	569	.....	569	825	.....	
New York, Manhattan	5	2	7,522	1,760	9,282	7,025	1,800		
Total	7	4	8,091	1,760	9,851	7,850	1,800		
Hat and Cap Sweatband Cutters:									
New York, Manhattan	1	1	50	.....	50	41	.....	
Hat Finishers:									
Beacon*		1	.....	.....	.....	44	.....	
New York, Brooklyn	2	2	585	.....	585	589	.....	
Newburgh	1	1	130	.....	130	120	.....	
Total	3	4	715	.....	715	753	.....	
Hat Makers:									
New York, Brooklyn	1	1	85	.....	85	100	.....	
Newburgh	1	1	148	.....	148	142	.....	
Total	2	2	233	.....	233	242	.....	
Hat Trimmers:									
New York, Manhattan	1	1	.....	278	278	.....	510		
Newburgh	1	1	.....	100	100	.....	100		
Total	2	2	.....	378	378	.....	610		
Millinery Workers:									
New York, Brooklyn	†	1	†	.....	†	.....	17		
New York, Manhattan .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	325	50		
Total .....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	325	67		
Muff Bed Workers:									
New York, Manhattan	1	.....	5	295	300	.....	.....
Straw Hat Makers:									
New York, Manhattan	3	3	1,819	500	2,319	1,585	120		
Total — Hats, Caps and Furs	29	28	12,813	3,204	16,017	12,655	2,942		
(d) Boots, Shoes and Gloves.									
Boot and Shoe Workers:									
Auburn	1	.....	20	.....	20	.....	.....
Buffalo	2	2	24	.....	44	52	1		
Hornell	1	1	7	.....	7	7	.....	
New York, Brooklyn	6	5	1,643	109	1,752	1,227	100		
New York, Manhattan	8	8	668	8	676	607	2		
Rochester	8	8	1,016	185	1,201	1,219	166		
Syracuse	2	2	217	.....	217	160	.....	
Total	28	26	3,615	302	3,917	3,272	269		

* Matteawan in 1913.

† Transferred to Brass Wire Sewers, group IV-b, in 1914.

Table L.—Number and Membership of Labor Organizations, by Industries, Trades and Localities, 1913 and 1914—continued

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY	UNIONS AT END OF SEPTEMBER		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER —					
			1914			1913		
	1914	1913	Men	Wom.	Total	Men	Wom.	Total
III. CLOTHING AND TEXTILES — continued								
Boots, Shoes and Gloves — Concluded.								
Leather Workers:								
Gloversville.....	1	1	60	7	67	150	20	170
New York, Manhattan.....	1		204		204			
Total.....	2	1	264	7	271	150	20	170
Shoe Makers:								
New York, Manhattan.....	1	2	175	20	195	380	70	450
Norwich.....	1		1	6	7			
Syracuse.....		1					8	8
Total.....	2	3	176	26	202	380	78	458
Total — Boots, Shoes and Gloves.....	32	30	4,055	335	4,390	3,802	367	4,169
(e) Textiles.								
Knitting and Plush Engravers, Printers, Etc.:								
Garnerville.....	†1	2	26		26	43		43
New York, Brooklyn.....	1		50		50			
Newburgh.....	1	1	18		18	18		18
Peekskill.....	*1		38		38			
Wappingers Falls.....	1	1	22		22	24		24
West Haverstraw.....	1	1	26		26	24		24
Total.....	6	5	180		180	109		109
Knitters:								
Cohoes.....	1	1	190		190	200		200
Knit Workers:								
Amsterdam.....	1	1	216		216	204		204
Newburgh.....	1	1	80		80	81		81
Rifton.....		1				27		27
Total.....	2	3	296		296	312		312
Knitting Goods Workers:								
Cohoes.....	3	3	95	39	134	112	60	172
New York Mills.....	1	1	400	300	700	600	300	900
Utica.....		1				300	600	900
Total.....	4	5	495	339	834	1,012	960	1,972
Knitting Machine:								
New York, Bronx.....	1	1	60	40	100	40		40
New York, Manhattan.....	2	1	360	102	462	100	20	120
Total.....	3	2	420	142	562	140	20	160
Knitting and Neckwear Makers:								
Little Falls.....	1	1	1	16	17	3	12	15
New York, Brooklyn.....	1		92		92			
New York, Manhattan.....	1		28		28			
Total.....	3	1	121	16	137	3	12	15
Knitting Goods Cutters and Boarders:								
Cohoes.....	2	2	105		105	83		83

Transferred from Garnerville, in 1914.

† One union transferred to Peekskill in 1914.

Table I.—Number and Membership of Labor Organizations, by Industries, Trades and Localities, 1913 and 1914—continued

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY	UNIONS AT END OF SEPTEMBER —		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER —					
			1914			1913		
	1914	1913	Men	Wom.	Total	Men	Wom.	Total
III. CLOTHING AND TEXTILES — concluded								
(e) Textiles — concluded.								
Knit Goods Seamers and Finishers:								
Cohoes	1				345	345		
Knit Goods Winders:								
Cohoes	1				100	100		
Knitters:								
Cohoes	1	1	50		50	63		
Little Falls	1		25		25			
New York, all Boroughs		1				1,500	2,000	3,500
Total	2	2	75		75	1,563	2,000	3,563
Lace Makers:*								
Gouverneur	1	1	13		13	15		
Kingston	1	1	23		23	23		
New York, Bronx	1	1	77		77	78		
Newburgh	1	1	14		14	13		
Total	4	4	127		127	129		
Loom Fixers:								
Cohoes	1	1	50		50	50		
Utica	1	1	65		65	60		
Total	2	2	115		115	110		
Shoddy Workers:								
Cohoes	1	1	205		205	296		
Silk Workers:								
Amsterdam	3	1	94	27	121	72		
Fultonville	1		31		31			
Gloversville	1		40		40			
New York, Brooklyn	4	3	268	11	279	154	9	
New York, Manhattan	2	1	209	1	210	450	150	
New York, Queens	1	1	50		50	150	50	
Total	12	6	692	39	731	826	209	1,035
Spinners, Jack:								
Cohoes	1	1	130		130	135		
Little Falls	1	1	90		90	75		
Total	2	2	220		220	210		
Spinners, Mule:								
Utica	1	1	100		100	120		
Woolen Workers:								
Waterloo	1	1	13	7	20	33	24	
Total — Textiles	48	38	3,354	988	4,342	5,146	3,225	8,371
Total — Group III	236	221	137,861	58,764	196,625	159,119	67,409	226,528

* Classified as Lace Curtain Makers in 1913.

Table L.—Number and Membership of Labor Organizations, by Industries, Trades and Localities, 1913 and 1914—continued

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY	UNIONS AT END OF SEPTEMBER—		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER—					
			1914			1913		
	1914	1913	Men	Wom.	Total	Men	Wom.	Total
IV. METALS, MACHINERY AND SHIPBUILDING.								
(a) Iron and Steel.								
Architectural Iron Workers:								
New York, all Boroughs....	*1	.....	3,000	.....	3,000	.....	.....	.....
Blacksmiths:								
Buffalo.....	1	1	165	.....	165	166	.....	166
Dunkirk.....	1	1	57	.....	57	60	.....	60
Green Island.....	1	1	84	.....	84	84	.....	84
Jamestown.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	18
Mechanicville.....	1	1	9	.....	9	9	.....	9
Middletown.....	1	1	48	.....	48	36	.....	36
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	400	.....	400	347	.....	347
Niagara Falls.....	1	1	45	.....	45	35	.....	35
Norwich.....	1	1	25	.....	25	.....	.....	.....
Oneonta.....	1	1	52	.....	52	77	.....	77
Schenectady.....	1	1	120	.....	120	115	.....	115
Total.....	10	10	1,005	.....	1,005	947	.....	947
Blacksmiths' Helpers:								
Dunkirk.....	1	1	53	.....	53	72	.....	72
New York, Manhattan.....	2	2	496	.....	496	548	.....	548
Schenectady.....	1	1	40	.....	40	45	.....	45
Total.....	4	4	589	.....	589	665	.....	665
Boiler Makers and Iron Ship-builders:								
Albany.....	1	1	146	.....	146	228	.....	228
Buffalo.....	1	1	172	.....	172	280	.....	280
Dunkirk.....	1	1	22	.....	22	18	.....	18
Geneva.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	9
Mechanicville.....	1	1	37	.....	37	41	.....	41
Middletown.....	1	1	50	.....	50	62	.....	62
New York, Bronx.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	12
New York, Brooklyn.....	2	4	79	.....	79	466	.....	466
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	275	.....	275	75	.....	75
New York, Richmond.....	1	1	17	.....	17	18	.....	18
Norwich.....	1	1	30	.....	30	15	.....	15
Oneonta.....	1	1	33	.....	33	31	.....	31
Oswego.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	41	.....	41
Rochester.....	1	1	24	.....	24	44	.....	44
Salamanca.....	1	1	20	.....	20	16	.....	16
Syracuse.....	1	1	20	.....	20	20	.....	20
Troy.....	1	1	75	.....	75	55	.....	55
Utica.....	1	1	23	.....	23	26	.....	26
Total.....	16	21	1,023	.....	1,023	1,457	.....	1,457
Boiler Makers:								
Buffalo.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	242	.....	242
Depew-Lancaster.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	100
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	22	.....	22	23	.....	23
Schenectady.....	1	1	160	.....	160	170	.....	170
Troy.....	1	1	40	.....	40	50	.....	50
Total.....	3	5	222	.....	222	585	.....	585
Boilermakers:								
Dunkirk.....	1	1	10	.....	10	50	.....	50
Schenectady.....	3	3	262	.....	262	298	.....	298
Total.....	4	4	272	.....	272	348	.....	348
Boilermaking Die and Cutter Makers:								
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	70	.....	70	78	.....	78

Transferred from House-Smiths and Bridgemen, group I-b, in 1914.

Table I.—Number and Membership of Labor Organizations, by Industries, Trades and Localities
1913 and 1914—continued

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY	UNIONS AT END OF SEPTEMBER—		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER—					
			1914			1913		
	1914	1913	Men	Wom.	Total	Men	Wom.	Total
IV. METALS, MACHINERY AND SHIPBUILDING—continued								
(a) Iron and Steel—continued.								
Drop Forgers:								
New York, Brooklyn.....	1	1	106		106	135		1
Schenectady.....	1	1	28		28	34		
Total.....	2	2	134		134	169		1
Electrical Apparatus Makers and Repairers:								
New York, Bronx.....	1		82		82			
New York, Manhattan.....	2	1	62		62	40		
Schenectady.....	11	15	2,008	438	2,446	2,811	614	3,425
Total.....	14	16	2,152	438	2,590	2,851	614	3,465
Foundry and Machine Shop La- borers and Helpers:								
New York, Brooklyn.....	2	2	291		291	473		4
Schenectady.....	2	2	245		245	388		3
Troy.....	1	1	78		78	128		1
Total.....	5	5	614		614	989		8
Gas Meter Makers:								
Albany.....	1	1	50		50	50		
Hammersmiths and Helpers:								
Dunkirk.....	1	1	45		45	35		
Horsenail Makers:								
Keeseville.....		1				23	7	
Horseshoe Makers:								
Troy.....	1		108		108			
Horseshoers:								
Albany.....	1	1	28		28	30		
Auburn.....	1	1	8		8	11		
Buffalo.....	1	1	90		90	84		
Cortland.....		1				8		
Mount Vernon.....	1	1	14		14	13		
New Rochelle.....		1				17		
New York, Brooklyn.....	1	1	240		240	200		2
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	400		400	400		4
Newburgh.....	1		8		8			
Plattsburg.....	1	1	8		8	10		
Rochester.....	1	1	38		38	36		
Syracuse.....	1	1	32		32	37		
Troy.....	1	1	25		25	20		
Utica.....	1	1	12		12	17		
Yonkers.....	1	1	16		16	25		
Total.....	13	14	919		919	908		9
Iron Molders and Core Makers:								
Albany.....	2	2	168		168	222		2
Auburn.....	1	1	84		84	104		1
Ballston Spa.....	1	1	71		71	22		
Batavia.....	1	1	30		30	32		
Binghamton.....	1	1	11		11	10		
Buffalo.....	3	3	679		679	703		7
Corning.....	1	1	9		9	6		

* One union transferred from Machinists in 1914.

Table L.—Number and Membership of Labor Organizations, by Industries, Trades and Localities, 1913 and 1914—continued

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY	UNIONS AT END OF SEPTEMBER—		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER—					
			1914			1913		
	1914	1913	Men	Wom.	Total	Men	Wom.	Total
IV. METALS, MACHINERY AND SHIPBUILDING—continued								
(a) Iron and Steel—continued.								
Iron Molders and Core Makers— concluded.								
Depew-Lancaster.....	1	1	275		275	232		232
Dunkirk.....	1	1	77		77	100		100
Elmira.....	1	1	47		47	64		64
Frankfort.....	1	1	35		35	48		48
Geneva.....	1	1	125		125	145		145
Hoosick Falls.....	1	1	5		5	4		4
Hornell.....	1	1	27		27	30		30
Hudson.....	1		13		13			
Hudson Falls.....	1	1	40		40	30		30
Lockport.....	1	1	25		25	24		24
Middletown.....	1	1	13		13	12		12
New York, Brooklyn.....	2	2	667		667	758		758
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	154		154	185		185
Newburgh.....	1	1	85		85	81		81
Niagara Falls.....	1	1	16		16	23		23
Olean.....	1	1	18		18	39		39
Peekskill.....	1	1	180		180	170		170
Port Chester.....	1	1	106		106	125		125
Poughkeepsie.....	1	1	90		90	95		95
Rochester.....	2	2	410		410	494		494
Saratoga Springs.....	1	1	31		31	34		34
Schenectady.....	1	1	500		500	465		465
Seneca Falls.....	1	1	59		59	88		88
Syracuse.....	1	1	350		350	396		396
Troy.....	2	2	325		325	343		343
Utica.....	1	1	235		235	288		288
Watertown.....	1	1	100		100	135		135
Yonkers.....	1	1	65		65	70		70
Total.....	41	40	5,125		5,125	5,577		5,577
Iron Molders' Apprentices:								
Buffalo.....		1				94		94
Depew-Lancaster.....	1		40		40			
Total.....	1	1	40		40	94		94
Machinists:								
Albany.....	1	1	42		42	54		54
Auburn.....	1	1	64		64	300		300
Batavia.....	1		14		14			
Binghamton.....	1	1	108		108	92		92
Buffalo.....	3	3	1,248		1,248	2,040		2,040
Cohoes.....	1		37		37			
Corinth.....	1	1	15		15	15		15
Corning.....	1	1	12		12	12		12
Depew-Lancaster.....	1		22		22			
Dunkirk.....	1	1	210		210	349		349
Elmira.....	1	1	210		210	152		152
Endicott.....	1		137		137			
Green Island.....	1	1	296		296	269		269
Hornell.....	1	1	5		5	7		7
Hudson.....	1		23		23			
Hudson Falls.....	1		20		20			
Ithaca.....	1	1	50		50	1,000		1,000
Jamestown.....	1		5		5			
Lockport.....	1	1	10		10	11		11
Mechanicville.....	1	1	56		56	53		53
Middletown.....	1	1	135		135	123		123
New York, Bronx.....	*1		57		57			

* Transferred from New York, Manhattan in 1914.

Table L.—Number and Membership of Labor Organizations, by Industries, Trades and Localities
1913 and 1914—continued

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY	UNIONS AT END OF SEPTEMBER—		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER —					
			1914			1913		
	1914	1913	Men	Wom.	Total	Men	Wom.	Total
IV. METALS, MACHINERY AND SHIPBUILDING—continued								
(a) Iron and Steel—continued.								
<i>Machinists—concluded.</i>								
New York, Brooklyn.....	8	8	1,336		1,336	1,252		1,252
New York, Manhattan.....	†12	14	2,732		2,732	3,049		3,049
New York, Queens.....	1	1	18		18	17		17
New York, Richmond.....	*1	2	16		16	50		50
Niagara Falls.....	1	1	30		30	70		70
North Tonawanda.....	1	1	68		68	180		180
Norwich.....	1	1	105		105	78		78
Oneonta.....	1	1	105		105	102		102
Oswego.....	1	1	20		20	24		24
Pearl River.....	1	1	16		16	20		20
Port Chester.....	1	1	3		3	3		3
Rochester.....	2	1	450		450	800		800
Salamanca.....	1	1	18		18	34		34
Schenectady.....	\$5	4	1,217		1,217	1,497		1,497
Seneca Falls.....		1				7		7
Syracuse.....	1	1	200		200	450		450
Troy.....	2	2	100		100	63		63
Utica.....	1	1	80		80	100		100
Watertown.....		1				65		65
Yonkers.....	2	2	175		175	175		175
Total.....	67	62	9,465		9,465	12,513		12,513
<i>Machinists' Apprentices and Helpers:</i>								
Buffalo.....	2		300		300			
Green Island.....	1	1	166		166	86		86
Mechanicville.....	1	1	25		25	31		31
New York, Manhattan.....	2	2	197		197	276		276
Oneonta.....	1	1	31		31	32		32
Rochester.....	1	1	8		8	58		58
Total.....	8	6	727		727	483		483
<i>Metal Painters and Enamelers:†</i>								
Little Falls.....	1	1	24		24	27		27
Schenectady.....	1		18		18			
Total.....	2	1	42		42	27		27
<i>Pattern Makers:</i>								
Albany.....	1	1	26		26	27		27
Auburn.....	1	1	13		13	11		11
Buffalo.....	1	1	260		260	300		300
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	850		850	996		996
Rochester.....	1	1	55		55	69		69
Schenectady.....	1	1	234		234	256		256
Syracuse.....	1	1	54		54	64		64
Total.....	7	7	1,492		1,492	1,723		1,723
<i>Rolling Mills and Steel Works Employees:</i>								
Lockport.....	1	1	27		27	33		33
Poughkeepsie.....	1	1	25		25	20		20
Troy.....	2		210		210			
Total.....	4	2	262		262	53		53

* One union transferred to Light House Department Employees, group XI, in 1914.

† One union transferred to New York, Bronx and one union transferred to Electrical Apparatus Makers and Repairers, in 1914.

‡ Classified as Enamelers in 1913. § One union transferred from Saw and Tool Makers in 1914.

Table I.—Number and Membership of Labor Organizations, by Industries, Trades and Localities, 1913 and 1914—continued

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY	UNIONS AT END OF SEPTEMBER		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER —					
			1914			1913		
	1914	1913	Men	Wom.	Total	Men	Wom.	Total

IV. METALS, MACHINERY AND SHIPBUILDING—continued

a) Iron and Steel—concluded.

Law and Tool Makers:								
Canastota.....	1	1	7	.....	7	6	1	7
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	14	.....	14	22	.....	22
Port Jervis.....	1	1	37	.....	37	42	.....	42
Schenectady.....	*	1	*	.....	*	200	.....	200
Total.....	3	4	58	.....	58	270	1	271
Sheet Metal Workers:								
Green Island.....	1	.....	53	.....	53	.....	.....	.....
Jamestown.....	1	1	85	.....	85	130	.....	130
Schenectady.....	1	1	35	.....	35	50	.....	50
Syracuse.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	43	.....	43
Total.....	3	3	173	.....	173	223	.....	223
Love Mounters:								
Buffalo.....	1	1	18	.....	18	15	.....	15
Geneva.....	1	1	15	.....	15	20	.....	20
Port Chester.....	1	1	27	.....	27	23	.....	23
Rochester.....	1	1	24	.....	24	26	.....	26
Troy.....	1	1	31	.....	31	30	.....	30
Total.....	5	5	115	.....	115	114	.....	114
Fire Workers and Bed Spring								
Makers:								
New York, Brooklyn.....	1	1	56	.....	56	58	.....	58
New York, Manhattan.....	1	.....	200	.....	200	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	2	1	256	.....	256	58	.....	58
Total—Iron and Steel.....	219	217	27,958	438	28,396	30,240	622	30,862

b) Metals Other Than Iron and Steel

Automobile Lamp Makers:								
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	195	.....	195	46	.....	46
Beer Pump Makers:								
New York, Manhattan.....	†	1	†	.....	†	122	.....	122
Brass and Copper Workers:								
New York, Manhattan.....	2	2	516	.....	516	536	.....	536
Brass Molders:‡								
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	90	.....	90	84	.....	84
Troy.....	1	1	26	.....	26	17	.....	17
Total.....	2	2	116	.....	116	101	.....	101
Brass Wire Sewers:								
New York, Brooklyn.....	¶1	.....	.....	16	16	.....	.....	.....
Chandelier Filers and Makers:								
New York, Manhattan.....	2	2	650	.....	650	400	.....	400
Chasers:								
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	130	.....	130	132	.....	132

* Transferred to Machinists in 1914. † Transferred to Plumbers, group I-b, in 1914.
 ‡ Classified as Brass Molders and Core Makers in 1913. ¶ Transferred from Millinery
 Workers, group III-c, in 1914.

Table L.—Number and Membership of Labor Organizations, by Industries, Trades and Localities
1913 and 1914—continued

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY	UNIONS AT END OF SEPTEMBER		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER —					
			1914			1913		
	1914	1913	Men	Wom.	Total	Men	Wom.	Total
IV. METALS, MACHINERY AND SHIPBUILDING — continued								
(b) Metals Other Than Iron and Steel — concluded.								
Clock and Watch Makers:								
New York, Brooklyn	1	1	21		21	150		150
New York, Manhattan		1				160		160
Total	1	2	21		21	310		310
Coppermiths:								
Elmira	1	1	13		13	14		14
New York, Manhattan	1	1	214		214	216		216
Total	2	2	227		227	230		230
Gold Beaters:								
New York, Manhattan	1		35		35			
Gold Pen Makers:								
New York, Manhattan	1	1	114		114	114		114
Jewelry Workers:								
Buffalo	1	1	70		70	122		122
New York, Manhattan	*2	1	700		700	30		30
Rochester		1				20	13	33
Total	3	3	770		770	172	13	185
Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers:								
Albany	1	1	22		22	23		23
Binghamton		1				13		13
Buffalo	1	1	28		28	75		75
Dunkirk		1				13		13
Elmira	1	1	33		33	37		37
Geneva	1	1	10		10	10		10
Ilion	1	1	157		157	160		160
Jamestown	1	1	44		44	60		60
Little Falls	1	1	30		30	30		30
New York, Brooklyn	1	1	250		250	270		270
New York, Manhattan	1	1	150		150	150		150
Rochester	1	1	160		160	171		171
Schenectady	1	1	34		34	72		72
Syracuse	1	1	54		54	80		80
Troy	1	1	23		23	30		30
Utica	1	1	9		9	44		44
Watertown	1	1	38		38	46		46
Total	15	17	1,042		1,042	1,284		1,284
Metal Spinners:								
New York, Manhattan	1	1	150		150	150		150
Silver Workers:								
New York, Manhattan	†1	2	600		600	1,276		1,276
Surgical Instrument Makers:								
New York, Manhattan	1	1	12		12	13		13
Total — Metals Other Than Iron and Steel	35	38	4,578	16	4,594	4,886	13	4,900

* One union transferred from Silver Workers in 1914.
Workers in 1914.

† One union transferred to Jewel

Table L.—Number and Membership of Labor Organizations, by Industries, Trades and Localities, 1913 and 1914—continued

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY	UNIONS AT END OF SEPTEMBER—		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER—					
			1914			1913		
	1914	1913	Men	Wom.	Total	Men	Wom.	Total

IV. METALS, MACHINERY AND SHIPBUILDING—concluded

(c) Shipbuilding.

Shipbuilders:								
New York, Brooklyn.....	1	1	97	.....	97	109	.....	109
Ship and Machinery Riggers:								
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	250	.....	250	300	.....	300
Ship Painters:								
New York, Brooklyn.....	1	1	286	.....	286	268	.....	268
Ship Plumbers and Steam Fitters:								
New York, Brooklyn.....	2	2	339	.....	339	255	.....	255
Shipwrights, Joiners and Calkers:								
New York, Brooklyn.....	2	2	420	.....	420	425	.....	425
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	262	.....	262	309	.....	309
Total.....	3	3	682	.....	682	734	.....	734
Super and Derrick Makers:								
New York, Brooklyn.....	1	1	22	.....	22	25	.....	25
Total—Shipbuilding.....	9	9	1,676	.....	1,676	1,691	.....	1,691
Total—Group IV.....	263	264	34,212	454	34,666	36,817	635	37,452

V. PRINTING, BINDING, ETC.

Bookbinders:								
Albany.....	1	1	135	1	136	130	1	131
Buffalo.....	1	1	82	1	83	76	43	122
New York, Manhattan.....	8	9	2,844	1,405	4,249	3,781	1,451	5,232
Rochester.....	1	1	13	.....	13	19	.....	19
Utica.....	1	1	13	.....	13	15	.....	15
Total.....	11	13	3,074	1,407	4,481	4,021	1,498	5,519
Compositors:								
Albany.....	2	1	511	6	517	452	12	464
Amsterdam.....	1	1	27	.....	27	26	.....	26
Auburn.....	1	1	25	21	46	21	24	45
Batavia.....	1	1	28	.....	28	26	.....	26
Binghamton.....	1	1	98	7	105	110	11	121
Buffalo.....	2	3	511	2	513	522	3	525
Cohoes.....	1	1	18	.....	18	19	.....	19
Dunkirk.....	1	1	10	4	14	11	5	16
Elmira.....	1	1	85	.....	85	71	.....	71
Glens Falls.....	1	1	34	.....	34	30	3	33
Gloversville.....	1	1	33	.....	33	32	.....	32
Ithaca.....	1	1	33	3	36	35	6	41
Jamestown.....	1	1	53	.....	53	52	.....	52
Kingston.....	1	1	25	.....	25	25	.....	25
Little Falls.....	1	.....	17	.....	17	.....	.....	.....
Lockport.....	1	1	41	.....	41	39	.....	39
Middletown.....	1	1	27	.....	27	22	.....	22
Mount Vernon.....	1	1	30	.....	30	18	.....	18
New Rochelle.....	1	1	17	.....	17	14	.....	14
New York, all Boroughs.....	1	1	7,129	197	7,326	7,094	200	7,294
New York, Manhattan.....	5	5	591	.....	591	557	.....	557
Newburgh.....	1	1	47	1	48	49	1	50
Niagara Falls.....	1	1	71	.....	71	59	.....	59
Norwich.....	1	1	24	.....	24	22	1	23
Olean.....	1	1	28	.....	28	26	.....	26
Oneida.....	1	1	21	.....	21	21	.....	21

Table I.—Number and Membership of Labor Organizations, by Industries, Trades and Localities
1913 and 1914—continued

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY	UNIONS AT END OF SEPTEMBER —		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER —						
			1914			1913			
	1914	1913	Men	Wom.	Total	Men	Wom.	Total	

V. PRINTING, BINDING, ETC.—continued

Compositors — concluded.								
Oneonta.....	1	1	33		33	33		
Peekskill.....	1	1	9	1	10	13		1
Poughkeepsie.....	1	1	55		55	44		
Rochester.....	2	2	242	4	246	225		5
Rome.....	1	1	18		18	18		
Saratoga Springs.....	1	1	21	1	22	20		2
Schenectady.....	1	1	79	3	82	66		2
Syracuse.....	1	1	275	5	280	275		5
Tarrytown.....	1	1	30		30	29		
Troy.....	1	1	141	1	142	157		2
Utica.....	1	1	170		170	160		1
Watertown.....	1	1	17		17	12		
Waverly.....	1	1	9	1	10	10		1
White Plains.....	1	1	23		23	25		
Yonkers.....	1	1	47	2	49	46		2
Total.....	48	47	10,703	259	10,962	10,486	286	10,772
Electrotypers and Stereotypers:								
Albany.....	1	1	52		52	50		
Binghamton.....	1	1	16		16	16		
Buffalo.....	2	2	63		63	60		
Elmira.....	1	1	8		8	7		
New York, Manhattan.....	2	2	1,075		1,075	1,055		1,020
Niagara Falls.....	1	1	24		24	21		
Rochester.....	1	1	15		15	14		
Syracuse.....	1	1	15		15	15		
Utica.....	1	1	11		11	9		
Total.....	11	11	1,279		1,279	1,247		1,266
Lithographers:								
Buffalo.....	1	1	70		70	76		
New York, Manhattan.....	4	4	1,615		1,615	1,378		1,353
Rochester.....	2	2	73		73	60		
Total.....	7	7	1,758		1,758	1,514		1,509
Mailers:								
Albany.....	1	1	12		12	12		
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	505	15	520	502	17	539
Utica.....	1	1	5		5	6		
Total.....	3	3	522	15	537	520	17	539
Music Engravers:								
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	36		36	35		
Newspaper and Mail Deliverers:								
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	1,500		1,500	1,350		1,340
Newspaper Writers:								
New York, Manhattan.....		1				54	2	56
Paper Handlers:								
New York, Manhattan.....	2	1	460		460	120		120
Photo-Engravers:								
Albany.....	1	1	24		24	24		24
Buffalo.....	1	1	100		100	92		92
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	1,527		1,527	1,402		1,400
Rochester.....	1	1	42		42	29		29
Syracuse.....	1	1	13		13	13		13
Utica.....	1	1	8		8	8		8
Total.....	6	6	1,714		1,714	1,568		1,566

Table L—Number and Membership of Labor Organizations, by Industries, Trades and Localities, 1913 and 1914—continued

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY	UNIONS AT END OF SEPTEMBER—		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER—					
			1914			1913		
	1914	1913	Men	Wom.	Total	Men	Wom.	Total
V. PRINTING, BINDING, ETC.—concluded								
Photo-Gelatine Workers:								
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	43	.....	43	58	.....	58
Plate Engravers and Printers:								
Albany.....	1	1	9	.....	9	12	.....	12
New York, Manhattan.....	4	4	325	.....	325	285	.....	285
Total.....	5	5	334	.....	334	297	.....	297
Pressmen:								
Albany.....	1	1	148	.....	148	135	.....	135
Binghamton.....	1	1	26	2	28	28	1	29
Buffalo.....	2	2	219	.....	219	207	.....	207
Elmira.....	1	1	78	.....	78	12	.....	12
Jamestown.....	1	1	21	.....	21	14	.....	14
Lockport.....	1	1	14	.....	14	19	.....	19
New York, Manhattan.....	2	2	2,950	.....	2,950	2,916	.....	2,916
Niagara Falls.....	1	1	87	.....	87	75	.....	75
Rochester.....	2	2	93	.....	93	86	.....	86
Syracuse.....	1	1	47	.....	47	47	.....	47
Utica.....	1	1	42	.....	42	41	.....	41
Watertown.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Yonkers.....	1	1	21	.....	21	17	.....	17
Total.....	15	16	3,746	2	3,748	3,601	1	3,602
Pressmen's Assistants and Press Feeders:								
Albany.....	1	1	20	40	60	12	45	57
Buffalo.....	2	2	255	30	285	177	30	207
New York, Manhattan.....	5	3	4,066	1	4,067	3,065	.....	3,065
Rochester.....	1	1	60	6	66	56	2	58
Syracuse.....	1	1	66	10	76	66	10	76
Total.....	10	8	4,467	87	4,554	3,376	87	3,463
Press Book Makers:								
Niagara Falls.....	1	1	73	.....	73	70	.....	70
Press Printers:*								
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	35	.....	35	25	.....	25
Roll Paper Machine Printers and Color Mixers:								
Buffalo.....	1	1	17	.....	17	34	.....	34
Hudson Falls.....	1	1	74	.....	74	74	.....	74
New York, Manhattan.....	2	2	123	.....	123	114	.....	114
Total.....	4	4	214	.....	214	222	.....	222
Roll Paper Print Cutters:								
Buffalo.....	1	1	21	.....	21	23	.....	23
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	251	.....	251	252	.....	252
Total.....	2	2	272	.....	272	275	.....	275
Total—Group V.....	129	129	30,230	1,770	32,000	28,839	1,891	30,730

Classified as Hat Tip Printers in 1913.

Table I.—Number and Membership of Labor Organizations, by Industries, Trades and Localities.
1913 and 1914—continued

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY	UNIONS AT END OF SEPTEMBER—		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER—					
			1914			1913		
	1914	1913	Men	Wom.	Total	Men	Wom.	Total
VI. WOOD WORKING AND FURNITURE								
Basket Makers:								
Liverpool.....	1	1	183		183	190		190
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	270		270	270		270
Total.....	2	2	433		433	460		460
Box Makers and Sawyers:								
Kingston.....	1	1	20		20	22		22
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	400		400	380		380
Total.....	2	2	420		420	382		382
Broom Makers:								
Amsterdam.....		1				5		5
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	6		6	5		5
Syracuse.....	1	1	16		16	18		18
Total.....	2	3	22		22	28		28
Brush Makers:								
Cohoes.....	1		75		75			
New York, Brooklyn.....	1	1	105	11	116	145	30	175
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	87		87	87		87
Total.....	3	2	267	11	278	232	30	262
Cabinet Makers:								
New York, Brooklyn.....	1	1	455		455	470		470
New York, Manhattan.....	4	4	2,817		2,817	2,662		2,662
Oneida.....		1				15		15
Total.....	5	6	3,272		3,272	3,147		3,147
Carpet Fitters and Layers:								
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	300		300	305		305
Carriage, Wagon and Automobile Workers:								
Albany.....	1	1	73		73	80		80
Buffalo.....	1	1	1,700		1,700	1,600		1,600
Elmira.....		1				33		33
New York, Brooklyn.....	1	1	170		170	225		225
New York, Manhattan.....	3	4	546		546	460		460
Syracuse.....	1	1	48		48	48		48
Utica.....	1	1	62		62	61		61
Total.....	8	10	2,599		2,599	2,507		2,507
Coopers:								
Albany.....	1	1	44		44	35		35
Buffalo.....	1	1	9		9	13		13
Lockport.....	1	1	30		30	30		30
New York, Brooklyn.....	1	1	78		78	86		86
New York, Manhattan.....	4	4	292		292	413		413
Pekskill.....	1	1	12		12	10		10
Rochester.....	2	2	116		116	104		104
Syracuse.....	1	1	35		35	43		43
Utica.....	1	1	7		7	7		7
Total.....	13	13	623		623	741		741

Table L—Number and Membership of Labor Organizations, by Industries, Trades and Localities, 1913 and 1914—continued

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY	UNIONS AT END OF SEPTEMBER—		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER—					
			1914			1913		
	1914	1913	Men	Wom.	Total	Men	Wom.	Total
VI. WOOD WORKING AND FURNITURE—concluded								
Machine Woodworkers:								
Albany.....	1	1	27		27	29		29
Batavia.....	1	1	127		127	170		170
Buffalo.....	2	2	206		206	202		202
Dunkirk.....		1				29		29
Elmira.....	1	1	111		111	150		150
Jamestown.....	1		18		18			
Middleport.....	1	1	22		22	40		40
New York, Bronx.....	1	1	440		440	497		497
New York, Brooklyn.....	1	1	330		330	365		365
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	391		391	396		396
Penn Yan.....	1	1	77		77	93		93
Rochester.....	1	1	507		507	708		708
Schenectady.....	1	1	150		150	175		175
Sidney.....		1				18		18
Troy.....	1	1	36		36	32		32
Utica.....	1	1	67		67	82		82
Total.....	15	16	2,509		2,509	2,986		2,986
Piano and Organ Workers:								
New York, Bronx.....	1	1	65		65	73		73
New York, Brooklyn.....	1	1	12		12	17		17
New York, Manhattan.....	2	5	492		492	663		663
Schenectady.....	1		9		9			
Total.....	5	7	578		578	753		753
Picture Frame Makers:								
New York, Manhattan.....	1		92		92			
Seed Workers:								
New York, Brooklyn.....	1	1	132		132	130		130
Shoe Repairs:								
New York, Manhattan.....	1		50		50			
Upholsterers and Mattress Makers:								
Jamestown.....	1	1	71		71	78		78
New York, Brooklyn.....	1	1	43		43	44		44
New York, Manhattan.....	5	5	1,538	15	1,553	1,628		1,628
Rochester.....	1	1	21	8	29	65		65
Syracuse.....	1	1	10	5	15	11	6	17
Total.....	9	9	1,683	28	1,711	1,826	6	1,832
Varnishers and Polishers:								
Buffalo.....	1	1	91		91	128		128
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	375		375	500		500
Rochester.....	1	1	30		30	51		51
Total.....	3	3	496		496	679		679
Wood Carvers:								
Buffalo.....	1	1	7		7	7		7
New York, Brooklyn.....	1	1	36		36	41		41
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	320		320	413		413
Rochester.....	1	1	66		66	69		69
Syracuse.....	1	1	21		21	20		20
Total.....	5	5	450		450	550		550
Total—Group VI.....	76	80	13,926	39	13,965	14,726	36	14,762

Table L.—Number and Membership of Labor Organizations, by Industries, Trades and Localities
1913 and 1914—continued

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY	UNIONS AT END OF SEPTEMBER —		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER —					
			1914			1913		
	1914	1913	Men	Wom.	Total	Men	Wom.	Total
VII. FOOD AND LIQUORS.								
(a) Food Products.								
Bakers and Confectioners:								
Albany.....	2	2	49		49	44		44
Auburn.....	1	1	28		28	30		30
Buffalo.....	2	2	270		270	289		289
Elmira.....	1	1	15		15	12		12
Glens Falls.....	1	1	14		14	12		12
Gloversville.....	1	1	22		22	19		19
Middletown.....	1	1	16		16	12		12
New York, Bronx.....	2	2	643		643	532		532
New York, Brooklyn.....	4	5	987		987	975		975
New York, Manhattan.....	10	10	2,429		2,429	2,625		2,625
Newburgh.....	1	1	56		56	46		46
Oneida.....	1	1				8		8
Peekskill.....	1	1	14		14	15		15
Rochester.....	1	1	200		200	200		200
Schenectady.....	1	1	70		70	83		83
Syracuse.....	1	1	105		105	100		100
Troy.....	1	1				32		32
Utica.....	1	1	53		53	42		42
Yonkers.....	1	1	87		87	85		85
Total.....	32	35	5,058		5,058	5,061		5,061
Butchers and Meat Cutters:								
Albany.....	1	1	90		90	50		50
Auburn.....	1	1	41		41	51		51
Buffalo.....	1	2	106		106	203		203
Elmira.....	1	1	40		40	42		42
Geneva.....	1	1	24		24	21		21
Kingston.....	1	1	22		22	23		23
New York, Brooklyn.....	2	2	490		490	482		482
New York, Manhattan.....	9	9	1,562		1,562	1,620		1,620
Rochester.....	1	1	83		83	94		94
Rome.....	1	1	26		26	25		25
Schenectady.....	1	1	76		76	74		74
Syracuse.....	1	1	175		175	161		161
Troy.....	1	1				40		40
Utica.....	1	1	109		109	94		94
Yonkers.....	1	1	89		89	90		90
Total.....	23	25	2,933		2,933	3,070		3,070
Flour and Cereal Workers:								
Buffalo.....		2				138		138
New York, Brooklyn.....	1	1	14		14	13		13
Total.....	1	3	14		14	151		151
Poultry, Eggs and Butter Hand- lers:								
New York, Manhattan.....	1	3	381		381	824		824
Yeast and Distillery Workers:								
Peekskill.....	1	1	100		100	96		96
Total — Food Products.....	58	67	8,486		8,486	9,202		9,202

Table L—Number and Membership of Labor Organizations, by Industries, Trades and Localities, 1913 and 1914—continued

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY	UNIONS AT END OF SEPTEMBER—		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER—					
			1914			1913		
	1914	1913	Men	Wom.	Total	Men	Wom.	Total
VII. FOOD AND LIQUORS—continued								
(b) Beverages.								
Brewery Employees:								
Albany.....	2	2	147		147	156		156
Amsterdam.....	1	1	40		40	40		40
Auburn.....	1	1	29		29	28		28
Binghamton.....	1	1	50		50	48		48
Buffalo.....	1	1	268		268	264		264
Canandaigua.....	1	1	15		15	17		17
Dobbs Ferry.....	1	1				28		28
Dunkirk.....	1	1	35		35	33		33
Elmira.....	1	1	38		38	32		32
Ellenville.....	1	1	14		14			
Fort Edward.....	1	1	20		20	20		20
Hornell.....	1	1	33		33	22		22
Hudson.....	1	1	45		45	45		45
Jamestown.....	1	1	35		35	32		32
Kingston.....	1	1	75		75	75		75
Lockport.....	1	1	13		13	13		13
Middletown.....	1	1	17		17	17		17
New York, Brooklyn.....	1	1	530		530	506		506
New York, Manhattan.....	2	2	1,835		1,835	1,850		1,850
Ogdensburg.....	1	1				14		14
Olean.....	1	1	38		38	38		38
Oswego.....	1	1	31		31			
Port Jervis.....	1	1	15		15	14		14
Poughkeepsie.....	1	1	22		22	17		17
Rochester.....	1	1	216		216	240		240
Syracuse.....	1	1	100		100	110		110
Troy.....	2	2	157		157	160		160
Utica.....	1	1	181		181	158		158
Total.....	29	29	3,999		3,999	3,977		3,977
Brewery Employees (Drivers and Bottlers):								
Albany.....	1	1	57		57	57		57
Buffalo.....	2	2	549		549	544		544
New York, Brooklyn.....	2	2	1,215		1,215	1,172		1,172
New York, Manhattan.....	2	2	2,046		2,046	1,770		1,770
Newburgh.....	1	1	34		34			
Niagara Falls.....	1	1	12		12	13		13
Rochester.....	1	1	165		165	168		168
Schenectady.....	1	1	70		70	72		72
Syracuse.....	1	1	134		134	126		126
Troy.....	1	1	36		36	36		36
Total.....	13	12	4,318		4,318	3,958		3,958
Brewery Employees (Engineers and Firemen):								
Albany.....	1	1	85		85	82		82
Buffalo.....	1	1	142		142	140		140
Total.....	2	2	227		227	222		222
Skins Workers:								
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	30		30	30		30
Distillers:								
Buffalo.....	1	1	211		211	207		207
Geneva.....	1	1	52		52	89		89
Oswego.....	1	1	30		30	23		23
Syracuse.....	1	1	24		24	36		36
Total.....	4	4	317		317	355		355

Table L.—Number and Membership of Labor Organizations, by Industries, Trades and Localities
1913 and 1914 — continued

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY	UNIONS AT END OF SEPTEMBER		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER —					
			1914			1913		
	1914	1913	Men	Wom.	Total	Men	Wom.	Total
VII. FOOD AND LIQUORS — concluded								
(b) Beverages — concluded.								
Mineral Water Bottlers and Drivers:								
Albany.....	1	1	52		52	40		40
Buffalo.....		1				38		38
New York, Manhattan.....	1	2	123		123	158		158
Syracuse.....	1	1	18		18	15		15
Total.....	3	5	193		193	251		251
Total — Beverages.....	52	53	9,084		9,084	8,793		8,793
Total — Group VII.....	110	120	17,570		17,570	17,995		17,995

VIII. THEATERS AND MUSIC

Actors and Chorus Singers:								
New York, Manhattan.....	7	5	8,388	1,624	10,012	8,000	3,000	11,000
Bill Posters:								
Albany.....	1	1	25		25	34		34
Buffalo.....	1	1	32		32	34		34
New York, Brooklyn.....	1	1	92		92	152		152
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	250		250	200		200
Total.....	4	4	399		399	420		420
Calcium Light and Moving Picture Machine Operators:								
Albany.....	1		27		27			27
Buffalo.....	1	1	74		74	65		65
New York, Manhattan.....	2	2	923		923	993		993
Rochester.....	1	1	53		53	39		39
Schenectady.....	1		29		29			29
Troy.....	1	1	30		30	23		23
Utica.....	2	1	23		23	11		11
Total.....	9	6	1,159		1,159	1,131		1,131
Musicians:								
Albany.....	1	1	218	7	225	207	5	212
Amsterdam.....	1	1	90	8	98	80	3	83
Auburn.....	1	1	76	7	83	73	8	81
Ballston Spa.....	1		36	3	39			39
Batavia.....	1		59	6	65			65
Beacon*.....	1	1	40		40	54	2	56
Binghamton.....	1	1	115	14	129	109	16	125
Buffalo.....	1	1	513	15	528	435	10	445
Canandaigua.....	1	1	54	6	60	53	4	57
Corning.....	1	1	33	7	40	30	10	40
Cortland.....	1	1	49	10	59	50	11	61
Depew-Lancaster.....	1		63	1	64			64
Dunkirk.....	1	1	92	7	99	99	8	107
East Aurora.....	1		21	1	22			22
Elmira.....	1	1	183	6	189	164	4	168
Fairport.....	1	1	32	3	35	32	3	35
Geneva.....	1	1	33	1	34	34		34
Glens Falls.....	1	1	76	13	89	72	13	85
Gloversville.....	1	1	96	4	100	102	5	107

* Fishkill-on-Hudson in 1913.

Table I.—Number and Membership of Labor Organizations, by Industries, Trades and Localities, 1913 and 1914—continued

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY	UNIONS AT END OF SEPTEMBER		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER—					
			1914			1913		
	1914	1913	Men	Wom.	Total	Men	Wom.	Total

VIII. THEATERS AND MUSIC—continued

Musicians—concluded.

Hoosick Falls.....	1	1	53	4	57	53	4	57
Hornell.....	1	1	38	11	49	30	8	38
Ilion.....	1	1	110	20	130	100	16	116
Ithaca.....	1	1	81	3	84	70	3	73
Jamestown.....	1	1	105	15	120	120	30	150
Kingston.....	1	1	85	5	90	76	6	82
Little Falls.....	1	1	56	5	61	56	5	61
Lockport.....	1	1	77	12	89	73	11	84
Mechanicville.....	1	1	55	2	57	74	3	77
Medina.....	1	1	62	8	70	68	10	78
Mount Vernon.....	1	1	53	.....	53	.....	.....	.....
New Rochelle.....	1	1	31	.....	31	36	.....	36
New York, Brooklyn.....	1	1	600	2	602	600	2	602
New York, Manhattan.....	3	3	6,596	43	6,639	6,302	25	6,327
Newark.....	1	1	28	2	30	38	2	40
Newburgh.....	1	1	71	5	76	64	1	65
Niagara Falls.....	1	1	130	8	138	128	6	134
Norwich.....	1	1	32	.....	32	35	.....	35
Ogdensburg.....	1	1	83	19	102	82	17	99
Olean.....	1	1	73	7	80	60	5	65
Oneida.....	1	1	30	8	38	30	6	36
Oneonta.....	1	.....	50	10	60	.....	.....	.....
Orchard Park.....	1	.....	20	.....	20	.....	.....	.....
Ossining.....	1	1	33	6	39	35	5	40
Palmyra.....	1	.....	30	1	31	.....	.....	.....
Peekskill.....	1	1	45	1	46	49	2	51
Port Chester.....	1	1	69	6	75	71	5	76
Port Jarvis.....	1	1	15	5	20	15	5	20
Poughkeepsie.....	1	1	124	6	130	207	5	212
Rochester.....	1	1	550	50	600	527	48	575
Rome.....	1	1	60	5	65	57	3	60
Salamanca.....	1	1	14	2	16	15	2	17
Saugerties.....	1	.....	40	3	43	.....	.....	.....
Schenectady.....	1	1	140	5	145	144	6	150
Syracuse.....	1	1	319	21	340	298	11	309
Tonawanda.....	1	.....	78	3	81	.....	.....	.....
Troy.....	1	1	200	.....	200	196	4	201
Utica.....	1	1	180	30	210	183	33	216
Walden.....	1	1	28	1	29	29	1	30
White Plains.....	1	2	49	1	50	94	.....	94
Yonkers.....	1	1	112	2	114	107	2	109
Total.....	62	53	12,484	456	12,940	11,776	395	12,171

Stage Employees:

Albany.....	1	1	36	.....	36	35	.....	35
Amsterdam.....	1	.....	18	.....	18	.....	.....	.....
Auburn.....	1	1	24	.....	24	23	.....	23
Binghamton.....	1	1	24	.....	24	25	.....	25
Buffalo.....	1	1	84	.....	84	73	.....	73
Cortland.....	1	1	15	.....	15	16	.....	16
Dunkirk.....	1	1	17	.....	17	18	.....	18
Elmira.....	1	.....	20	.....	20	.....	.....	.....
Geneva.....	1	1	33	.....	33	33	.....	33
Gloversville.....	1	1	22	.....	22	24	.....	24
Jamestown.....	1	1	26	.....	26	16	.....	16
Lockport.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	30
New York, Brooklyn.....	1	1	254	.....	254	254	.....	250
New York, Manhattan.....	2	1	1,498	.....	1,498	1,050	.....	1,050
Newburgh.....	1	1	40	.....	40	40	.....	40
Niagara Falls.....	†	1	30	.....	30	.....	.....	.....
Oneida.....	1	1	16	.....	16	9	.....	9
Port Jarvis.....	1	1	9	.....	9	.....	.....	9

* Transferred to Niagara Falls in 1914.

† Transferred from Lockport in 1914.

Table L.—Number and Membership of Labor Organizations, by Industries, Trades and Localities, 1913 and 1914—continued

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY	UNIONS AT END OF SEPTEMBER—		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER—					
			1914			1913		
	1914	1913	Men	Wom.	Total	Men	Wom.	Total
VIII. THEATERS AND MUSIC—concluded								
Stage Employees—concluded.								
Rochester.....	1	1	64	.....	64	64	.....	64
Schenectady.....	1	1	35	.....	35	36	.....	36
Syracuse.....	1	1	77	.....	77	68	.....	68
Troy.....	1	1	38	.....	38	38	.....	38
Utica.....	1	1	30	.....	30	28	.....	28
Watertown.....	1	.....	19	.....	19	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	24	20	2,429	.....	2,429	1,885	.....	1,885
Total—Group VIII.....	106	88	24,859	2,080	26,939	23,212	3,395	26,607

IX. TOBACCO.

Cigar Makers:								
Albany.....	1	1	257	10	267	258	10	268
Amsterdam.....	1	1	50	.....	50	50	.....	50
Auburn.....	1	1	51	1	52	50	1	51
Batavia.....	1	1	29	.....	29	34	.....	34
Binghamton.....	2	2	221	95	316	205	121	326
Buffalo.....	1	1	426	2	428	444	2	446
Corning.....	1	1	14	.....	14	18	.....	18
Cortland.....	1	1	25	2	27	26	2	28
Coxsackie.....	1	1	5	1	6	5	1	6
Dunkirk.....	1	1	24	.....	24	25	.....	25
Elmira.....	1	1	53	1	54	55	1	56
Fulton.....	1	1	24	.....	24	24	.....	24
Geneva.....	1	1	96	3	99	88	3	91
Glens Falls.....	1	1	34	.....	34	32	.....	32
Gloversville.....	1	1	38	.....	38	39	.....	39
Hornell.....	1	1	24	.....	24	26	.....	26
Hudson.....	1	1	17	.....	17	15	.....	15
Ithaca.....	1	1	52	2	54	52	2	54
Jamestown.....	1	1	12	.....	12	13	.....	13
Kingston.....	1	1	28	.....	28	28	.....	28
Lockport.....	1	1	21	1	22	20	.....	20
Middletown.....	1	1	57	.....	57	63	.....	63
New York, Brooklyn.....	3	3	708	39	745	747	42	789
New York, Manhattan.....	4	4	2,990	2,001	4,991	3,023	2,032	5,055
Ningara Falls.....	1	1	14	2	16	18	2	20
Norwich.....	1	1	26	5	31	25	6	31
Ogdensburg.....	1	1	30	.....	30	30	.....	30
Oneida.....	1	1	217	.....	217	218	.....	218
Oneonta.....	1	1	88	8	91	90	6	96
Owego.....	1	1	33	.....	33	33	.....	33
Peekskill.....	1	1	51	.....	51	51	.....	51
Plattsburg.....	1	1	33	.....	33	30	.....	30
Poughkeepsie.....	1	1	63	1	64	72	1	73
Rochester.....	1	1	254	8	262	212	10	222
Rome.....	1	1	53	.....	53	57	.....	57
Salamanca.....	1	1	24	.....	24	21	.....	21
Saratoga Springs.....	1	1	27	2	29	30	2	32
Saugerties.....	1	1	21	8	21	24	.....	24
Schenectady.....	1	1	57	8	65	63	7	70
Syracuse.....	1	1	354	10	364	317	20	337
Troy.....	1	1	259	2	261	300	3	303
Utica.....	1	1	110	.....	110	114	.....	114
Watertown.....	1	1	35	2	37	34	2	36
Waverly.....	1	1	13	1	14	17	.....	17
Total.....	50	50	7,016	2,202	9,218	7,096	2,276	9,372

Table L.—Number and Membership of Labor Organizations, by Industries, Trades and Localities, 1913 and 1914 — continued

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY	UNIONS AT END OF SEPTEMBER		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER —					
			1914			1913		
	1914	1913	Men	Wom.	Total	Men	Wom.	Total
IX. TOBACCO — concluded								
Cigar Packers:								
Binghamton.....	1	1	32	3	35	34	.....	34
New York, Brooklyn.....	1	1	52	.....	52	49	.....	49
New York, Manhattan.....	2	2	438	.....	438	439	.....	439
Syracuse.....	1	1	14	2	16	14	2	16
Total.....	5	5	536	5	541	536	2	538
Cigarette Makers:								
New York, Manhattan.....	3	3	102	15	117	113	31	144
Tobacco Workers:								
Albany.....	1	1	30	20	50	30	20	50
New York, Manhattan.....	1	2	15	16	31	16	24	40
Newburgh.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5
Rochester.....	1	1	5	9	14	5	7	12
Syracuse.....	1	1	5	18	23	5	14	19
Utica.....	1	1	24	12	36	23	14	37
Total.....	5	7	79	75	154	82	81	163
Total — Group IX.....	63	65	7,733	2,297	10,030	7,827	2,390	10,217

X. RESTAURANTS, TRADE, ETC.**(a) Hotels and Restaurants.**

Bartenders:								
Albany.....	1	1	380	.....	380	185	.....	185
Auburn.....	1	1	50	.....	50	40	.....	40
Batavia.....	1	1	34	.....	34	30	.....	30
Binghamton.....	1	1	155	.....	155	123	.....	123
Buffalo.....	1	1	373	.....	373	400	.....	400
Coboes.....	1	1	46	.....	46	53	.....	53
Cortland.....	1	1	23	.....	23	27	.....	27
Dunkirk.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	17
Elmira.....	1	1	70	.....	70	55	.....	55
Fulton.....	1	1	42	.....	42	37	.....	37
Geneva.....	1	1	34	.....	34	28	.....	28
Hudson.....	1	.....	16	.....	16	.....	.....	.....
Ithaca.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	40
Jamestown.....	1	1	83	.....	83	87	.....	87
Middletown.....	1	.....	52	.....	52	.....	.....	.....
Mount Vernon.....	1	1	29	.....	29	22	.....	22
New Rochelle.....	1	1	37	.....	37	30	.....	30
New York, Bronx.....	1	1	225	.....	225	211	.....	211
New York, Brooklyn.....	1	1	575	.....	575	550	.....	550
New York, Manhattan.....	4	5	550	.....	550	662	.....	662
Newark.....	1	1	15	.....	15	21	.....	21
Newburgh.....	1	1	36	.....	36	39	.....	39
Norwich.....	1	1	26	.....	26	33	.....	33
Olean.....	1	1	46	.....	46	47	.....	47
Oneonta.....	1	1	45	.....	45	42	.....	42
Oswego.....	1	1	36	.....	36	42	.....	42
Peekskill.....	1	1	27	.....	27	28	.....	28
Port Chester.....	1	1	31	.....	31	33	.....	33
Poughkeepsie.....	1	1	56	.....	56	60	.....	60
Rochester.....	1	1	446	.....	446	388	.....	388
Schenectady.....	1	1	135	.....	135	100	.....	100
Seneca Falls.....	1	1	31	.....	31	36	.....	36
Syracuse.....	1	1	357	.....	357	283	.....	283
Troy.....	1	1	63	.....	63	45	.....	45
Utica.....	1	1	206	.....	206	230	.....	230
Watertown.....	1	1	91	.....	91	116	.....	116
Yonkers.....	1	1	70	.....	70	76	.....	76
Total.....	38	39	4,491	.....	4,491	4,216	.....	4,216

Table I.—Number and Membership of Labor Organizations, by Industries, Trades and Localities, 1913 and 1914—continued

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY	UNIONS AT END OF SEPTEMBER—		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER—					
			1914			1913		
	1914	1913	Men	Wom.	Total	Men	Wom.	Total
X. RESTAURANTS, TRADES, ETC.—continued								
(a) Hotels and Restaurants—concluded.								
Cooks:								
New York, Brooklyn.....	1	1	48		48	43		43
New York, Manhattan.....	2	2	336	1	337	354	1	355
Syracuse.....	1	1	37		37	27		27
Total.....	4	4	421	1	422	424	1	425
Cooks and Waiters:								
Schenectady.....	1	1	40		40	42		42
Utica.....		1				129		129
Total.....	1	2	40		40	171		171
Hotel Employees:								
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	564		564	12,308	300	12,608
Waiters:								
Albany.....		1				58		58
Buffalo.....	1	1	243		243	300		300
Jamestown.....		1				31		31
New York, Bronx.....	1	1	42		42			
New York, Brooklyn.....		1	346		346	350		350
New York, Manhattan.....	†4	6	876		876	978		978
Rochester.....	1	1	175		175	235		235
Syracuse.....	1	1	72		72	92		92
Yonkers.....	1	1	17		17	30		30
Total.....	10	13	1,771		1,771	2,074		2,074
Total—Hotels and Restaurants.....	54	59	7,287	1	7,288	19,193	301	19,494
(b) Barbering.								
Barbers:								
Albany.....	1	1	132		132	128		128
Amsterdam.....	1	1	31		31	31		31
Auburn.....	1	1	45		45	43		43
Batavia.....	1	1	15		15	20		20
Binghamton.....	1	1	90		90	99		99
Buffalo.....	1	1	591		591	609		609
Cohoes.....	1	1	37		37	42		42
Corning.....	1	1	26		26	31		31
Cortland.....	1	1	13		13	13		13
Dunkirk.....	1	1	30		30	31		31
Elmira.....	1	1	66		66	68		68
Fulton.....	1	1	30		30	24		24
Geneva.....	1	1	20		20	18		18
Gloversville.....	1	1	22		22	17		17
Gouverneur.....	1	1	13		13	10		10
Hoesick Falls.....	1	1	12		12	10		10
Hornell.....	1	1	18		18	19		19
Ithaca.....	1	1	28		28	32		32
Jamestown.....	1	1	80		80	80		80
Johnstown.....	1	1	11		11	10		10
Kingston.....	1	1	29		29	27		27
Little Falls.....	1	1	20		20	20		20
Lockport.....	1	1	35		35	35		35
Malone.....	1	1	16		16	17		17

* Transferred from New York, Manhattan in 1914.

† One union transferred to New York, Bronx in 1914.

Table L.—Number and Membership of Labor Organizations, by Industries, Trades and Localities, 1913 and 1914—continued

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY	UNIONS AT END OF SEPTEMBER—		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER—					
			1914			1913		
	1914	1913	Men	Wom.	Total	Men	Wom.	Total

X. RESTAURANTS, TRADES, ETC.—concluded

(b) **Barbering**—concluded.

Barbers—concluded.								
Mechanicville.....	1	1	14		14	9		9
Middletown.....	1	1	24		24	26		26
Mount Vernon.....	1	1				19		19
New Rochelle.....	1	1	24		24	23		23
New York, Brooklyn.....	1	2	100		100	4,585		4,585
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	500		500	160		160
Newburgh.....	1	1	45		45	41		41
Niagara Falls.....	1	1	24		24	25		25
Norwich.....	1	1	17		17	17		17
Ogdensburg.....	1	1	14		14	17		17
Olean.....	1	1	48		48	42		42
Oneida.....	1	1	15		15	16		16
Oneonta.....	1	1	23		23	25		25
Oswego.....	1	1	35		35	36		36
Peekskill.....	1	1	7		7			
Plattsburgh.....	1	1	19		19	19		19
Port Chester.....	1	1	21		21	21		21
Port Jervis.....	1	1	11		11	12		12
Poughkeepsie.....	1	1	54		54	49		49
Rochester.....	2	2	290		290	284		284
Rome.....	1	1	19		19	28		28
Saratoga Springs.....	1	1	21		21	20		20
Schenectady.....	1	1	116		116	112		112
Seneca Falls.....	1	1	14		14	13		13
Syracuse.....	1	1	156		156	163		163
Ticonderoga.....	1	1	8		8	11		11
Troy.....	1	1	107		107	97		97
Utica.....	1	1	92		92	102		102
Watertown.....	1	1	36		36	40		40
Watervliet.....	1	1	16		16	15		15
Waverly.....	1	1	20		20	18		18
Total—Barbering.....	55	56	3,300		3,300	7,479		7,479

(c) **Retail Trade.**

Bookkeepers, Stenographers, Etc.:								
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	70	94	164	98	100	198
Clerks and Salesmen:								
Albany.....	1	1	103	12	115	93	4	97
Amsterdam.....	1	1	12		12	12		12
Buffalo.....	3	4	93		93	168	110	278
Cohoes.....	1	1	8		8	8		8
Hornell.....	1	1	7		7	7		7
Little Falls.....	1	1	9		9	10		10
New York, Brooklyn.....	1	2	105		105	78		78
New York, Manhattan.....	5	6	691	151	842	734	8	742
Newburgh.....	1	1	68	72	140	70	76	146
Niagara Falls.....	1	1	6	5	11	5	3	8
Oneida.....	1	1	7		7	7		7
Peekskill.....	1	1	10	15	25	9	10	19
Saratoga Springs.....	1	1	15	17	32	21	19	40
Syracuse.....	2	1	64	15	79	60	22	82
Total.....	21	23	1,198	287	1,485	1,282	252	1,534
Total—Retail Trade.....	22	24	1,268	381	1,649	1,380	352	1,732
Total—Group X.....	131	139	11,855	382	12,237	28,052	653	28,706

Table L.—Number and Membership of Labor Organizations, by Industries, Trades and Localities, 1913 and 1914—continued

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY	UNIONS AT END OF SEPTEMBER—		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER—					
			1914			1913		
	1914	1913	Men	Wom.	Total	Men	Wom.	Total

XI. PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT

Arsenal Employees:								
Watervliet.....	2	2	355		355	230		230
West Point.....		1				76		76
Total.....	2	3	355		355	306		306
Ash Collectors and Drivers:								
Schenectady.....	1		87		87			
Carpenters:								
Otisville.....	1	1	14		14	11		11
Customs Employees:								
New York, Manhattan.....	2	2	311		311	321		321
Dock Builders:								
New York, Manhattan.....	2	2	2,260		2,260	2,104		2,104
Electrical Workers:								
New York, Brooklyn.....	1	1	326		326	173		173
Engineers, Stationary:								
New York, Brooklyn.....	1	1	272		272	275		275
Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders:								
New York, Brooklyn.....		1				100		100
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	85		85	125		125
Poughkeepsie.....	1		20		20			
Total.....	2	2	105		105	225		225
Highway Foremen:								
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	60		60	50		50
Hospital Employees:								
Buffalo.....	1	1	58	72	130	56	82	138
Immigration Service Employees:								
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	165		165	162		162
Inspectors of Construction:								
New York, Bronx.....	1	1	47		47	75		75
New York, Brooklyn.....	1	1	66		66	66		66
New York, Manhattan.....		1				74		74
New York, Queens.....	1	1	32		32	35		35
Total.....	3	4	145		145	250		250
Letter Carriers:								
Albany.....	1	1	84		84	81		81
Albion.....	1	1	7		7	4		4
Amsterdam.....	1	1	18		18	15		15
Auburn.....	1	1	31		31	31		31
Ballston Spa.....	1	1	5		5	4		4
Batavia.....	1	1	10		10	10		10
Bath.....	1	1	3		3	4		4
Beacon*.....	1	1	5		5	3		3
Binghamton.....	1	1	47		47	41		41
Brookport.....	1	1	5		5	4		4
Buffalo.....	1	1	391		391	360		360
Canandaigua.....	1	1	6		6	6		6
Canastota.....	1	1	3		3	3		3
Canton.....	1	1	3		3	3		3

* Fishkill-on-Hudson in 1913.

Table L.—Number and Membership of Labor Organizations, by Industries, Trades and Localities, 1913 and 1914 — continued

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY	UNIONS AT END OF SEPTEMBER —		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER —					
			1914			1913		
	1914	1913	Men	Wom.	Total	Men	Wom.	Total

XI. PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT — continued

Letter Carriers — continued.

Catskill.....	1	1	4		4	4		4
Cohoes.....	1	1	17		17	14		14
Corning.....	1	1	14		14	14		14
Cortland.....	1	1	18		13	14		14
Dansville.....	1	1	5		5	5		5
Deposit.....	1	1	3		3	3		3
Dunkirk.....	1	1	12		12	11		11
East Aurora.....	1	1	6		6	5		5
Ellenville.....	1	1	2		2	2		2
Elmira.....	1	1	44		44	35		35
Fort Plain.....	1	1	4		4	4		4
Fredonia.....	1	1	10		10	8		8
Freeport.....	1	1	8		8	7		7
Fulton.....	1	1	9		9	7		7
Geneva.....	1	1	10		10	10		10
Glens Falls.....	1	1	14		14	13		13
Gloversville.....	1	1	20		20	16		16
Goshen.....	1	1	4		4	4		4
Gouverneur.....	1	1	5		5	5		5
Hempstead.....	1	1	7		7	7		7
Herkimer.....	1	1	7		7	4		4
Hoosick Falls.....	1	1	7		7	5		5
Hornell.....	1	1	11		11	10		10
Hudson.....	1	1				5		5
Hudson Falls.....	1	1	5		5	5		5
Ilion.....	1	1	5		5	6		6
Ithaca.....	1	1	22		22	15		15
Jamestown.....	1	1	35		35	32		32
Johnstown.....	1	1	10		10	9		9
Kingston.....	1	1	16		16	12		12
Le Roy.....	1	1	6		6	3		3
Little Falls.....	1	1	10		10	9		9
Lockport.....	1	1	18		18	16		16
Lowville.....	1	1	3		3	3		3
Lyons.....	1	1	4		4	4		4
Malone.....	1	1	6		6	7		7
Mamaroneck.....	1	1	3		3	3		3
Mechanicville.....	1	1				2		2
Medina.....	1	1	4		4	4		4
Middletown.....	1	1	10		10	9		9
Mount Vernon.....	1	1	24		24	22		22
New Rochelle.....	1	1	18		18	18		18
New York, Brooklyn.....	1	1	1,091		1,091	1,040		1,040
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	2,849		2,849	2,575		2,575
New York, Queens.....	4	4	179		179	168		168
New York, Richmond.....	6	6	56		56	59		59
Newark.....	1	1	6		6	6		6
Newburgh.....	1	1	21		21	22		22
Niagara Falls.....	1	1	34		34	31		31
North Tonawanda.....	1	1	8		8	7		7
Northport.....	1	1	5		5	4		4
Oriskany.....	1	1	7		7	7		7
Ogdenburg.....	1	1	10		10	8		8
Olean.....	1	1	13		13	12		12
Oneida.....	1	1	5		5	6		6
Oneonta.....	1	1	11		11	9		9
Oswego.....	1	1	19		19	15		15
Owego.....	1	1	5		5	5		5
Patchogue.....	1	1	7		7	4		4
Peekskill.....	1	1	11		11	11		11
Penn Yan.....	1	1	4		4	4		4
Plattsburg.....	1	1	9		9	7		7
Port Chester.....	1	1	14		14	12		12
Port Jervis.....	1	1	8		8	7		7
Potsdam.....	1	1	5		5	5		5

Table I.—Number and Membership of Labor Organizations, by Industries, Trades and Localities, 1913 and 1914—continued

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY	UNIONS AT END OF SEPTEMBER—		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER—					
			1914			1913		
	1914	1913	Men	Wom.	Total	Men	Wom.	Total

II. PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT—continued

Letter Carriers—concluded.								
Poughkeepsie.....	1	1	26	.....	26	23	.....
Rochester.....	1	1	192	.....	192	178	.....
Rockville Center.....	1	1	7	.....	7	7	.....
Rome.....	1	1	8	.....	8	11	.....
Salamanca.....	1	1	5	.....	5	4	.....
Saranac Lake.....	1	1	6	.....	6	7	.....
Saratoga Springs.....	1	1	8	.....	8	11	.....
Saugerties.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Schenectady.....	1	1	61	.....	61	58	.....
Seneca Falls.....	1	1	7	.....	7	6	.....
Silver Creek.....	1	1	3	.....	3	2	.....
Syracuse.....	1	1	120	.....	120	113	.....
Tarrytown.....	1	1	9	.....	9	9	.....
Tonawanda.....	1	1	9	.....	9	6	.....
Troy.....	1	1	52	.....	52	51	.....
Utica.....	1	1	61	.....	61	53	.....
Walton.....	1	1	3	.....	3	4	.....
Watertown.....	1	1	28	.....	28	26	.....
Watervliet.....	1	1	9	.....	9	9	.....
Watkins.....	1	1	3	.....	3	3	.....
Waverly.....	1	1	6	.....	6	6	.....
Wellsville.....	1	1	6	.....	6	4	.....
Westfield.....	1	1	3	.....	3	3	.....
White Plains.....	1	1	15	.....	15	15	.....
Yonkers.....	1	1	64	.....	64	74	.....
Total.....	109	112	6,141	.....	6,141	5,670	.....	5
Lighthouse Department Employees:								
New York, Richmond.....	* 2	.....	202	.....	202	.....	.....	.....
Machinists:								
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	101	.....	101	94	.....	.....
Navy Yard Clerks and Draughtsmen:								
New York, Brooklyn.....	1	1	145	.....	145	142	.....	.....
Navy Yard Drillers:								
New York, Brooklyn.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	109	.....	.....
Park Gardeners and Laborers:								
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	92	.....	92	92	.....	.....
Pavers, Rammermen and Asphalt Workers:								
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	35	.....	35	40	.....	.....
Post Office Clerks:								
Albany.....	1	1	60	.....	60	64	.....	.....
Albion.....	1	1	4	.....	4	4	.....	.....
Amsterdam.....	1	1	8	.....	8	8	.....	.....
Auburn.....	1	1	20	.....	20	20	.....	.....
Balleton Spa.....	1	1	3	.....	3	2	.....	1
Bath.....	1	1	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....
Beacon†.....	1	1	7	.....	7	3	.....	.....
Binghamton.....	1	1	33	.....	33	32	.....	.....
Brockport.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Buffalo.....	1	1	270	.....	275	247	.....	3
Canajoharie.....	1	1	4	.....	4	4	.....	.....
Canandaigua.....	1	1	5	.....	5	5	.....	.....

* One union was transferred from Machinists, group IV-a in 1914.

† Fishkill-on-Hudson in 1913.

Table L.—Number and Membership of Labor Organizations, by Industries, Trades and Localities, 1913 and 1914—continued

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY	UNIONS AT END OF SEPTEMBER —		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER —					
			1914			1913		
	1914	1913	Men	Wom.	Total	Men	Wom.	Total

XI. PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT — continued

Post Office Clerks — continued.

Canastota.....	1	1	4	.....	4	4	.....	4
Canton.....	1	1	1	2	3	1	2	3
Catskill.....	1	1	2	1	3	2	1	3
Cohoes.....	1	1	8	.....	8	7	.....	7
Cooperstown.....	1	1	6	.....	6	6	.....	6
Corning.....	1	1	8	.....	8	8	.....	8
Dansville.....	1	1	11	.....	11	11	.....	11
Dunkirk.....	1	1	6	1	6	4	1	5
East Aurora.....	1	1	6	1	6	6	.....	6
Elmira.....	1	1	21	1	22	21	1	22
Fredonia.....	1	1	3	.....	3	3	.....	3
Geneva.....	1	1	9	.....	9	8	.....	8
Glens Falls.....	1	1	9	1	10	9	1	9
Gloversville.....	1	1	10	.....	10	9	.....	9
Gouverneur.....	1	1	3	.....	3	3	.....	3
Hempstead.....	1	1	6	.....	6	4	.....	4
Herkimer.....	1	1	6	.....	6	5	.....	5
Hornell.....	1	1	7	.....	7	4	.....	4
Hudson.....	1	1	.....	.....	4	6	.....	6
Hudson Falls.....	1	1	4	.....	4	2	.....	2
Irrington.....	1	1	2	.....	2	2	.....	2
Ithaca.....	1	1	7	.....	7	18	.....	18
Jamestown.....	1	1	14	3	17	14	3	17
Johnstown.....	1	1	6	.....	6	6	.....	6
Kingston.....	1	1	17	1	18	16	1	17
Le Roy.....	1	1	4	.....	4	4	.....	4
Little Falls.....	1	1	8	.....	8	8	.....	8
Lockport.....	1	1	12	.....	12	10	.....	10
Lyons.....	1	1	2	1	3	1	2	3
Malone.....	1	1	5	.....	5	4	.....	4
Medina.....	1	1	5	.....	5	5	.....	5
Middletown.....	1	1	10	2	12	9	.....	9
Mount Vernon.....	1	1	15	1	16	15	1	16
New Rochelle.....	1	1	12	1	13	11	.....	11
New York, Brooklyn.....	1	1	450	5	455	466	7	473
New York, Manhattan.....	2	2	2,835	5	2,840	2,845	5	2,850
New York, Queens.....	4	4	70	14	84	71	7	78
New York, Richmond.....	1	1	10	.....	10	24	.....	24
Newark.....	1	1	9	.....	9	9	.....	9
Newburgh.....	1	1	17	2	19	15	1	16
Niagara Falls.....	1	1	20	1	21	16	1	17
Norwich.....	1	1	5	1	6	4	1	5
Nyack.....	1	1	5	.....	5	4	.....	4
Ogdensburg.....	1	1	7	.....	7	6	.....	6
Olean.....	1	1	8	1	9	7	1	8
Oneida.....	1	1	7	.....	7	3	1	4
Oneonta.....	1	1	6	.....	6	5	.....	5
Oswining.....	1	1	5	.....	5	5	.....	5
Oswego.....	1	1	11	1	12	11	1	12
Owego.....	1	1	4	.....	4	3	.....	3
Palmyra.....	1	1	3	.....	3	3	.....	3
Patchogue.....	1	1	6	.....	6	6	.....	6
Peekskill.....	1	1	9	.....	9	9	.....	9
Penn Yan.....	1	1	5	.....	5	5	.....	5
Plattsburg.....	1	1	4	.....	4	4	.....	4
Port Chester.....	1	1	7	1	8	7	1	8
Port Jervis.....	1	1	6	.....	6	6	.....	6
Poughkeepsie.....	1	1	22	2	24	21	2	23
Rochester.....	1	1	154	2	156	130	2	132
Rockville Center.....	1	1	3	.....	3	4	.....	4
Rome.....	1	1	12	.....	12	11	.....	11
Salamanca.....	1	1	3	2	5	3	2	5
Saranac Lake.....	1	1	3	2	5	3	2	5

Table L.—Number and Membership of Labor Organizations, by Industries, Trades and Localities, 1913 and 1914—continued

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY	UNIONS AT END OF SEPTEMBER—		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER—					
			1914			1913		
	1914	1913	Men	Wom.	Total	Men	Wom.	Total
XI. PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT—continued								
<i>Post Office Clerks—concluded.</i>								
Saratoga Springs.....	1	1	7	2	9	7	2	9
Saugerties.....	1	1	3		3	3		3
Schenectady.....	1	1	41	2	43	38		38
Syracuse.....	1	1	88		88	90		90
Tarrytown.....	1	1	6		6	6		6
Troy.....	1	1	32	1	33	34		34
Utica.....	1	1	49	1	50	39	1	40
Walton.....	1	1	3	1	4	2	1	3
Watertown.....	1	1	15	4	19	13	4	17
Watkins.....	1	1	3		3	3		3
Waverly.....	1	1	4	3	4	4		4
White Plains.....	1	1	9	3	12	9	3	12
Yonkers.....	1	1	26	3	29	25		25
Total.....	91	93	4,661	78	4,739	4,616	65	4,681
<i>Post Office Laborers:</i>								
Buffalo.....	1		12		12			
New York, Brooklyn.....	1		40		40			
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	195		195	124		124
Total.....	3	1	247		247	124		124
<i>Public School Janitors:</i>								
Albany.....	1	1	26	2	28	23	2	25
Auburn.....	1	1	11		11	11		11
Binghamton.....	1	1	17		17	17		17
Buffalo.....	1	1	56		56	52		52
Mount Vernon.....		1				11		11
New Rochelle.....	1	1	11		11	13		13
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	200		200	210		210
Oneida.....	1	1	5		5	4		4
Rochester.....		1				36		36
Schenectady.....		1				22		22
Syracuse.....	1	1	30		30	31		31
Utica.....	1	1	25		25	23		23
Yonkers.....	1	1	21		21	21		21
Total.....	10	13	402	2	404	474	2	476
<i>Public School Teachers:</i>								
Buffalo.....	1	1		800	800	1,352		1,352
<i>Railway Mail Clerks:</i>								
Albany.....	1	1	61		61	53		53
Buffalo.....	1	1	215		215	186		186
New York, Manhattan.....	1		315		315			
Rochester.....	1	1	67		67	61		61
Syracuse.....	1	1	200		200	200		200
Weedsport.....	1	1	51		51	50		50
Total.....	6	5	909		909	550		550
<i>Street Sweepers:</i>								
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	500		500	70		70
<i>Teamsters:</i>								
Buffalo.....		1				260		260
<i>War Department Employees:</i>								
New York, Manhattan.....		1				43		43

Table L.—Number and Membership of Labor Organizations, by Industries, Trades and Localities
1912 and 1914—continued

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY	UNIONS AT END OF SEPTEMBER—		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER—					
			1914			1913		
	1914	1913	Men	Wom.	Total	Men	Wom.	Total
II. PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT—concluded								
Water Works Employees:								
Buffalo.....	1	1	100	.....	100	100	.....	100
Cohoes.....	1	.....	25	.....	25	.....	.....	.....
New York, Brooklyn.....	1	1	60	.....	60	100	.....	100
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	250	.....	250	240	.....	240
Yonkers.....	2	2	134	.....	134	146	.....	146
Total.....	6	5	569	.....	569	586	.....	586
Total—Group XI.....	251	257	18,162	952	19,114	16,803	1,501	18,304

XII. STATIONARY ENGINE TENDING

Engineers, Stationary:								
Albany.....	2	2	328	.....	328	268	.....	268
Auburn.....	2	2	40	.....	40	38	.....	38
Binghamton.....	2	1	45	.....	45	27	.....	27
Buffalo.....	3	3	303	.....	303	633	.....	633
Fort Edward.....	1	1	15	.....	15	14	.....	14
Geneva.....	1	1	41	.....	41	41	.....	41
Glens Falls.....	1	1	12	.....	12	11	.....	11
Kingston.....	1	1	20	.....	20	29	.....	29
Little Falls.....	1	1	7	.....	7	8	.....	8
Middletown.....	1	1	29	.....	29	34	.....	34
Mount Vernon.....	1	1	32	.....	32	35	.....	35
New York, Bronx.....	1	1	46	.....	46	46	.....	46
New York, Brooklyn.....	7	7	1,052	.....	1,052	1,091	.....	1,091
New York, Manhattan.....	14	14	4,530	.....	4,530	4,425	.....	4,425
New York, Queens.....	1	1	23	.....	23	21	.....	21
New York, Richmond.....	1	1	82	.....	82	82	.....	82
Newburgh.....	2	2	42	.....	42	54	.....	54
Niagara Falls.....	2	2	126	.....	126	152	.....	152
Poughkeepsie.....	1	1	28	.....	28	28	.....	28
Rochester.....	2	2	398	.....	398	432	.....	432
Syracuse.....	2	2	170	.....	170	173	.....	173
Tonawanda.....	1	1	26	.....	26	27	.....	27
Troy.....	1	1	45	.....	45	30	.....	30
Utica.....	1	1	30	.....	30	24	.....	24
Warsaw.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10
White Plains.....	1	1	119	.....	119	68	.....	68
Yonkers.....	1	1	71	.....	71	72	.....	72
Total.....	54	54	7,660	.....	7,660	7,873	.....	7,873
Firemen, Stationary:								
Ballston Spa.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	18
Buffalo.....	1	1	322	.....	322	440	.....	440
Corinth.....	1	1	62	.....	62	64	.....	64
Elmira.....	1	1	7	.....	7	7	.....	7
Fort Edward.....	1	1	32	.....	32	37	.....	37
Fulton.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	38	.....	38
Glens Falls.....	1	1	17	.....	17	19	.....	19
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	2,800	.....	2,800	2,800	.....	2,800
Niagara Falls.....	1	.....	28	.....	28	.....	.....	.....
Piercefield.....	1	1	25	.....	25	25	.....	25
Rochester.....	1	1	145	.....	145	151	.....	151
Syracuse.....	1	1	60	.....	60	72	.....	72
Ticonderoga.....	1	1	13	.....	13	9	.....	9
Watertown.....	1	1	66	.....	66	72	.....	72
Yonkers.....	1	1	35	.....	35	30	.....	30
Total.....	13	14	3,612	.....	3,612	3,782	.....	3,782
Total—Group XII.....	67	68	11,272	.....	11,272	11,655	.....	11,655

Table L.—Number and Membership of Labor Organizations, by Industries, Trades and Localities
1913 and 1914—continued

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY	UNIONS AT END OF SEPTEMBER —		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER —					
			1914			1913		
	1914	1913	Men	Wom.	Total	Men	Wom.	Total

XIII. MISCELLANEOUS

(a) Paper and Paper Goods.

Paper Bag and Box Makers:								
New York, Manhattan		1				175	100	275
Rochester		1				3	2	5
Total		2				178	102	280
Paper and Pulp Workers:								
Black River	2	2	39		39	42		42
Brownville	1	1	30		30	29		29
Cadyville	1	1	56		56	50		50
Carthage	1	1	48		48	39		39
Chateaugay		1				20		20
Corinth	2	2	406		406	402		402
Deferiet	2	2	153		153	202		202
Emeryville		1				27		27
Felts Mills	1	1	32		32	32		32
Fort Edward	2	2	359	5	364	342	4	346
Fulton	1	1	40		40	96		96
Glens Falls	3	3	261		261	276		276
Gouverneur	1	2	30		30	53		53
Harrisville		1				10		10
Hudson Falls	2	2	207		207	237		237
Lyons Falls	1	1	15		15	15		15
Morrisonville	1	1	120		120	60		60
New York, Brooklyn	2	1	74		74	34		34
Niagara Falls	2	1	303		303	130		130
Norfolk	1	1	23		23	34		34
Norwood	1	1	15		15	15		15
Piercesfield	2	2	169		169	143		143
Potsdam		1				16		16
Pyrites	2	2	398		398	307		307
Raymondsville	1	1	42		42	45		45
Saugerties	1	1	19		19	20		20
Thomson	1	1	80		80	152		152
Ticonderoga	2	2	91		91	157		157
Troy	1	1	100		100	70		70
Watertown	2	2	269		269	258		258
Total	39	42	3,379	5	3,384	3,313	4	3,317
Total — Paper and Paper Goods	39	44	3,379	5	3,384	3,491	106	3,597

(b) Leather and Leather Goods.

Belting Makers:								
New York, Manhattan	1	1	246		246	250		250
Harness Makers:								
New York, Manhattan	2	2	72		72	71		71
Pocket Book and Purse Makers:								
New York, Manhattan	1	1	425	100	525	175	25	200
Trunk and Bag Workers:								
New York, Manhattan	1	2	600		600	650		650
Total — Leather and Leather Goods	5	6	1,343	100	1,443	1,146	25	1,171

Table I.— Number and Membership of Labor Organizations, by Industries, Trades and Localities, 1913 and 1914 — continued

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY	UNIONS AT END OF SEPTEMBER —		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER —					
			1914			1913		
	1914	1913	Men	Wom.	Total	Men	Wom.	Total

XIII. MISCELLANEOUS — continued

(c) Glass and Glassware.

Decorative Glass Workers:								
New York, Manhattan	1	1	247	.....	247	260	.....	260
Rochester	1	1	23	.....	23	20	.....	20
Total	2	2	270	.....	270	280	.....	280
Flint Glass Cutters and Workers:								
Elmira	1	1	14	.....	14	25	.....	25
New York, Brooklyn	3	3	595	.....	595	580	.....	580
New York, Queens	1	1	15	.....	15	15	.....	15
Port Jervis	1	1	30	.....	30	20	.....	20
Total	6	6	654	.....	654	640	.....	640
Glass Revelers, Polishers, Etc.:								
Buffalo	1	1	11	.....	11	34	.....	34
Glass Bottle Blowers:								
Binghamton	1	1	30	.....	30	34	.....	34
Clyde	1	1	48	.....	48	47	.....	47
Depew-Lancaster	1	1	39	.....	39	36	.....	36
Geneva	1	1	23	.....	23	24	.....	24
Hamburg	1	1	39	.....	39	49	.....	49
Lockport	1	1	42	.....	42	45	.....	45
New York, Brooklyn .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	40
New York, Manhattan .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	75
New York, Queens	1	1	55	.....	55	61	.....	61
Olean	1	1	70	.....	70	85	.....	85
Poughkeepsie	1	1	50	.....	50	60	.....	60
Rochester	1	1	110	.....	110	75	.....	75
Total	10	12	506	.....	506	631	.....	631
Total — Glass and Glassware	19	21	1,441	1,441	1,585	1,585

(d) Cement, Clay and Plaster
Products.

Brickmakers:								
Mechanicville .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	220	.....	220
Plaster Board and Block Makers:								
New York, Manhattan .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	110	.....	110
Potters:								
Buffalo	1	1	85	.....	85	90	.....	90
Solvay	1	1	10	.....	10	10	.....	10
Total	2	2	95	.....	95	100	.....	100
Terra Cotta Workers:								
New York, Queens	1	1	30	.....	30	49	.....	49
Total — Cement, Clay and Plaster Products	3	5	125	.....	125	479	.....	479

(e) Other Distinct Trades.

Awning Makers and Flag Decora- tions:								
Rochester	1	.....	7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....

Table L.—Number and Membership of Labor Organizations, by Industries, Trades and Localities, 1913 and 1914—concluded

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND LOCALITY	UNIONS AT END OF SEPTEMBER		NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER—					
			1914			1913		
	1914	1913	Men	Wom.	Total	Men	Wom.	Total
XIII. MISCELLANEOUS—concluded								
(e) Other Distinct Trades—concluded.								
Button Makers:								
New York, Manhattan.....	1	2	50		50	708	25	
New York, Queens.....	2		66		66			
Rochester.....	1	1	50		50	60		
Total.....	4	3	166		166	768	25	
Celluloid Novelty Workers:								
Rochester.....	1	1	3	30	33		28	
Diamond Cutters and Polishers:								
New York, Brooklyn.....	1	1	315	1	316	320	1	
Fishermen:								
Dunkirk.....	1	1	45		45	44		
Ice House Workers:								
New York, Brooklyn.....	1	1	28		28	85		
Janitors, Porters and Elevator-men:								
Buffalo.....	1	1	23		23	60		
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	500		500	150		
Syracuse.....		1				40		
Total.....	2	3	523		523	250		
Photograph Workers:								
New York, Manhattan.....		1				30		
Smoking Pipe Makers:								
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	400		400	400		
Umbrella Makers:								
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	140	260	400	80	125	
Wool Pullers:								
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	226		226	226		
Total—Other Distinct Trades...	14	14	1,853	291	2,144	2,203	179	2,382
(f) Mixed Employment.								
Buffalo.....	1	1	14		14	67		
Hornell.....	1		50		50			
New York, Manhattan.....	2	3	159	11	170	139	32	
New York, Queens.....		1				40		
Utica.....	1	1	55		55	68		
Total—Mixed Employment	5	6	278	11	289	314	32	
Total—Group XIII...	85	96	8,419	407	8,826	9,218	342	9,560
Grand Total.....	2,617	2,643	528,375	67,449	595,824	586,726	78,522	665,248

TABLE II.—LABOR ORGANIZATIONS AND MEMBERSHIP, BY LOCALITIES AND TRADES, SEPTEMBER 30, 1914

In- dustry num- ber	COUNTY, TOWN AND TRADE	Num- ber of unions	NUMBER OF MEMBERS		
			Men	Women	Total
ALBANY COUNTY.					
Albany.					
VII-a	Bakers and confectioners.....	2	49		49
X-b	Barbers.....	1	132		132
X-a	Bartenders.....	1	380		380
VIII	Bill posters.....	1	25		25
IV-a	Boiler makers and iron ship builders.....	1	146		146
V	Bookbinders.....	1	135	1	136
VII-b	Brewery employees.....	2	147		147
VII-b	Brewery employees (drivers and bottlers).....	1	57		57
VII-b	Brewery employees (engineers and firemen).....	1	85		85
I-b	Bricklayers and masons.....	1	300		300
I-c	Bricklayers, masons' and plasterers' laborers.....	1	215		215
VII-a	Butchers and meat cutters.....	1	90		90
II-c	Cab and coach drivers and chauffeurs.....	2	160		160
VIII	Calcium light and moving picture machine opera- tors.....	1	27		27
II-a	Car and locomotive painters.....	1	48		48
I-b	Carpenters and joiners.....	1	584		584
VI	Carriage, wagon and automobile workers.....	1	73		73
IX	Cigar makers.....	1	257	10	267
II-a	Clerks, railway.....	1	54		54
X-c	Clerks and salesmen.....	1	103	12	115
III-c	Cloth hat and cap makers.....	1	17		17
III-a	Coat, pants and vest makers.....	1	30	14	44
III-b	Collar makers.....	1	5	31	36
V	Compositors.....	2	511	6	517
II-a	Conductors.....	1	157		157
VI	Coopers.....	1	44		44
I-b	Electrical workers.....	3	200		200
V	Electrotypers and stereotypers.....	1	52		52
I-b	Elevator constructors.....	1	25		25
II-a	Engineers, locomotive.....	1	182		182
II-b	Engineers, marine.....	1	91		91
XII	Engineers, stationary.....	2	328		328
II-a	Firemen and engineers, locomotive.....	3	381		381
IV-a	Gas meter makers.....	1	50		50
I-a	Granite cutters.....	1	60		60
IV-a	Horseshoers.....	1	28		28
I-b	Housesmiths and bridgemen.....	1	175		175
I-b	Insulators, heat and frost.....	1	9		9
IV-a	Iron molders and core makers.....	2	168		168
I-b	Lathers.....	1	40		40
XI	Letter carriers.....	1	84		84
VI	Machine woodworkers.....	1	27		27
IV-a	Machinists.....	1	42		42
V	Mailers.....	1	12		12
II-b	Masters and pilots.....	1	70		70
IV-b	Metal polishers, buffers and platers.....	1	22		22
VII-b	Mineral water bottlers and drivers.....	1	52		52
VIII	Musicians.....	1	218	7	225
I-b	Painters and decorators.....	1	170		170
IV-a	Pattern makers.....	1	26		26
I-b	Pavers and rammermen.....	1	35		35
I-a	Paving block cutters.....	1	28		28
V	Photo-engravers.....	1	24		24
V	Plate engravers and printers.....	1	9		9
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters and helpers.....	1	125		125
XI	Post office clerks.....	1	60		60
V	Pressmen.....	1	148		148
V	Pressmen's assistants and press feeders.....	1	20	40	60
XI	Public school janitors.....	1	26	2	28
XI	Railway mail clerks.....	1	61		61
I-b	Sheet metal workers (building).....	1	63		63
VIII	Stage employees.....	1	36		36
I-b	Steam and hot water fitters.....	1	48		48
II-a	Street railway employees.....	1	607		607

Table II.—Labor Organizations and Membership, by Localities and Trades, September 1914 — continued

In- dustry num- ber	COUNTY, TOWN AND TRADE	Num- ber of unions	NUMBER OF MEMBERS		
			Men	Women	Total
ALBANY COUNTY — concluded.					
Albany — concluded.					
III-a	Tailors.....	1	36		2
II-e	Telegraphers, railroad.....	1	281		3
I-b	Tile layers and marble mosaic workers.....	1	36		
IX	Tobacco workers.....	1	30		20
II-a	Trainmen, road and yard.....	2	484		
II-c	Truck and wagon drivers and chauffeurs.....	4	620		
Total.....		84	9,120	148	9
Cohoes.					
X-b	Barbers.....	1	37		
X-a	Bartenders.....	1	46		
I-b	Bricklayers and masons.....	1	30		
VI	Brush makers.....	1	75		
III-e	Carders.....	1	190		
I-b	Carpenters and joiners.....	1	80		
X-c	Clerks and salesmen.....	1	8		
V	Compositors.....	1	18		
III-e	Cotton goods workers.....	3	95		39
III-e	Knit goods cutters and boarders.....	2	105		
III-e	Knit goods seamers and finishers.....	1			345
III-e	Knit goods winders.....	1			100
III-e	Knitters.....	1	50		
XI	Letter carriers.....	1	17		
III-e	Loom fixers.....	1	50		
IV-a	Machinists.....	1	37		
I-b	Painters and decorators.....	1	45		
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters and helpers.....	1	25		
XI	Post office clerks.....	1	8		
III-e	Shoddy workers.....	1	205		
III-e	Spinners, jack.....	1	130		
XI	Water works employees.....	1	25		
Total.....		25	1,276	484	1
Green Island.					
IV-a	Blacksmiths.....	1	84		
II-a	Car inspectors, repairers, etc.....	1	120		
II-a	Firemen and engineers, locomotive.....	1	56		
IV-a	Machinists.....	1	298		
IV-a	Machinists' apprentices and helpers.....	1	168		
IV-a	Sheet metal workers.....	1	53		
Total.....		6	775		
Ravens.					
II-a	Trainmen, road and yard.....	1	70		
Watervliet.					
XI	Arsenal employees.....	2	355		
X-b	Barbers.....	1	16		
XI	Letter carriers.....	1	9		
Total.....		4	380		
ALLEGANY COUNTY.					
Wellsville.					
XI	Letter carriers.....	1	6		
BRONX COUNTY *					

* Combined with New York County, page 115.

Table II.—Labor Organizations and Membership, by Localities and Trades, September 30, 1914 — continued

In- dustry num- ber	COUNTY, TOWN AND TRADE	Num- ber of unions	NUMBER OF MEMBERS		
			Men	Women	Total
BROOME COUNTY.					
Binghamton.					
X-b	Barbers	1	90		90
X-a	Bartenders	1	155		155
VII-b	Brewery employees	1	50		50
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	1	151		151
I-c	Bricklayers, masons' and plasterers' laborers.	1	50		50
II-c	Cab and coach drivers and chauffeurs	1	22		22
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	320		320
IX	Cigar makers	2	221	95	316
IX	Cigar packers	1	32	3	35
V	Compositors	1	98	7	105
II-a	Conductors	1	58		58
I-b	Electrical workers	1	41		41
V	Electrotypers and stereotypers	1	16		16
II-a	Engineers, locomotive	2	81		81
XII	Engineers, stationary	2	45		45
II-a	Firemen and engineers, locomotive	1	71		71
XIII-c	Glass bottle blowers	1	30		30
I-b	Housesmiths and bridgemen	1	16		16
IV-a	Iron molders and core makers	1	11		11
I-b	Lathers	1	16		16
XI	Letter carriers	1	47		47
IV-a	Machinists	1	108		108
VIII	Musicians	1	115	14	129
I-b	Painters and decorators	1	40		40
I-b	Plasterers	1	24		24
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters and helpers	1	80		80
XI	Post office clerks	1	33		33
V	Pressmen	1	26	2	28
XI	Public school janitors	1	17		17
I-b	Sheet metal workers (building)	1	10		10
VIII	Stage employees	1	24		24
II-a	Switchmen	1	42		42
III-a	Tailors	1	36	6	42
II-a	Trainmen, road and yard	1	255		255
Total		37	2,431	127	2,558
Deposit.					
XI	Letter carriers	1	3		3
II-e	Telegraphers, railroad	1	300	25	325
Total		2	303	25	328
Endicott.					
IV-a	Machinists	1	137		137
CATTARAUGUS COUNTY.					
Franklinville.					
II-e	Telegraphers, railroad	1	60		60
Olean.					
X-b	Barbers	1	48		48
X-a	Bartenders	1	46		46
VII-b	Brewery employees	1	38		38
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	1	92		92
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	113		113
V	Compositors	1	28		28
II-a	Conductors	1	38		38
II-a	Engineers, locomotive	1	67		67
II-a	Firemen and engineers, locomotive	1	85		85
XIII-c	Glass bottle blowers	1	70		70
I-a	Granite cutters	1	14		14
IV-a	Iron molders and core makers	1	18		18
XI	Letter carriers	1	13		13
VIII	Musicians	1	73	7	80

Table II.—Labor Organizations and Membership, by Localities and Trades, September 1914—continued

Industry number	COUNTY, TOWN AND TRADE	Number of unions	NUMBER OF MEMBERS		
			Men	Women	Total
	CATTARAUGUS COUNTY — concluded.				
	Olean — concluded.				
I-b	Painters and decorators	1	48		
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters and helpers	1	27		
XI	Post office clerks	1	8		1
I-b	Sheet metal workers (building)	1	8		
II-a	Trainmen, road and yard	1	141		
	Total	19	975	8	
	Salamanca.				
IV-a	Boiler makers and iron ship builders	1	20		
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	1	21		
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	45		
IX	Cigar makers	1	24		
II-a	Conductors	1	76		
II-a	Engineers, locomotive	1	67		
II-a	Firemen and engineers, locomotive	1	73		
XI	Letter carriers	1	5		
IV-a	Machinists	1	18		
VIII	Musicians	1	14		2
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters and helpers	1	6		
XI	Post office clerks	1	3		2
II-a	Trainmen, road and yard	1	160		
	Total	13	532	4	
	CAYUGA COUNTY.				
	Auburn.				
VII-a	Bakers and confectioners	1	28		
X-b	Barbers	1	45		
X-a	Bartenders	1	50		
III-d	Boot and shoe workers	1	20		
VII-b	Brewery employees	1	29		
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	1	53		
I-c	Bricklayers, masons' and plasterers' laborers	1	30		
VII-a	Butchers and meat cutters	1	41		
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	184		
I-b	Cement masons	1	24		
IX	Cigar makers	1	51		1
V	Compositors	1	25		21
I-b	Electrical workers	1	12		
XII	Engineers, stationary	2	40		
II-a	Firemen and engineers, locomotive	1	92		
IV-a	Horsehoers	1	8		
IV-a	Iron molders and core makers	1	84		
XI	Letter carriers	1	31		
IV-a	Machinists	1	64		
VIII	Musicians	1	76		7
I-b	Painters and decorators	1	151		
IV-a	Pattern makers	1	13		
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters and helpers	1	35		
XI	Post office clerks	1	20		
XI	Public school janitors	1	11		
I-b	Sheet metal workers (building)	1	31		
VIII	Stage employees	1	24		
II-a	Street railway employees	1	159		
II-a	Trainmen, road and yard	1	84		
II-c	Truck and wagon drivers and chauffeurs	4	187		
	Total	34	1,702	29	
	Weedsport.				
XI	Railway mail clerks	1	51		

Table II.—Labor Organizations and Membership, by Localities and Trades, September 30, 1914 — continued

In- dustry num- ber	COUNTY, TOWN AND TRADE	Num- ber of unions	NUMBER OF MEMBERS		
			Men	Women	Total
CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.					
Dunkirk.					
X-b	Barbers	1	30		30
IV-a	Blacksmiths	1	57		57
IV-a	Blacksmiths' helpers	1	53		53
IV-a	Boiler makers and iron ship builders	1	22		22
VII-b	Brewery employees	1	35		35
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	2	56		56
IX	Cigar makers	1	24		24
V	Compositors	1	10	4	14
IV-a	Cranemen	1	10		10
I-b	Electrical workers	1	28		28
II-b	Engineers, marine	1	25		25
XIII-c	Fishermen	1	45		45
IV-a	Hammersmiths and helpers	1	45		45
IV-a	Iron molders and core makers	1	77		77
XI	Letter carriers	1	12		12
IV-a	Machinists	1	210		210
VIII	Musicians	1	92	7	99
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters and helpers	1	8		8
XI	Post office clerks	1	5	1	6
VIII	Stage employees	1	17		17
III-a	Tailors	1	14	3	17
Total		22	875	15	890
Fredonia.					
XI	Letter carriers	1	10		10
XI	Post office clerks	1	3		3
II-a	Street railway employees	1	84		84
Total		3	97		97
Jamestown.					
X-b	Barbers	1	80		80
X-a	Bartenders	1	83		83
VII-b	Brewery employees	1	35		35
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	1	65		65
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	320		320
IX	Cigar makers	1	12		12
V	Compositors	1	53		53
I-b	Electrical workers	1	61		61
I-c	General building and street laborers	1	20		20
I-b	Lathers	1	9		9
XI	Letter carriers	1	35		35
VI	Machine woodworkers	1	18		18
IV-a	Machinists	1	5		5
IV-b	Metal polishers, buffers and platers	1	44		44
VIII	Musicians	1	105	15	120
I-b	Painters and decorators	1	223		223
I-b	Plasterers	1	25		25
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters and helpers	1	34		34
XI	Post office clerks	1	14	3	17
V	Pressmen	1	21		21
I-b	Sheet metal workers (building)	1	34		34
IV-a	Sheet metal workers (shop)	1	85		85
VIII	Stage employees	1	26		26
I-a	Stone cutters	1	12		12
VI	Upholsterers and mattress makers	1	71		71
Total		25	1,490	18	1,508
Silver Creek.					
XI	Letter carriers	1	3		3
II-a	Signal maintainers	1	25		25
Total		2	28		28
Westfield.					
XI	Letter carriers	1	3		3

Table II.—Labor Organizations and Membership, by Localities and Trades, September 1914—continued

In- dustry num- ber	COUNTY, TOWN AND TRADE	Num- ber of unions	NUMBER OF MEMBERS		
			Men	Women	Total
CHEMUNG COUNTY.					
Elmira.					
VII-a	Bakers and confectioners.....	1	15		
X-b	Barbers.....	1	66		
X-a	Bartenders.....	1	70		
VII-b	Brewery employees.....	1	38		
I-b	Bricklayers and masons.....	1	82		
VII-a	Butchers and meat cutters.....	1	40		
II-a	Car inspectors, repairers, etc.....	1	26		
I-b	Carpenters and joiners.....	1	360		
IX	Cigar makers.....	1	53	1	
V	Compositors.....	1	85		
II-a	Conductors.....	2	199		
IV-b	Coppersmiths.....	1	13		
I-b	Electrical workers.....	1	47		
V	Electrotypers and stereotypers.....	1	8		
II-a	Engineers, locomotive.....	2	209		
II-a	Firemen and engineers, locomotive.....	2	255		
XII	Firemen, stationary.....	1	7		
XIII-c	Flint glass cutters and workers.....	1	14		
IV-a	Iron molders and core makers.....	1	47		
XI	Letter carriers.....	1	44		
VI	Machine woodworkers.....	1	111		
IV-a	Machinists.....	1	210		
IV-b	Metal polishers, buffers and platers.....	1	33		
VIII	Musicians.....	1	183	6	
I-b	Painters and decorators.....	1	97		
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters and helpers.....	1	40		
XI	Post office clerks.....	1	21	1	
V	Pressmen.....	1	78		
I-b	Roofers, slate and tile.....	1	10		
I-b	Sheet metal workers (building).....	1	57		
VIII	Stage employees.....	1	20		
II-a	Street railway employees.....	1	14		
II-a	Switchmen.....	1	50		
III-a	Tailors.....	1	36	2	
II-c	Telegraphers, railroad.....	1	40		
II-a	Trainmen, road and yard.....	2	563		
Total.....		40	3,241	10	3
CHENANGO COUNTY.					
Norwich.					
X-b	Barbers.....	1	17		
X-a	Bartenders.....	1	26		
IV-a	Blacksmiths.....	1	25		
I-a	Bluestone cutters.....	1	7		
IV-a	Boiler makers and iron ship builders.....	1	30		
I-b	Bricklayers and masons.....	1	29		
II-a	Car inspectors, repairers, etc.....	1	38		
I-b	Carpenters and joiners.....	1	88		
IX	Cigar makers.....	1	26	5	
V	Compositors.....	1	24		
II-a	Conductors.....	1	34		
II-a	Engineers, locomotive.....	1	39		
II-a	Firemen and engineers, locomotive.....	1	84		
IV-a	Machinists.....	1	105		
VIII	Musicians.....	1	32		
XI	Post office clerks.....	1	5	1	
III-d	Suspender makers.....	1	1	6	
II-a	Trainmen, road and yard.....	1	118		
Total.....		18	728	12	

Table II.—Labor Organizations and Membership, by Localities and Trades, September 30, 1914—continued

In- dustry num- ber	COUNTY, TOWN AND TRADE	Num- ber of unions	NUMBER OF MEMBERS		
			Men	Women	Total
CLINTON COUNTY					
Cadyville.					
XIII-a	Paper and pulp workers	1	56		56
Morrisonville.					
XIII-a	Paper and pulp workers	1	120		120
Plattsburg.					
X-b	Barbers	1	19		19
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	1	36		36
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	71		71
IX	Cigar makers	1	33		33
II-a	Firemen and engineers, locomotive	1	66		66
IV-a	Horseshoers	1	8		8
XI	Letter carriers	1	9		9
I-b	Painters and decorators	1	40		40
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters and helpers	1	28		28
XI	Post office clerks	1	4		4
II-a	Trainmen, road and yard	1	50		50
Total		11	364		364
Rouses Point.					
II-a	Car inspectors, repairers, etc.	1	13		13
II-a	Trainmen, road and yard	1	47		47
Total		2	60		60
COLUMBIA COUNTY.					
Chatham.					
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	15		15
II-e	Telegraphers, railroad	1	40		40
Total		2	55		55
Hudson.					
X-a	Bartenders	1	16		16
VII-b	Brewery employees	1	45		45
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	1	24		24
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	66		66
IX	Cigar makers	1	17		17
IV-a	Iron molders and core makers	1	13		13
IV-a	Machinists	1	23		23
I-b	Painters and decorators	1	15		15
Total		8	219		219
CORTLAND COUNTY.					
Cortland.					
X-b	Barbers	1	13		13
X-a	Bartenders	1	23		23
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	1	20		20
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	46		46
IX	Cigar makers	1	25	2	27
XI	Letter carriers	1	13		13
VIII	Musicians	1	49	10	59
I-b	Painters and decorators	1	24		24
XI	Post office clerks	1	11		11
VIII	Stage employees	1	15		15
III-a	Tailors	1	5	8	13
Total		11	244	20	264

Table II.—Labor Organizations and Membership, by Localities and Trades, September 1914—continued

In- dustry num- ber	COUNTY, TOWN AND TRADE	Num- ber of unions	NUMBER OF MEMBERS		T
			Men	Women	
DELAWARE COUNTY.					
Walton.					
XI	Letter carriers	1	3		
XI	Post office clerks	1	3		1
II-a	Trainmen, road and yard	1	48		
Total		3	54	1	
DUTCHESS COUNTY.					
Beacon.					
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	1	12		
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	43		
XI	Letter carriers	1	5		
VIII	Musicians	1	40		
I-b	Painters and decorators	1	16		
XI	Post office clerks	1	7		
II-a	Trainmen, road and yard	1	70		
Total		7	193		
Millbrook.					
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	36		
Millerton.					
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	26		
Poughkeepsie.					
X-b	Barbers	1	54		
X-a	Bartenders	1	56		
VII-b	Brewery employees	1	22		
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	1	157		
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	238		
IX	Cigar makers	1	63		1
II-a	Clerks, railway	1	8		
V	Compositors	1	55		
I-b	Electrical workers	1	17		
XII	Engineers, stationary	1	28		
XI	Firemen, oilers and water tenders	1	20		
XIII-c	Glass bottle blowers	1	50		
IV-a	Iron molders and core makers	1	90		
III-b	Laundry workers	1	52		
XI	Letter carriers	1	26		
VIII	Musicians	1	124		6
I-b	Painters and decorators	1	104		
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters and helpers	1	73		
XI	Post office clerks	1	22		2
IV-a	Rolling mills and steel works employees	1	25		
I-b	Sheet metal workers (building)	1	33		
II-a	Trainmen, road and yard	1	75		
Total		22	1,392	9	
Wappingers Falls.					
III-c	Calico and plush engravers, printers, etc	1	22		
III-a	Overall makers	1	18		13
Total		2	40	13	
ERIE COUNTY.					
Blasdell.					
II-c	Telegraphers, rail road	1	36		

Table II.—Labor Organizations and Membership, by Localities and Trades, September 30, 1914—continued

In- dustry num- ber	COUNTY, TOWN AND TRADE	Num- ber of unions	NUMBER OF MEMBERS		
			Men	Women	Total
ERIE COUNTY—continued.					
Buffalo.					
VII-a	Bakers and confectioners.....	2	270		270
X-b	Barbers.....	1	591		591
X-a	Bartenders.....	1	373		373
VIII	Bill posters.....	1	32		32
IV-a	Blacksmiths.....	1	165		165
IV-a	Boiler makers and iron ship builders.....	1	172		172
V	Bookbinders.....	1	82	1	83
III-d	Boot and shoe workers.....	2	44		44
VII-b	Brewery employees.....	1	268		268
VII-b	Brewery employees (drivers and bottlers).....	2	549		549
VII-b	Brewery employees (engineers and firemen).....	1	142		142
I-b	Bricklayers and masons.....	1	642		642
I-c	Bricklayers', masons' and plasterers' laborers.....	2	410		410
VII-a	Butchers and meat cutters.....	1	106		106
II-c	Cab and coach drivers and chauffeurs.....	2	145		145
VIII	Calcium light and moving picture machine opera- tors.....	1	74		74
II-a	Car inspectors, repairs, etc.....	2	266		266
I-b	Carpenters and joiners.....	9	2,050		2,050
VI	Carriage, wagon and automobile workers.....	1	1,700		1,700
IX	Cigar makers.....	1	428	2	428
X-c	Clerks and salesmen.....	3	93		93
III-a	Cloak and suit makers.....	1	14		14
III-a	Clothing cutters and trimmers.....	1	46		46
III-a	Clothing pressers.....	1	51		51
II-d	Coal heavers.....	1	10		10
III-a	Coat, pants and vest makers.....	2	105	33	138
V	Compositors.....	2	511	2	513
II-a	Conductors.....	1	376		376
II-b	Cooks and stewards, marine.....	1	465		465
VI	Coopers.....	1	9		9
I-b	Dredgemen, steam shovelmén, etc.....	3	365		365
I-b	Electrical workers.....	2	649		649
V	Electrotypers and stereotypers.....	2	63		63
I-b	Elevator constructors.....	1	47		47
II-a	Engineers, locomotive.....	7	949		949
II-b	Engineers, marine.....	2	386		386
XII	Engineers, stationary.....	3	303		303
II-a	Firemen and engineers, locomotive.....	8	1,303		1,303
II-b	Firemen, marine.....	2	838		838
XII	Firemen, stationary.....	1	322		322
XIII-c	Glass bevelers, polishers, etc.....	1	11		11
I-b	Glaziers.....	1	61		61
II-d	Grain handlers.....	2	702		702
I-a	Granite cutters.....	1	66		66
IV-a	Horsehoofers.....	1	90		90
XI	Hospital employees.....	1	58	72	130
I-b	Housesmiths and bridgemen.....	1	149		149
I-b	Insulators, heat and frost.....	1	24		24
IV-a	Iron molders and core makers.....	3	679		679
XIII-e	Janitors, porters and elevatormen.....	1	23		23
IV-b	Jewelry workers.....	1	70		70
I-b	Lathers.....	1	86		86
III-b	Laundry workers.....	1	72		72
XI	Letter carriers.....	1	391		391
V	Lithographers.....	1	70		70
II-d	Longshoremen.....	2	545		545
II-d	Lumber handlers.....	1	104		104
VI	Machine woodworkers.....	2	206		206
IV-a	Machinists.....	3	1,248		1,248
IV-a	Machinists' apprentices and helpers.....	2	300		300
VII-b	Maltsters.....	1	211		211
I-a	Marble cutters, carvers and setters.....	1	23		23
II-b	Masters and pilots.....	1	14		14
IV-b	Metal polishers, buffers and platers.....	1	28		28
I-b	Millwrights.....	1	100		100
XIII-f	Mixed employment.....	1	14		14
VIII	Musicians.....	1	513	15	528

Table II.—Labor Organizations and Membership, by Localities and Trades, September 1914 — continued

In- dustry num- ber	COUNTY, TOWN AND TRADE	Num- ber of unions	NUMBER OF MEMBERS		
			Men	Women	Total
ERIE COUNTY — continued.					
Buffalo — concluded.					
III-a	Overall makers.....	1		45	
I-b	Painters and decorators.....	4	515		
I-b	Paper hangers.....	1	70		
IV-a	Pattern makers.....	1	260		
I-b	Pavers and rammers.....	1	75		
V	Photo-engravers.....	1	100		
I-b	Plasterers.....	1	140		
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters and helpers.....	1	285		
XI	Post office clerks.....	1	270	5	
XI	Post office laborers.....	1	12		
XIII-d	Potters.....	1	85		
V	Pressmen.....	2	219		
V	Pressmen's assistants and press feeders.....	2	255	30	
XI	Public school janitors.....	1	56		
XI	Public school teachers.....	1		800	
XI	Railway mail clerks.....	1	215		
I-b	Rock drillers, tool sharpeners, etc.....	1	155		
I-b	Roofers, slate and tile.....	1	22		
II-b	Seamen.....	1	800		
I-b	Sheet metal workers (building).....	1	252		
VIII	Stage employees.....	1	84		
I-b	Steam and hot water fitters.....	1	135		
I-a	Stone cutters.....	1	115		
I-b	Stone masons.....	1	182		
IV-a	Stove mounters.....	1	18		
II-a	Street railway employees.....	2	2,316		2
II-a	Switchmen.....	7	937		
III-a	Tailors.....	3	115	97	
I-b	Tile layers and marble mosaic workers.....	1	40		
I-b	Tile layers and marble mosaic workers' helpers.....	1	35		
II-a	Trainmen, road and yard.....	2	1,198		1
II-c	Truck and wagon drivers and chauffeurs.....	4	2,640		2
I-b	Tuck pointers.....	1	9		
VI	Varnishers and polishers.....	1	91		
X-a	Waiters.....	1	243		
V	Wall paper machine printers and color mixers.....	1	17		
V	Wall paper print cutters.....	1	21		
XI	Water works employees.....	1	100		
VI	Wood carvers.....	1	7		
Total.....		171	33,359	1,102	34
Depew-Lancaster.					
I-b	Carpenters and joiners.....	1	18		
I-b	Electrical workers.....	1	18		
XIII-c	Glass bottle blowers.....	1	39		
IV-a	Iron molders and core makers.....	1	275		
IV-a	Iron molders' apprentices.....	1	40		
IV-a	Machinists.....	1	22		
VIII	Musicians.....	1	63	1	
Total.....		7	475	1	
East Aurora.					
XI	Letter carriers.....	1	6		
VIII	Musicians.....	1	21	1	
XI	Post office clerks.....	1	6		
Total.....		3	33	1	
Hamburg.					
XIII-c	Glass bottle blowers.....	1	39		
Lackawanna.					
II-a	Firemen and engineers, locomotive.....	1	66		
II-a	Switchmen.....	1	60		
Total.....		2	126		

Table II.—Labor Organizations and Membership, by Localities and Trades, September 30, 1914—continued

In- dustry num- ber	COUNTY, TOWN AND TRADE	Num- ber of unions	NUMBER OF MEMBERS		
			Men	Women	Total
ERIE COUNTY — concluded.					
Orchard Park					
VIII	Musicians	1	20		20
Tonawanda					
II-b	Engineers, marine	1	45		45
XII	Engineers, stationary	1	26		26
XI	Letter carriers	1	9		9
II-d	Lumber handlers	1	25		25
VIII	Musicians	1	78	3	81
I-b	Painters and decorators	1	16		16
Total		6	199	3	202
ESSEX COUNTY.					
Lake Placid.					
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	40		40
Ticonderoga.					
X-b	Barbers	1	8		8
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	37		37
XII	Firemen, stationary	1	13		13
XIII-a	Paper and pulp workers	2	91		91
Total		5	149		149
FRANKLIN COUNTY.					
Malone.					
X-b	Barbers	1	16		16
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	1	13		13
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	54		54
II-a	Firemen and engineers, locomotive	1	32		32
XI	Letter carriers	1	6		6
I-b	Painters and decorators	1	19		19
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters and helpers	1	16		16
XI	Post office clerks	1	5		5
Total		8	161		161
Saranac Lake.					
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	1	5		5
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	54		54
XI	Letter carriers	1	6		6
I-b	Painters and decorators	1	12		12
XI	Post office clerks	1	3	2	5
Total		5	80	2	82
FULTON COUNTY.					
Gloversville.					
VII-a	Bakers and confectioners	1	22		22
X-b	Barbers	1	22		22
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	1	22		22
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	103		103
IX	Cigar makers	1	38		38
V	Compositors	1	33		33
I-b	Electrical workers	1	10		10
III-d	Glove workers	1	60	7	67
XI	Letter carriers	1	20		20
VIII	Musicians	1	96	4	100
I-b	Painters and decorators	1	25		25
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters and helpers	1	23		23
XI	Post office clerks	1	10		10
III-e	Silk workers	1	40		40
VIII	Stage employees	1	22		22
Total		15	546	11	557

Table II.—Labor Organizations and Membership, by Localities and Trades, September 30, 1914 — continued

In- dustry num- ber	COUNTY, TOWN AND TRADE	Num- ber of unions	NUMBER OF MEMBERS		
			Men	Women	Total
	FULTON COUNTY — concluded.				
	Johnstown.				
X-b	Barbers.....	1	11		11
I-b	Carpenters and joiners.....	1	72		72
XI	Letter carriers.....	1	10		10
I-b	Painters and decorators.....	1	22		22
XI	Post office clerks.....	1	6		6
	Total.....	5	121		121
	GENESEE COUNTY.				
	Batavia.				
X-b	Barbers.....	1	15		15
X-a	Bartenders.....	1	34		34
I-b	Bricklayers and masons.....	1	18		18
I-b	Carpenters and joiners.....	1	41		41
IX	Cigar makers.....	1	29		29
V	Compositors.....	1	28		28
I-a	Granite cutters.....	1	26		26
IV-a	Iron molders and core makers.....	1	30		30
XI	Letter carriers.....	1	10		10
VI	Machine woodworkers.....	1	127		127
IV-a	Machinists.....	1	14		14
VIII	Musicians.....	1	59	6	65
I-b	Painters and decorators.....	1	30		30
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters and helpers.....	1	14		14
	Total.....	14	475	6	481
	Le Roy.				
XI	Letter carriers.....	1	6		6
XI	Post office clerks.....	1	4		4
	Total.....	2	10		10
	GREENE COUNTY.				
	Catskill.				
XI	Letter carriers.....	1	4		4
XI	Post office clerks.....	1	2	1	3
	Total.....	2	6	1	7
	Coxsackie.				
IX	Cigar makers.....	1	5	1	6
	HERKIMER COUNTY.				
	Dolgeville.				
I-b	Carpenters and joiners.....	1	22		22
	Frankfort.				
IV-a	Iron molders and core makers.....	1	35		35
	Herkimer.				
I-b	Bricklayers and masons.....	1	39		39
I-b	Carpenters and joiners.....	1	102		102
XI	Letter carriers.....	1	7		7
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters and helpers.....	1	16		16
XI	Post office clerks.....	1	5		5
	Total.....	5	169		169

Table II.—Labor Organizations and Membership, by Localities and Trades, September 30, 1914—continued

In- dustry num- ber	COUNTY, TOWN AND TRADE	Num- ber of unions	NUMBER OF MEMBERS		
			Men	Women	Total
HERKIMER COUNTY — concluded.					
Ilion.					
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	62		62
XI	Letter carriers	1	5		5
IV-a	Machinists	1	50		50
IV-b	Metal polishers, buffers and platers	1	157		157
VIII	Musicians	1	110	20	130
	Total	5	384	20	404
Little Falls.					
X-b	Barbers	1	20		20
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	1	24		24
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	75		75
X-c	Clerks and salesmen	1	9		9
V	Compositors	1	17		17
XII	Engineers, stationary	1	7		7
III-e	Hosiery and neckwear makers	1	1	16	17
III-e	Knitters	1	25		25
XI	Letter carriers	1	10		10
IV-a	Metal painters and enamellers	1	24		24
IV-b	Metal polishers, buffers and platers	1	30		30
VIII	Musicians	1	56	5	61
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters and helpers	1	15		15
XI	Post office clerks	1	8		8
I-b	Sheet metal workers (building)	1	14		14
III-e	Spinners, jack	1	90		90
	Total	16	425	21	446
JEFFERSON COUNTY.					
Alexandria Bay.					
I-a	Paving block cutters	1	10		10
Black River.					
XIII-a	Paper and pulp workers	2	39		39
Brownville.					
XIII-a	Paper and pulp workers	1	30		30
Carthage.					
XIII-a	Paper and pulp workers	1	48		48
Clayton.					
II-b	Engineers, marine	1	23		23
Deferiet.					
XIII-a	Paper and pulp workers	2	153		153
Felts Mills.					
XIII-a	Paper and pulp workers	1	32		32
Glen Park.					
I-b	Millwrights	1	31		31
Watertown.					
X-b	Barbers	1	36		36
X-a	Bartenders	1	91		91
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	1	60		60
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	75		75
IX	Cigar makers	1	35	2	37
V	Compositors	1	17		17
II-a	Conductors	1	52		52
I-b	Electrical workers	1	54		54
II-a	Engineers, locomotive	1	130		130
II-a	Firemen and engineers, locomotive	1	153		153
XII	Firemen, stationary	1	66		66

Table II.—Labor Organizations and Membership, by Localities and Trades, September 1914 — continued

In- dustry num- ber	COUNTY, TOWN AND TRADE	Num- ber of unions	NUMBER OF MEMBERS		
			Men	Women	Total
	JEFFERSON COUNTY — concluded.				
	Watertown — concluded.				
IV-a	Iron molders and core makers.....	1	100		
XI	Letter carriers.....	1	28		
IV-b	Metal polishers, buffers and platers.....	1	38		
I-b	Painters and decorators.....	1	44		
XIII-a	Paper and pulp workers.....	2	269		
I-b	Plasterers.....	1	23		
XI	Post office clerks.....	1	15	4	
VIII	Stage employees.....	1	19		
II-a	Trainmen, road and yard.....	1	165		
	Total.....	21	1,470	6	1
	KINGS COUNTY.				
	New York City, Brooklyn Borough.				
	Building, Stone Working, Etc.				
I-a	Bluestone cutters.....	1	168		
I-b	Bricklayers and masons.....	2	2,116		2
I-c	Bricklayers', masons' and plasterers' laborers.....	9	2,325		2
I-b	Carpenters and joiners.....	16	4,241		4
I-c	General building and street laborers.....	1	220		
I-b	Housemiths and bridgemen.....	1	450		
I-b	Lathers.....	1	250		
I-b	Millwrights.....	1	122		
I-b	Painters and decorators.....	7	3,319		3
I-b	Pavers and rammermen.....	3	131		
I-b	Plasterers.....	1	620		
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters and helpers.....	1	640		
I-c	Plumbers' laborers.....	1	85		
I-b	Stone masons.....	1	220		
	Total — Building, Stone Working, Etc.....	46	14,907		14
	Transportation.				
II-c	Cab and coach drivers and chauffeurs.....	2	660		
II-a	Engineers, locomotive.....	1	34		
II-d	Longshoremen.....	5	358		
II-b	Masters and pilots.....	1	125		
II-a	Motormen, guards, etc. (electric trains).....	2	190		
II-a	Trainmen, road and yard.....	1	102		
II-c	Truck and wagon drivers and chauffeurs.....	4	260		
	Total — Transportation.....	16	1,729		1
	Clothing and Textiles.				
III-d	Boot and shoe workers.....	6	1,643	109	1
III-e	Calico and plush engravers, printers, etc.....	1	50		
III-a	Cloak and suit makers.....	1	1,900	600	2
III-c	Cloth hat and cap makers.....	1	75	15	
III-a	Clothing cutters and trimmers.....	1	750		
III-a	Clothing pressers.....	3	867		
III-a	Coat, pants and vest makers.....	8	3,787	1,046	4
III-c	Fur workers.....	2	569		
III-c	Hat finishers.....	2	585		
III-c	Hat makers.....	1	85		
III-e	Hosiery and neckwear makers.....	1	92		
III-a	Jacket makers.....	3	1,864	703	2
III-e	Silk workers.....	4	268	11	
III-a	Tailors.....	3	1,292	415	1
III-a	Waist, dress and wrapper makers.....	1	15	125	
	Total — Clothing and Textiles.....	38	13,842	3,024	16

Table II.—Labor Organizations and Membership, by Localities and Trades, September 30 1914 — continued

In- dustry num- ber	COUNTY, TOWN AND TRADE	Number of unions	NUMBER OF MEMBERS		
			Men	Women	Total
KINGS COUNTY — concluded.					
New York City, Brooklyn Borough — concluded.					
Metals, Machinery and Shipbuilding.					
IV-a	Boiler makers and iron shipbuilders.....	2	79		79
IV-b	Brass wire sewers.....	1		16	16
IV-b	Clock and watch makers.....	1	21		21
IV-a	Drop forgers.....	1	106		106
IV-a	Foundry and machine shop laborers and helpers.....	2	291		291
IV-a	Horseshoers.....	1	240		240
IV-a	Iron molders and core makers.....	2	667		667
IV-a	Machinists.....	8	1,336		1,336
IV-b	Metal polishers, buffers and platers.....	1	250		250
IV-c	Sailmakers.....	1	97		97
IV-c	Ship painters.....	1	286		286
IV-c	Ship plumbers and steam fitters.....	2	339		339
IV-c	Shipwrights, joiners and calkers.....	2	420		420
IV-c	Spar and derrick makers.....	1	22		22
IV-b	Surgical instrument makers.....	1	12		12
IV-a	Wire workers and bed spring makers.....	1	56		56
Total — Metals, Machinery and Shipbuilding		28	4,222	16	4,238
Miscellaneous.					
VII-a	Bakers and confectioners.....	4	987		987
X-b	Barbers.....	1	100		100
X-a	Bartenders.....	1	575		575
VIII	Bill posters.....	1	92		92
VII-b	Brewery employees.....	1	530		530
VII-b	Brewery employees (drivers and bottlers).....	2	1,215		1,215
VI	Brush makers.....	1	105	11	116
VII-a	Butchers and meat cutters.....	2	490		490
VI	Cabinet makers.....	1	455		455
VI	Carriage, wagon and automobile workers.....	1	170		170
IX	Cigar makers.....	3	708	39	745
IX	Cigar packers.....	1	52		52
X-c	Clerks and salesmen.....	1	105		105
X-a	Cooks.....	1	48		48
VI	Coopers.....	1	78		78
XIII-c	Diamond cutters and polishers.....	1	315	1	316
XI	Electrical workers (public employees).....	1	326		326
XII	Engineers, stationary.....	7	1,052		1,052
XI	Engineers, stationary (public employees).....	1	272		272
XIII-c	Flint glass cutters and workers.....	3	595		595
VII-a	Flour and cereal workers.....	1	14		14
XIII-c	Ice house workers.....	1	28		28
XI	Inspectors of construction.....	1	66		66
XI-a	Letter carriers.....	1	1,091		1,091
VI	Machine woodworkers.....	1	330		330
VIII	Musicians.....	1	600	2	602
XI	Navy yard clerks and draughtsmen.....	1	145		145
XIII-a	Paper and pulp workers.....	2	74		74
VI	Piano and organ workers.....	1	12		12
XI	Post office clerks.....	1	450	5	455
VI	Post office laborers.....	1	40		40
VI	Reed workers.....	1	132		132
VIII	Stage employees.....	1	254		254
VI	Upholsterers and mattress makers.....	1	43		43
X-a	Waiters.....	1	346		346
XI	Waterworks employees.....	1	60		60
VI	Wood carvers.....	1	36		36
Total — Miscellaneous.....		53	11,989	58	12,047
Total — New York City, Brooklyn Borough.....		181	46,699	3,098	49,787

Table II.—Labor Organizations and Membership, by Localities and Trades, September 1914—continued

In- dustry num- ber	COUNTY, TOWN AND TRADE	Num- ber of unions	NUMBER OF MEMBERS		
			Men	Women	Total
	LEWIS COUNTY.				
	Lowville.				
XI	Letter carriers	1	3		
	Lyons Falls.				
XIII-a	Paper and pulp workers	1	15		
	LIVINGSTON COUNTY.				
	Aven.				
II-a	Firemen and engineers, locomotive	1	52		
	Dansville.				
XI	Letter carriers	1	5		
XI	Post office clerks	1	6		1
	Total	2	11		1
	Mount Morris.				
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	1	22		
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	21		
	Total	2	43		
	MADISON COUNTY.				
	Canastota.				
XI	Letter carriers	1	3		
XI	Post office clerks	1	4		
IV-a	Saw and tool makers	1	7		
	Total	3	14		
	Ononda.				
X-b	Barbers	1	15		
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	1	30		
I-c	Bricklayers, masons' and plasterers' laborers	1	84		
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	80		
IX	Cigar makers	1	217		
X-c	Clerks and salicemen	1	7		
V	Compositors	1	21		
XI	Letter carriers	1	5		
VIII	Musicians	1	30		8
I-b	Painters and decorators	1	42		
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters and helpers	1	18		
XI	Post office clerks	1	7		
XI	Public school janitors	1	5		
VIII	Stage employees	1	16		
	Total	14	577		8
	MONROE COUNTY.				
	Brockport.				
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	1	17		
XI	Letter carriers	1	5		
	Total	2	22		
	East Rochester.				
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	20		
	Fairport.				
VIII	Musicians	1	32		3

Table II.—Labor Organizations and Membership, by Localities and Trades, September 30, 1914 — continued

In- dustry num- ber	COUNTY, TOWN AND TRADE	Num- ber of unions	NUMBER OF MEMBERS		
			Men	Women	Total
MONROE COUNTY — continued.					
Rochester.					
XIII-e	Awning makers and flag decorators	1	7		7
VII-a	Bakers and confectioners	1	200		200
X-b	Barbers	2	290		290
X-a	Bartenders	1	446		446
III-a	Basters	1	450		450
IV-a	Boiler makers and iron shipbuilders	1	24		24
III-d	Boot and shoe workers	8	1,016	184	1,201
VII-b	Brewery employees	1	216		216
VII-b	Brewery employees (drivers and bottlers)	1	165		165
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	1	750		750
I-c	Bricklayers, masons' and plasterers' laborers	2	185		185
VII-a	Butchers and meat cutters	1	83		83
XIII-e	Button makers	1	50		50
VIII	Calcium light and moving picture machine op- erators	1	53		53
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	3	924		924
XIII-e	Celluloid novelty workers	1	3	30	33
IX	Cigar makers	1	254	8	262
III-a	Clip sorters	1	7		7
III-a	Clothing pressers	1	553		553
III-a	Clothing cutters and trimmers	1	287		287
III-a	Coat, pants and vest makers	5	888	660	1,548
V	Compositors	2	242	4	246
II-a	Conductors	1	165		165
VI	Coopers	2	116		116
XIII-c	Decorative glass workers	1	23		23
I-b	Dre gemen, steam shovelmen, etc	1	45		45
I-b	Electrical workers	2	490		490
V	Electrotypers and stereotypers	1	15		15
I-b	Elevator constructors	1	23		23
II-a	Engineers, locomotive	2	330		330
XII	Engineers, stationary	2	398		398
II-a	Firemen and engineers, locomotive	1	237		237
XII	Firemen, stationary	1	145		145
I-c	General building and street laborers	1	1,600		1,600
XIII-c	Glass bottle blowers	1	110		110
I-a	Granite cutters	1	10		10
IV-a	Horseshoers	1	38		38
I-b	Housesmiths and bridgemen	1	98		98
I-b	Insulators, heat and frost	1	11		11
IV-a	Iron molders and core makers	2	410		410
I-b	Lathers	1	47		47
XI	Letter carriers	1	192		192
V	Lithographers	2	73		73
VI	Machine woodworkers	1	507		507
IV-a	Machinists	2	450		450
IV-a	Machinists' apprentices and helpers	1	8		8
I-a	Marble cutters, carvers and setters	1	6		6
IV-b	Metal polishers, buffers and platers	1	160		160
VIII	Musicians	1	550	50	600
I-b	Painters and decorators	2	443		443
I-b	Paper hangers	1	129		129
IV-a	Pattern makers	1	55		55
I-b	Pavers and rammemen	1	30		30
I-a	Paving block cutters	1	10		10
V	Photo-engravers	1	42		42
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters and helpers	1	442		442
XI	Post office clerks	1	154	2	156
V	Pressmen	2	93		93
V	Pressmen's assistants and press feeders	1	60	6	66
XI	Railway mail clerks	1	67		67
I-b	Sheet metal workers (building)	1	215		215
VIII	Stage employees	1	64		64
I-a	Stone cutters	1	90		90
IV-a	Stove mounters	1	24		24
II-a	Street railway employees	1	1,050		1,050
II-a	Switchmen	1	14		14

Table II.—Labor Organizations and Membership, by Localities and Trades, September 30, 1914 — continued

In- dustry num- ber	COUNTY, TOWN AND TRADE	Num- ber of unions	NUMBER OF MEMBERS		
			Men	Women	Total
	MONROE COUNTY — concluded.				
	Rochester — concluded.				
III-a	Tailors.....	1	26	1	27
I-b	Tar, felt and waterproof workers.....	1	32		32
II-e	Telegraphers, railroad.....	1	70	3	73
I-b	Tile layers and marble mosaic workers.....	1	42		42
IX	Tobacco workers.....	1	5	9	14
II-a	Trainmen, road and yard.....	2	401		401
II-c	Truck and wagon drivers and chauffeurs.....	2	496		496
I-b	Tuck pointers.....	1	21		21
VI	Upholsterers and mattress makers.....	1	27	8	29
VI	Varnishers and polishers.....	1	30		30
X-a	Waiters.....	1	175		175
VI	Wood carvers.....	1	66		66
	Total.....	105	17,717	966	18,683
	MONTGOMERY COUNTY.				
	Amsterdam.				
X-b	Barbers.....	1	31		31
VII-b	Brewery employees.....	1	40		40
I-b	Bricklayers and masons.....	1	85		85
I-c	Bricklayers, masons' and plasterers' laborers.....	1	77		77
I-b	Carpenters and joiners.....	1	240		240
III-e	Carpet workers.....	1	216		216
IX	Cigar makers.....	1	50		50
X-c	Clerks and salesmen.....	1	12		12
V	Compositors.....	1	27		27
I-b	Electrical workers.....	1	37		37
XI	Letter carriers.....	1	18		18
VIII	Musicians.....	1	90	8	98
I-b	Painters and decorators.....	1	46		46
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters and helpers.....	1	42		42
XI	Post office clerks.....	1	8		8
I-b	Sheet metal workers (building).....	1	22		22
III-e	Silk workers.....	3	94	27	121
VIII	Stage employees.....	1	18		18
	Total.....	20	1,153	35	1,188
	Canajoharie.				
XI	Post office clerks.....	1	4		4
	Fort Plain.				
XI	Letter carriers.....	1	4		4
	Fultonville.				
III-e	Silk workers.....	1	31		31
	St. Johnsville.				
I-b	Carpenters and joiners.....	1	28		28
	NASSAU COUNTY.				
	Freeport.				
I-b	Carpenters and joiners.....	1	47		47
XI	Letter carriers.....	1	8		8
	Total.....	2	55		55
	Glen Cove.				
I-b	Carpenters and joiners.....	1	416		416
I-b	Painters and decorators.....	1	88		88
	Total.....	2	504		504

Table II.—Labor Organizations and Membership, by Localities and Trades, September 30, 1914 — continued

In- dustry num- ber	COUNTY, TOWN AND TRADE	Number of unions	NUMBER OF MEMBERS		
			Men	Women	Total
	NASSAU COUNTY — concluded.				
	Great Neck.				
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	162	.....	162
	Hempstead.				
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	120	.....	120
XI	Letter carriers	1	7	.....	7
XI	Post office clerks	1	5	.....	5
	Total	3	132	.....	132
	Lynbrook.				
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	35	.....	35
	Mineola.				
I-b	Painters and decorators	1	30	.....	30
	Port Washington.				
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	104	.....	104
	Rockville Center.				
XI	Letter carriers	1	7	.....	7
XI	Post office clerks	1	3	.....	3
	Total	2	10	.....	10
	NEW YORK AND BRONX COUNTIES.				
	New York City, Manhattan and Bronx Boroughs.				
	Building, Stone Working, Etc.				
I-c	Asphalt workers	3	353	.....	353
I-b	Blasting foremen	1	100	.....	100
I-a	Bluestone cutters	2	280	.....	280
I-a	Bluestone cutters' helpers	1	29	.....	29
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	2	4,129	.....	4,129
I-c	Bricklayers, masons' and plasterers' laborers	16	10,265	.....	10,265
I-b	Caisson and foundation workers	1	429	.....	429
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	28	7,208	.....	7,208
I-b	Cement masons	1	500	.....	500
I-c	Cement workers	2	1,800	.....	1,800
I-b	Derrickmen and riggers	1	400	.....	400
I-b	Dredgemen, steam shovelmen, etc.	2	624	.....	624
I-b	Electrical workers	4	3,485	.....	3,485
I-b	Elevator constructors	1	800	.....	800
I-c	Excavators and tunnel workers	2	1,000	.....	1,000
I-c	General building and street laborers	3	460	.....	460
I-a	Granite cutters	1	673	.....	673
I-b	House shorers and movers	1	500	.....	500
I-b	Housemiths and bridgemen	3	1,623	.....	1,623
I-b	Insulators, heat and frost	1	335	.....	335
I-b	Lathers	2	665	.....	665
I-a	Machine stone workers, rubbers and helpers	2	585	.....	585
I-a	Marble cutters, carvers and setters	1	1,120	.....	1,120
I-a	Marble cutters' helpers	1	390	.....	390
I-a	Marble polishers, rubbers and sawyers	1	671	.....	671
I-b	Painters and decorators	16	14,022	.....	14,022
I-b	Paper hangers	1	294	.....	294
I-b	Pavers and rammers	7	453	.....	453
I-a	Paving block cutters	1	128	.....	128
I-b	Plasterers	1	2,554	.....	2,554
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters and helpers	5	2,195	.....	2,195
I-b	Rock drillers, tool sharpeners, etc.	1	600	.....	600
I-b	Roofers, slate and tile	1	85	.....	85
I-a	Sculptors and carvers	1	203	.....	203
I-b	Sheet metal workers	1	1,975	.....	1,975
I-b	Stair builders	1	126	.....	126
I-b	Steam and hot water fitters	1	1,290	.....	1,290
I-b	Steam fitters' helpers	1	1,200	.....	1,200
I-a	Stone cutters	1	729	.....	729
I-b	Stone masons	1	714	.....	714

Table II.—Labor Organizations and Membership, by Localities and Trades, September 1914—continued

In- dustry num- ber	COUNTY, TOWN AND TRADE	Num- ber of unions	NUMBER OF MEMBERS		
			Men	Women	Total
	NEW YORK AND BRONX COUNTIES—cont'd.				
	New York City, Manhattan and Bronx Boroughs— continued.				
	<i>Building, Stone Working, Etc.—concluded.</i>				
I-b	Stone setters.....	1	223		
I-b	Tar, felt and waterproof workers.....	1	750		
I-b	Tile layers and marble mosaic workers.....	2	506		
I-b	Tile layers and marble mosaic workers' helpers.....	3	663		
	Total—Building, Stone Working, Etc.....	130	67,133		67,133
	<i>Transportation.</i>				
II-b	Boatmen.....	2	2,080		2,080
II-c	Cab and coach drivers and chauffeurs.....	2	1,408		1,408
II-a	Car inspectors, repairers, etc.....	2	141		141
II-a	Clerks, railway.....	1	103	12	115
II-d	Coal heavers.....	2	960		960
II-a	Conductors.....	1	200		200
II-b	Cooks and stewards, marine.....	1	4,000		4,000
II-a	Engineers, locomotive.....	2	477		477
II-b	Engineers, marine.....	1	2,310		2,310
II-a	Firemen and engineers, locomotive.....	2	472		472
II-b	Firemen, marine.....	1	2,100		2,100
II-c	Garage workers.....	1	185		185
II-d	Longshoremen.....	10	2,571		2,571
II-b	Masters and pilots.....	2	1,278		1,278
II-b	Motormen, guards, etc. (electric trains).....	2	212		212
II-d	Snow trimmers.....	1	310		310
II-a	Signal maintainers.....	1	106		106
II-a	Switchmen.....	1	65		65
II-c	Telegraphers, commercial.....	1	846	228	1,074
II-c	Telegraphers, railroad.....	2	1,760	17	1,777
II-a	Trainmen, road and yard.....	3	1,180		1,180
II-c	Truck and wagon drivers and chauffeurs.....	13	9,283		9,283
	Total—Transportation.....	54	32,047	257	32,304
	<i>Clothing and Textiles.</i>				
III-a	Badge, banner and regalia makers.....	1	6	26	32
III-a	Basters.....	1	5,400	1,000	6,400
III-d	Boot and shoe workers.....	8	668	8	676
III-a	Buttonhole makers.....	4	945	56	1,001
III-a	Clip sorters.....	1	275	75	350
III-a	Cloak and suit cutters.....	1	9,000		9,000
III-a	Cloak and suit makers.....	6	37,384	7,727	45,111
III-a	Cloth examiners, spongers and helpers.....	1	342		342
III-c	Cloth hat and cap cutters.....	1	315		315
III-c	Cloth hat and cap makers.....	6	1,478	256	1,734
III-a	Clothing cutters and trimmers.....	2	3,700		3,700
III-a	Clothing pressers.....	4	11,032	6	11,038
III-a	Coat, pants and vest makers.....	11	11,411	3,583	14,994
III-c	Embroiderers, machine.....	3	420	142	562
III-c	Fur workers.....	5	7,522	1,760	9,282
III-d	Glove workers.....	1	204		204
III-c	Hat and cap sweatband cutters.....	1	50		50
III-c	Hat trimmers.....	1	28	278	306
III-e	Hosiery and neckwear makers.....	1	28		28
III-a	Jacket makers.....	3	5,547	2,155	7,702
III-a	Knee pants makers.....	1	3,150	200	3,350
III-e	Lace makers.....	1	77		77
III-b	Laundry workers.....	1	300	25	325
III-c	Muff bed workers.....	1	5	295	300
III-a	Neckwear cutters.....	2	297		297
III-a	Neckwear makers.....	1	700	800	1,500
III-a	Overall makers.....	2	220	72	292
III-a	Sailor suit makers.....	1	500	500	1,000
III-b	Shirt cutters.....	1	30		30
III-b	Shirt makers.....	1	400	300	700

Table II.—Labor Organizations and Membership, by Localities and Trades, September 30, 1914 — continued

In- dustry num- ber	COUNTY, TOWN AND TRADE	Num- ber of unions	NUMBER OF MEMBERS		
			Men	Women	Total
NEW YORK AND BRONX COUNTIES—cont'd.					
New York City, Manhattan and Bronx Boroughs— continued.					
Clothing and Textiles—concluded.					
III-c	Silk workers.....	2	209	1	210
III-a	Skirt makers.....	1	4,500	2,500	7,000
III-c	Straw hat makers.....	3	1,819	500	2,319
III-a	Stuffed toy makers.....	1	4	.....	4
III-d	Suspender makers.....	1	175	20	195
III-a	Tailors.....	2	1,100	362	1,462
III-a	Theatrical costumers.....	1	12	14	26
III-b	Underwear makers.....	1	80	6,000	6,080
III-a	Waist, dress and wrapper makers.....	3	7,200	23,600	*30,800
Total—Clothing and Textiles.....		89	116,505	52,261	168,766
Metals, Machinery and Shipbuilding.					
IV-a	Architectural iron workers.....	1	3,000	.....	*3,000
IV-b	Automobile lamp makers.....	1	195	.....	195
IV-a	Blacksmiths.....	1	400	.....	400
IV-a	Blacksmiths' helpers.....	2	496	.....	496
IV-a	Boiler makers and iron ship builders.....	1	275	.....	275
IV-b	Brass and copper workers.....	2	516	.....	516
IV-b	Brass molders.....	1	90	.....	90
IV-b	Chandelier filers and makers.....	2	650	.....	650
IV-b	Chasers.....	1	130	.....	130
IV-b	Coppersmiths.....	1	214	.....	214
IV-a	Core makers.....	1	22	.....	22
IV-a	Cutting die and cutter makers.....	1	70	.....	70
IV-a	Electrical apparatus makers and repairers.....	3	144	.....	144
IV-b	Gold beaters.....	1	35	.....	35
IV-b	Gold pen makers.....	1	114	.....	114
IV-a	Horseshoers.....	1	400	.....	400
IV-a	Iron molders and core makers.....	1	154	.....	154
IV-b	Jewelry workers.....	2	700	.....	700
IV-a	Machinists.....	13	2,789	.....	2,789
IV-a	Machinists' apprentices and helpers.....	2	197	.....	197
IV-b	Metal polishers, buffers and platers.....	1	150	.....	150
IV-b	Metal spinners.....	1	150	.....	150
IV-a	Pattern makers.....	1	850	.....	850
IV-a	Saw and tool makers.....	1	14	.....	14
IV-c	Ship and machinery riggers.....	1	250	.....	250
IV-c	Shipwrights, joiners and calkers.....	1	262	.....	262
IV-b	Silver workers.....	1	600	.....	600
IV-a	Wire workers and bed spring makers.....	1	200	.....	200
Total—Metals, Machinery and Shipbuilding.....		47	13,067	.....	13,067
Printing, Binding, Etc.					
V	Bookbinders.....	8	2,844	1,405	4,249
V	Compositors.....	6	7,720	197	*7,917
V	Electrotypers and stereotypers.....	2	1,075	.....	1,075
V	Lithographers.....	4	1,615	.....	1,615
V	Mailers.....	1	505	15	520
V	Music engravers.....	1	36	.....	36
V	Newspaper and mail deliverers.....	1	1,500	.....	1,500
V	Paper handlers.....	2	460	.....	460
V	Photo-engravers.....	1	1,527	.....	1,527
V	Photo-gelatine workers.....	1	43	.....	43
V	Plate engravers and printers.....	4	325	.....	325
V	Pressmen.....	2	2,950	.....	2,950
V	Pressmen's assistants and press feeders.....	5	4,066	1	4,067
V	Tip printers.....	1	35	.....	35
V	Wall paper machine printers and color mixers.....	2	123	.....	123
V	Wall paper print cutters.....	1	251	.....	251
Total—Printing, Binding, Etc.....		42	25,075	1,618	26,693

* Inclusive of one union covering all boroughs.

Table II.—Labor Organizations and Membership, by Localities and Trades, September 1914 — continued

In- dustry num- ber	COUNTY, TOWN AND TRADE	Num- ber of unions	NUMBER OF MEMBERS		
			Men	Women	Total
	NEW YORK AND BRONX COUNTIES—cont'd.				
	<i>New York City, Manhattan and Bronx Boroughs—continued.</i>				
	<i>Wood Working and Furniture.</i>				
VI	Basket makers	1	270		270
VI	Box makers and sawyers	1	400		400
VI	Broom makers	1	6		6
VI	Brush makers	1	87		87
VI	Cabinet makers	4	2,817		2,817
VI	Carpet fitters and layers	1	300		300
VI	Carriage, wagon and automobile workers	3	546		546
VI	Coopers	4	292		292
VI	Machine woodworkers	2	831		831
VI	Piano and organ workers	3	557		557
VI	Picture frame makers	1	92		92
VI	Rug repairers	1	50		50
VI	Upholsterers and mattress makers	5	1,538	15	1,553
VI	Varnishers and polishers	1	375		375
VI	Wood carvers	1	320		320
	Total — Wood Working and Furniture	30	8,481	15	8,496
	<i>Food and Liquors.</i>				
VII-a	Packers and confectioners	12	3,072		3,072
VII-b	Brewery employees	2	1,835		1,835
VII-b	Brewery employees (drivers and bottlers)	2	2,046		2,046
VII-a	Butchers and meat cutters	9	1,562		1,562
VII-b	Grains workers	1	30		30
VII-b	Mineral water bottlers and drivers	1	123		123
VII-a	Poultry, eggs and butter handlers	1	381		381
	Total — Food and Liquors	28	9,049		9,049
	<i>Theaters and Music.</i>				
VIII	Actors and chorus singers	7	8,388	1,624	10,012
VIII	Bill posters	1	250		250
VIII	Calcium light and moving picture machine opera- tors	2	923		923
VIII	Musicians	3	6,506	43	6,549
VIII	Stage employees	2	1,498		1,498
	Total — Theaters and Music	15	17,655	1,667	19,322
	<i>Tobacco.</i>				
IX	Cigar makers	4	2,980	2,001	4,981
IX	Cigar packers	2	438		438
IX	Cigarette makers	3	102	15	117
IX	Tobacco workers	1	15	16	31
	Total — Tobacco	10	3,545	2,032	5,577
	<i>Restaurants, Trade, Etc.</i>				
X-b	Barbers	1	500		500
X-a	Bartenders	5	775		775
X-c	Bookkeepers, stenographers, etc	1	70	94	164
X-c	Clerks and salesmen	5	691	151	842
X-a	Cooks	2	336	1	337
X-a	Hotel employees	1	564		564
X-a	Waiters	5	918		918
	Total — Restaurants, Trade, Etc.	20	3,854	246	4,100
	<i>Public Employment.</i>				
XI	Customs employees	2	311		311
XI	Dock builders	2	2,280		2,280
XI	Firemen, oilers and water tenders	1	85		85
XI	Highway foremen	1	90		90
XI	Immigration service employees	1	165		165
XI	Inspectors of construction	1	47		47

Table II.—Labor Organizations and Membership, by Localities and Trades, September 30, 1914 — continued

In- dustry num- ber	COUNTY, TOWN AND TRADE	Num- ber of unions	NUMBER OF MEMBERS		
			Men	Women	Total
NEW YORK COUNTY — concluded.					
New York City, Manhattan and Bronx Boroughs — concluded.					
Public Employment — concluded.					
XI	Letter carriers.....	1	2,849		2,849
XI	Machinists.....	1	101		101
XI	Park gardeners and laborers.....	1	92		92
XI	Pavers, rammers and asphalt workers.....	1	35		35
XI	Post office clerks.....	2	2,835	5	2,840
XI	Post office laborers.....	1	195		195
XI	Public school janitors.....	1	200		200
XI	Railway mail clerks.....	1	315		315
XI	Street sweepers.....	1	500		500
XI	Water works employees.....	1	250		250
Total — Public Employment.....		19	10,300	5	10,305
Stationary Engine Tending.					
XII	Engineers, stationary.....	15	4,576		4,576
XII	Firemen, stationary.....	1	2,800		2,800
Total — Stationary Engine Tending.....		16	7,376		7,376
Miscellaneous.					
XIII-b	Belting makers.....	1	246		246
XIII-e	Button makers.....	1	50		50
XIII-c	Decorative glass workers.....	1	247		247
XIII-b	Harness makers.....	2	72		72
XIII-e	Janitors, porters and elevatormen.....	1	500		500
XIII-f	Mixed employment.....	2	159	11	170
XIII-b	Pocket book and purse makers.....	1	425	100	525
XIII-e	Smoking pipe makers.....	1	400		400
XIII-b	Trunk and bag workers.....	1	600		600
XIII-e	Umbrella makers.....	1	140	260	400
XIII-e	Wool pullers.....	1	226		226
Total — Miscellaneous.....		13	3,065	371	3,436
Total — New York City, Manhattan and Bronx Boroughs.....		513	317,152	58,472	375,624
NIAGARA COUNTY.					
Lockport.					
X-b	Barbers.....	1	35		35
VII-b	Brewery employees.....	1	13		13
I-b	Bricklayers and masons.....	1	39		39
I-b	Carpenters and joiners.....	1	136		136
IX	Cigar makers.....	1	21	1	22
V	Compositors.....	1	41		41
VI	Coopers.....	1	30		30
XIII-c	Glass bottle blowers.....	1	42		42
IV-a	Iron molders and core makers.....	1	25		25
XI	Letter carriers.....	1	18		18
IV-a	Machinists.....	1	10		10
VIII	Musicians.....	1	77	12	89
I-b	Painters and decorators.....	1	66		66
I-b	Plasterers.....	1	17		17
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters and helpers.....	1	27		27
XI	Post office clerks.....	1	12		12
V	Pressmen.....	1	14		14
IV-a	Rolling mills and steel works employees.....	1	27		27
Total.....		18	650	13	663
Middleport.					
VI	Machine woodworkers.....	1	22		22

Table II.—Labor Organizations and Membership, by Localities and Trades, September 1, 1914 — continued

In- dustry num- ber	COUNTY, TOWN AND TRADE	Num- ber of unions	NUMBER OF MEMBERS		
			Men	Women	Total
NIAGARA COUNTY — concluded.					
Niagara Falls.					
X-b	Barbers	1	24		
IV-a	Blacksmiths	1	45		
VII-b	Brewery employees (drivers and bottlers)	1	12		
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	1	145		1
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	416		4
IX	Cigar makers	1	14	2	
X-c	Clerks and salesmen	1	6	5	
V	Compositors	1	71		
I-b	Electrical workers	1	21		
V	Electrotypers and stereotypers	1	24		
XII	Engineers, stationary	2	126		1
II-a	Firemen and engineers, locomotive	1	64		
XII	Firemen, stationary	1	28		
I-b	Housecarpenters and bridgemen	1	71		
IV-a	Iron molders and core makers	1	16		
I-b	Lathers	1	15		
XI	Letter carriers	1	34		
IV-a	Machinists	1	30		
I-b	Millwrights	1	72		
VIII	Musicians	1	130	8	1
I-b	Painters and decorators	1	130		1
XIII-a	Paper and pulp workers	2	303		3
I-b	Plasterers	1	35		
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters and helpers	1	28		
XI	Post office clerks	1	20	1	
V	Pressmen	1	87		
V	Sales book makers	1	73		
I-b	Sheet metal workers (building)	1	33		
VIII	Stage employees	1	30		
I-a	Stone cutters	1	9		
II-a	Switchmen	1	12		
III-a	Tailors	1	20	6	
II-a	Trainmen, road and yard	1	150		1
Total		35	2,294	22	2,316
North Tonawanda.					
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	1	20		
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	162		1
XI	Letter carriers	1	8		
II-d	Lumber handlers	1	100		1
IV-a	Machinists	1	68		
II-b	Seamen	1	140		1
Total		6	498		4
ONEIDA COUNTY.					
Clinton.					
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	28		
New York Mills.					
III-e	Cotton goods workers	1	400	300	700
Rome.					
X-b	Barbers	1	19		
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	1	40		
VII-a	Butchers and meat cutters	1	26		
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	175		1
IX	Cigar makers	1	53		
V	Compositors	1	18		
XI	Letter carriers	1	8		
VIII	Musicians	1	60	5	
I-b	Painters and decorators	1	40		
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters and helpers	1	30		
XI	Post office clerks	1	12		
I-b	Sheet metal workers (building)	1	19		
Total		12	500	5	505

Table II.—Labor Organizations and Membership, by Localities and Trades, September 30, 1914—continued

In- dustry num- ber	COUNTY, TOWN AND TRADE	Num- ber of unions	NUMBER OF MEMBERS		
			Men	Women	Total
ONEIDA COUNTY—concluded.					
Utica.					
VII-a	Bakers and confectioners	1	53		53
X-b	Barbers	1	92		92
X-a	Bartenders	1	206		206
IV-a	Boiler makers and iron ship builders	1	23		23
V	Bookbinders	1	13		13
VII-b	Brewery employees	1	181		181
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	1	223		223
I-c	Bricklayers', masons', and plasterers' laborers	2	256		256
VII-a	Butchers and meat cutters	1	109		109
VIII	Calcium light and moving picture machine opera- tors	2	23		23
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	659		659
VI	Carriage, wagon and automobile workers	1	62		62
IX	Cigar makers	1	110		110
III-c	Cloth hat and cap makers	1	15		15
III-a	Clothing cutters and trimmers	1	79		79
III-a	Coat, pants and vest makers	1	35	40	75
V	Compositors	1	170		170
II-a	Conductors	1	106		106
VI	Coopers	1	7		7
I-b	Electrical workers	1	72		72
V	Electrotypers and stereotypers	1	11		11
I-b	Elevator constructors	1	13		13
II-a	Engineers, locomotive	1	181		181
XII	Engineers, stationary	1	30		30
II-a	Firemen and engineers, locomotive	1	205		205
IV-a	Horseshoers	1	12		12
I-b	Housesmiths and bridgemen	1	20		20
IV-a	Iron molders and core makers	1	235		235
I-b	Lathers	1	26		26
XI	Letter carriers	1	61		61
III-e	Loom fixers	1	65		65
VI	Machine woodworkers	1	67		67
IV-a	Machinists	1	80		80
V	Mailers	1	5		5
IV-b	Metal polishers, buffers and platers	1	9		9
XIII-f	Mixed employment	1	55		55
VIII	Musicians	1	180	30	210
I-b	Painters and decorators	1	171		171
I-b	Paper hangers	1	42		42
V	Photo-engravers	1	8		8
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters and helpers	1	125		125
XI	Post office clerks	1	49	1	50
V	Pressmen	1	42		42
XI	Public school janitors	1	25		25
I-b	Roofers, slate and tile	1	20		20
I-b	Sheet metal workers (building)	1	58		58
III-e	Spinners, mule	1	100		100
VIII	Stage employees	1	30		30
II-a	Street railway employees	1	497		497
II-a	Switchmen	1	11		11
I-b	Tar, felt and waterproof workers	1	24		24
IX	Tobacco workers	1	24	12	26
II-a	Trainmen, road and yard	1	407		407
II-c	Truck and wagon drivers and chauffeurs	1	870		870
Total		56	6,252	83	6,335
Whitesboro.					
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	42		42
ONONDAGA COUNTY.					
Baldwinsville.					
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	28		28

Table II.—Labor Organizations and Membership, by Localities and Trades, September 1914—continued

In- dustry num- ber	COUNTY, TOWN AND TRADE	Number of unions	NUMBER OF MEMBERS		
			Men	Women	Total
ONONDAGA COUNTY — continued.					
East Syracuse.					
II-a	Conductors.....	1	136		
II-a	Engineers, locomotive.....	1	89		
II-a	Firemen and engineers, locomotive.....	1	122		
II-a	Trainmen, road and yard.....	1	332		
	Total.....	4	679		
Liverpool.					
VI	Basket makers.....	1	163		
I-b	Carpenters and joiners.....	1	40		
	Total.....	2	203		
Rockwell Springs.					
I-b	Carpenters and joiners.....	1	50		
Skaneateles.					
I-b	Carpenters and joiners.....	1	18		
Solvay.					
I-b	Carpenters and joiners.....	1	25		
XIII-d	Potters.....	1	10		
	Total.....	2	35		
Syracuse.					
VII-a	Bakers and confectioners.....	1	105		
X-b	Barbers.....	1	156		
X-a	Bartenders.....	1	357		
IV-a	Boiler makers and iron ship builders.....	1	20		
III-d	Boot and shoe workers.....	2	217		
VII-b	Brewery employees.....	1	100		
VII-b	Brewery employees (drivers and bottlers).....	1	134		
I-b	Bricklayers and masons.....	1	237		
I-c	Bricklayers', masons' and plasterers' laborers.....	3	652		
VI	Broom makers.....	1	16		
VII-a	Butchers and meat cutters.....	1	175		
III-a	Buttonhole makers.....	1		70	
I-b	Carpenters and joiners.....	3	910		
VI	Carriage, wagon and automobile workers.....	1	48		
I-b	Cement masons.....	1	31		
IX	Cigar makers.....	1	354	10	
IX	Cigar packers.....	1	14	2	
X-c	Clerks and salesmen.....	2	64	15	
III-a	Cloak and suit makers.....	1	15	3	
III-a	Clothing cutters and trimmers.....	1	107		
III-a	Coat, pants and vest makers.....	6	205	347	
V	Compositors.....	1	275	5	
II-a	Conductors.....	1	142		
X-a	Cooks.....	1	37		
VI	Coopers.....	1	35		
I-b	Electrical workers.....	3	185		
V	Electrotypers and stereotypers.....	1	15		
II-a	Engineers, locomotive.....	3	255		
XII	Engineers, stationary.....	2	170		
II-a	Firemen and engineers, locomotive.....	3	233		
XII	Firemen, stationary.....	1	60		
I-a	Granite cutters.....	1	10		
IV-a	Horseshoers.....	1	32		
I-b	Housesmiths and bridgemen.....	1	72		
I-b	Insulators, heat and frost.....	1	8		
IV-a	Iron molders and core makers.....	1	350		
I-b	Lathers.....	1	25		
XI	Letter carriers.....	1	120		
IV-a	Machinists.....	1	200		
VII-b	Maltsters.....	1	24		

Table II.—Labor Organizations and Membership, by Localities and Trades, September 30, 1914 — continued

In- dustry num- ber	COUNTY, TOWN AND TRADE	Num- ber of unions	NUMBER OF MEMBERS		
			Men	Women	Total
ONONDAGA COUNTY — concluded.					
Syracuse — concluded.					
I-a	Marble cutters, carvers and setters	1	7		7
IV-b	Metal polishers, buffers and platers	1	54		54
VII-b	Mineral water bottlers and drivers	1	18		18
VIII	Musicians	1	319	21	340
I-b	Painters and decorators	2	477		477
IV-a	Pattern makers	1	54		54
V	Photo-engravers	1	13		13
I-b	Plasterers	1	101		101
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters and helpers	1	225		225
XI	Post office clerks	1	88		88
V	Pressmen	1	47		47
V	Pressmen's assistants and press feeders	1	66	10	76
XI	Public school janitors	1	30		30
XI	Railway mail clerks	1	200		200
I-b	Sheet metal workers (building)	1	140		140
VIII	Stage employees	1	77		77
I-a	Stone cutters	1	39		39
II-a	Street railway employees	1	700		700
II-a	Switchmen	1	26		26
III-a	Tailors	1	50		50
I-b	Tile layers and marble mosaic workers	1	21		21
IX	Tobacco workers	1	5	18	23
II-a	Trainmen, road and yard	2	521		521
VI	Upholsterers and mattress makers	1	10	5	15
X-a	Waiters	1	72		72
VI	Wood carvers	1	21		21
Total		86	9,546	506	10,052
ONTARIO COUNTY.					
Canandaigua.					
VII-b	Brewery employees	1	15		15
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	1	10		10
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	23		23
XI	Letter carriers	1	6		6
VIII	Musicians	1	54	6	60
XI	Post office clerks	1	5		5
Total		6	113	6	119
Geneva.					
X-b	Barbers	1	20		20
X-a	Bartenders	1	34		34
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	1	31		31
I-c	Bricklayers', masons' and plasterers' laborers	1	28		28
VII-a	Butchers and meat cutters	1	24		24
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	92		92
I-b	Cement masons	1	12		12
IX	Cigar makers	1	96	3	99
XII	Engineers, stationary	1	41		41
XIII-c	Glass bottle blowers	1	23		23
IV-a	Iron molders and core makers	1	125		125
XI	Letter carriers	1	10		10
VII-b	Malsters	1	52		52
IV-b	Metal polishers, buffers and platers	1	10		10
VIII	Musicians	1	33	1	34
I-b	Painters and decorators	1	72		72
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters and helpers	1	21		21
XI	Post office clerks	1	9		9
I-b	Sheet metal workers (building)	1	12		12
VIII	Stage employees	1	33		33
IV-a	Stove mounters	1	15		15
II-c	Truck and wagon drivers and chauffeurs	1	60		60
Total		22	853	4	857

Table II.—Labor Organizations and Membership, by Localities and Trades, September 1914 — continued

In- dustry num- ber	COUNTY, TOWN AND TRADE	Num- ber of unions	NUMBER OF MEMBERS		
			Men	Women	Total
	ONTARIO COUNTY — continued.				
	Shortsville.				
II-a	Switchmen.....	1	12		
	ORANGE COUNTY.				
	Central Valley.				
I-b	Carpenters and joiners.....	1	27		
	Cornwall.				
I-b	Carpenters and joiners.....	1	15		
	Goahen.				
XI	Letter carriers.....	1	4		
	Highland Falls.				
I-b	Bricklayers and masons.....	1	22		
	Maybrook.				
II-a	Clerks, railway.....	1	71		
II-a	Conductors.....	1	22		
II-a	Firemen and engineers, locomotive.....	1	62		
II-a	Trainmen, road and yard.....	1	100		
	Total.....	4	255		
	Middletown.				
VII-a	Bakers and confectioners.....	1	16		
X-b	Barbers.....	1	24		
X-a	Bartenders.....	1	52		
IV-a	Blacksmiths.....	1	48		
IV-a	Boiler makers and iron ship builders.....	1	50		
VII-b	Brewery employees.....	1	17		
I-b	Bricklayers and masons.....	1	48		
I-c	Bricklayers, masons' and plasterers' laborers.....	1	42		
II-a	Car and locomotive painters.....	1	18		
II-a	Car inspectors, repairers, etc.....	1	57		
I-b	Carpenters and joiners.....	1	188		
IX	Cigar makers.....	1	57		
V	Compositors.....	1	27		
II-a	Conductors.....	1	84		
I-b	Electrical workers.....	1	16		
II-a	Engineers, locomotive.....	1	139		
XII	Engineers, stationary.....	1	29		
II-a	Firemen and engineers, locomotive.....	1	113		
IV-a	Iron molders and core makers.....	1	13		
XI	Letter carrier.....	1	10		
IV-a	Machinists.....	1	135		
I-b	Painters and decorators.....	1	53		
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters and helpers.....	1	21		
XI	Post office clerks.....	1	10		2
I-b	Sheet metal workers (building).....	1	31		
II-a	Street railway employees.....	1	35		
II-e	Telegraphers, railroad.....	1	224		
II-a	Trainmen, road and yard.....	1	301		
	Total.....	28	1,858	2	1
	Newburgh.				
VII-a	Bakers and confectioners.....	1	56		
X-b	Barbers.....	1	45		
X-a	Bartenders.....	1	36		
VII-b	Brewery employees (drivers and bottlers).....	1	34		
I-b	Bricklayers and masons.....	1	75		
I-c	Bricklayers, masons' and plasterers' laborers.....	1	37		
III-e	Calico and plush engravers, printers, etc.....	1	18		
I-b	Carpenters and joiners.....	1	228		
III-e	Carpet workers.....	1	80		
X-c	Clerks and salesmen.....	1	68		72
III-a	Clothing cutters and trimmers.....	1	45		

Table II.—Labor Organizations and Membership, by Localities and Trades, September 30, 1914 — continued

In- dustry num- ber	COUNTY, TOWN AND TRADE	Num- ber of unions	NUMBER OF MEMBERS		
			Men	Women	Total
ORANGE COUNTY — concluded.					
Newburgh — concluded.					
V	Compositors.....	1	47	1	48
I-b	Electrical workers.....	1	14		14
XII	Engineers, stationary.....	2	42		42
III-c	Hat finishers.....	1	130		130
III-c	Hat makers.....	1	148		148
III-c	Hat trimmers.....	1		100	100
IV-a	Horseshoers.....	1	8		8
IV-a	Iron molders and core makers.....	1	85		85
III-e	Lace makers.....	1	14		14
XI	Letter carriers.....	1	21		21
VIII	Musicians.....	1	71	5	76
III-a	Overall makers.....	2	100	600	700
I-b	Painters and decorators.....	1	69		69
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters and helpers.....	1	51		51
XI	Post office clerks.....	1	17	2	19
I-b	Sheet metal workers (building).....	1	36		36
VIII	Stage employees.....	1	40		40
II-a	Street railway employees.....	1	73		73
II-a	Trainmen, road and yard.....	1	50		50
II-c	Truck and wagon drivers and chauffeurs.....	1	62		62
Total.....		33	1,800	780	2,580
Otisville.					
XI	Carpenters (public employees).....	1	14		14
Port Jervis.					
X-b	Barbers.....	1	11		11
VII-b	Brewery employees.....	1	15		15
I-b	Bricklayers and masons.....	1	15		15
I-b	Carpenters and joiners.....	1	52		52
II-a	Conductors.....	1	136		136
II-a	Engineers, locomotive.....	2	192		192
II-a	Firemen and engineers, locomotive.....	1	264		264
XIII-c	Flint glass cutters and workers.....	1	30		30
XI	Letter carriers.....	1	8		8
VIII	Musicians.....	1	15	5	20
III-a	Overall makers.....	1		47	47
I-b	Painters and decorators.....	1	30		30
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters and helpers.....	1	11		11
XI	Post office clerks.....	1	6		6
IV-a	Saw and tool makers.....	1	37		37
VIII	Stage employees.....	1	9		9
II-a	Switchmen.....	1	5		5
II-a	Trainmen, road and yard.....	1	340		340
Total.....		19	1,176	52	1,228
Tuxedo.					
I-b	Bricklayers and masons.....	1	30		30
I-b	Carpenters and joiners.....	2	99		99
Total.....		3	129		129
Walden.					
VIII	Musicians.....	1	28	1	29
Warwick.					
I-b	Carpenters and joiners.....	1	30		30
II-a	Firemen and engineers, locomotive.....	1	44		44
II-a	Trainmen, road and yard.....	1	75		75
Total.....		3	149		149

Table II.—Labor Organizations and Membership, by Localities and Trades, September 30, 1914—continued

In- dustry num- ber	COUNTY, TOWN AND TRADE	Num- ber of unions	NUMBER OF MEMBERS		
			Men	Women	Total
	ORLEANS COUNTY.				
	Albion.				
I-b	Bricklayers and masons.....	1	17		
I-b	Carpenters and joiners.....	1	17		
XI	Letter carriers.....	1	7		
I-a	Paving block cutters.....	1	120		120
XI	Post office clerks.....	1	4		
I-a	Stone cutters.....	1	84		
	Total.....	6	249		249
	Holley.				
I-a	Paving block cutters.....	1	21		
	Hulberton.				
I-a	Paving block cutters.....	1	125		125
	Medina.				
I-b	Carpenters and joiners.....	1	24		
XI	Letter carriers.....	1	4		
VIII	Musicians.....	1	62	8	70
I-a	Paving block cutters.....	1	32		
XI	Post office clerks.....	1	5		
	Total.....	5	127	8	135
	OSWEGO COUNTY.				
	Fulton.				
X-b	Barbers.....	1	30		
X-a	Bartenders.....	1	42		
I-b	Bricklayers and masons.....	1	34		
I-b	Carpenters and joiners.....	1	40		
IX	Cigar makers.....	1	24		
XI	Letter carriers.....	1	9		
I-b	Painters and decorators.....	1	31		
XIII-a	Paper and pulp workers.....	1	40		
I-b	Sheet metal workers (building).....	1	12		
	Total.....	9	262		262
	Oswego.				
X-b	Barbers.....	1	35		
X-a	Bartenders.....	1	38		
VII-b	Brewery employees.....	1	31		
I-b	Bricklayers and masons.....	1	50		
I-b	Bricklayers, masons' and plasterers' laborers.....	1	50		
I-b	Carpenters and joiners.....	1	187		187
II-a	Conductors.....	1	46		
I-b	Electrical workers.....	1	27		
II-a	Engineers, locomotive.....	1	115		115
II-b	Engineers, marine.....	1	19		
II-a	Firemen and engineers, locomotive.....	1	100		100
XI	Letter carriers.....	1	19		
II-d	Longshoremen.....	1	62		
IV-a	Machinists.....	1	20		
VII-b	Maltsters.....	1	30		
I-b	Painters and decorators.....	1	71		
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters and helpers.....	1	17		
XI	Post office clerks.....	1	11	1	12
I-b	Sheet metal workers.....	1	36		
II-a	Trainmen, road and yard (building).....	1	120		120
	Total.....	20	1,082	1	1,083
	Phoenix.				
I-b	Carpenters and joiners.....	1	18		

Table II.—Labor Organizations and Membership, by Localities and Trades, September 30, 1914—continued

In- dustry num- ber	COUNTY, TOWN AND TRADE	Num- ber of unions	NUMBER OF MEMBERS		
			Men	Women	Total
OTSEGO COUNTY.					
Cooperstown.					
XI	Post office clerks.....	1	6		6
Oneonta.					
X-b	Barbers.....	1	23		23
X-a	Bartenders.....	1	45		45
IV-a	Blacksmiths.....	1	52		52
IV-a	Boiler makers and iron ship builders.....	1	33		33
I-b	Bricklayers and masons.....	1	31		31
II-a	Car inspectors, repairers, etc.....	1	110		110
I-b	Carpenters and joiners.....	1	13		13
IX	Cigar makers.....	1	88	3	91
V	Compositors.....	1	33		33
II-a	Conductors.....	1	94		94
II-a	Engineers, locomotive.....	1	164		164
II-a	Firemen and engineers, locomotive.....	1	190		190
XI	Letter carriers.....	1	11		11
IV-a	Machinists.....	1	105		105
IV-a	Machinists' apprentices and helpers.....	1	31		31
VIII	Musicians.....	1	60	10	69
XI	Post office clerks.....	1	6		6
II-a	Trainmen, road and yard.....	1	290		290
Total.....		18	1,369	13	1,382
QUEENS COUNTY.					
New York City, Queens Borough.					
I-b	Bricklayers and masons.....	1	643		643
I-c	Bricklayers, masons' and plasterers' laborers.....	1	105		105
XIII-c	Button makers.....	2	66		66
II-a	Car inspectors, repairers, etc.....	1	43		43
I-b	Carpenters and joiners.....	10	1,136		1,136
II-a	Conductors.....	1	188		188
II-a	Engineers, locomotive.....	1	263		263
XII	Engineers, stationary.....	1	23		23
II-a	Firemen and engineers, locomotive.....	1	212		212
XIII-c	Flint glass cutters and workers.....	1	15		15
XIII-c	Glass bottle blowers.....	1	55		55
XI	Inspectors of construction.....	1	32		32
XI	Letter carriers.....	4	179		179
IV-a	Machinists.....	1	18		18
I-b	Painters and decorators.....	4	388		388
I-b	Pavers and rammermen.....	1	28		28
I-b	Plasterers.....	2	197		197
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters and helpers.....	1	185		185
XI	Post office clerks.....	4	70	14	84
I-b	Sheet metal workers (building).....	1	38		38
III-c	Silk workers.....	1	50		50
II-c	Telegraphers, railroad.....	1	336	11	347
XIII-d	Terra cotta workers.....	1	30		30
II-a	Trainmen, road and yard.....	1	700		700
Total.....		44	5,000	25	5,025
RENSSELAER COUNTY.					
Heesick Falls.					
X-b	Barbers.....	1	12		12
I-b	Carpenters and joiners.....	1	10		10
IV-a	Iron molders and core makers.....	1	5		5
XI	Letter carriers.....	1	7		7
VIII	Musicians.....	1	53	4	57
I-b	Painters and decorators.....	1	28		28
Total.....		6	115	4	119

Table II.—Labor Organizations and Membership, by Localities and Trades, September 1914 — continued

In- dustry num- ber	COUNTY, TOWN AND TRADE	Num- ber of unions	NUMBER OF MEMBERS		
			Men	Women	Total
RENSSELAER COUNTY — concluded.					
Rensselaer.					
II-a	Conductors.....	1	53		
II-a	Engineers, locomotive.....	2	196		
II-a	Firemen and engineers, locomotive.....	1	240		
II-a	Street railway employees.....	1	43		
II-a	Trainmen, road and yard.....	1	347		
	Total.....	6	879		
Troy.					
X-b	Barbers.....	1	107		
X-a	Bartenders.....	1	63		
IV-a	Boiler makers and iron ship builders.....	1	75		
IV-b	Brass molders.....	1	26		
VII-b	Brewery employees.....	2	157		
VII-b	Brewery employees (drivers and bottlers).....	1	36		
I-b	Bricklayers and masons.....	1	192		
II-c	Cab and coach drivers and chauffeurs.....	1	70		
VIII	Calcium light and moving picture machine opera- tors.....	1	30		
II-a	Car inspectors, repairs, etc.....	1	19		
I-b	Carpenters and joiners.....	1	387		
IX	Cigar makers.....	1	259		2
II-a	Clerks, railway.....	1	16		
V	Compositors.....	1	141		1
IV-a	Core makers.....	1	40		
I-b	Electrical workers.....	1	163		
II-a	Engineers, locomotive.....	1	84		
XII	Engineers, stationary.....	1	45		
IV-a	Foundry and machine shop laborers and helpers.....	1	78		
II-d	Freight handlers.....	1	30		
IV-a	Horseshoe makers.....	1	108		
IV-a	Horseshoers.....	1	25		
IV-a	Iron molders and core makers.....	2	325		
XI	Letter carriers.....	1	52		
II-d	Lumber handlers.....	1	25		
VI	Machine woodworkers.....	1	36		
IV-a	Machinists.....	2	100		
IV-b	Metal polishers, buffers and platers.....	1	23		
VIII	Musicians.....	1	200		
I-b	Painters and decorators.....	1	298		
XIII-a	Paper and pulp workers.....	1	100		
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters and helpers.....	1	90		
XI	Post office clerks.....	1	32		1
IV-a	Rolling mills and steel works employees.....	2	210		
I-b	Sheet metal workers (building).....	1	62		
VIII	Stage employees.....	1	38		
IV-a	Stove mounters.....	1	31		
II-a	Street railway employees.....	1	560		
III-a	Tailors.....	1	53		3
II-a	Trainmen, road and yard.....	1	132		
II-c	Truck and wagon drivers and chauffeurs.....	2	444		
	Total.....	46	4,962	7	4,969
RICHMOND COUNTY.					
New York City, Richmond Borough.					
IV-a	Boiler makers and iron ship builders.....	1	17		
I-b	Bricklayers and masons.....	1	85		
I-b	Carpenters and joiners.....	4	447		
II-a	Conductors.....	1	60		
II-a	Engineers, locomotive.....	1	63		
XII	Engineers, stationary.....	1	82		
II-a	Firemen and engineers, locomotive.....	1	66		
I-c	General building and street laborers.....	1	104		
XI	Letter carriers.....	6	56		
XI	Light house department employees.....	2	202		

Table II.—Labor Organizations and Membership, by Localities and Trades, September 30, 1914—continued

In- dustry num- ber	COUNTY, TOWN AND TRADE	Num- ber of unions	NUMBER OF MEMBERS		
			Men	Women	Total
	RICHMOND COUNTY — concluded.				
	New York City, Richmond Borough — concluded.				
IV-a	Machinists	1	16		16
I-b	Painters and decorators	1	90		90
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters and helpers	1	52		52
XI	Post office clerks	1	10		10
I-b	Sheet metal workers (building)	1	30		30
II-a	Trainmen, road and yard	1	182		182
	Total	25	1,562		1,562
	ROCKLAND COUNTY.				
	Garnerville.				
III-e	Calico and plush engravers, printers, etc.	1	26		26
	Nyack.				
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	1	45		45
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	84		84
XI	Letter carriers	1	7		7
I-b	Painters and decorators	1	37		37
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters and helpers	1	9		9
XI	Post office clerks	1	5		5
	Total	6	187		187
	Pearl River.				
IV-a	Machinists	1	16		16
	Suffern.				
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	57		57
I-b	Painters and decorators	1	54		54
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters and helpers	1	19		19
	Total	3	130		130
	West Haverstraw.				
III-e	Calico and plush engravers, printers, etc.	1	26		26
	ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.				
	Canton.				
XI	Letter carriers	1	3		3
XI	Post office clerks	1	1	2	3
	Total	2	4	2	6
	Gouverneur.				
X-b	Barbers	1	13		13
III-e	Lace makers	1	13		13
XI	Letter carriers	1	5		5
XIII-a	Paper and pulp workers	1	30		30
XI	Post office clerks	1	3		3
I-a	Stone cutters	1	8		8
	Total	6	72		72
	Norfolk.				
XIII-a	Paper and pulp workers	1	23		23
	Norwood.				
XIII-a	Paper and pulp workers	1	15		15
	Ogdensburg.				
X-b	Barbers	1	14		14
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	1	43		43
II-c	Cab and coach drivers and chauffeurs	1	24		24
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	120		120

Table II.—Labor Organizations and Membership, by Localities and Trades, September 1914 — continued

In- dustry num- ber	COUNTY, TOWN AND TRADE	Num- ber of unions	NUMBER OF MEMBERS		
			Men	Women	To
	ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY — concluded.				
	Ogdensburg — concluded.				
IX	Cigar makers.....	1	30		
II-a	Conductors.....	1	53		
II-a	Engineers, locomotive.....	1	40		
II-b	Engineers, marine.....	1	43		
II-d	Grain handlers.....	1	17		
XI	Letter carriers.....	1	10		
II-d	Longshoremen.....	1	100		
II-d	Lumber handlers.....	2	285		
VIII	Musicians.....	1	83		19
XI	Post office clerks.....	1	7		
I-b	Sheet metal workers (building).....	1	16		
II-a	Trainmen, road and yard.....	1	76		
	Total.....	17	961	19	
	Piercefield.				
XII	Firemen, stationary.....	1	25		
XIII-a	Paper and pulp workers.....	2	169		
	Total.....	3	194		
	Potsdam.				
XI	Letter carriers.....	1	5		
	Pyrites.				
XIII-a	Paper and pulp workers.....	2	398		
	Raymondville.				
XIII-a	Paper and pulp workers.....	1	42		
	SARATOGA COUNTY.				
	Ballston Spa.				
I-b	Carpenters and joiners.....	1	30		
IV-a	Iron molders and core makers.....	1	71		
XI	Letter carriers.....	1	5		
VIII	Musicians.....	1	36		3
XI	Post office clerks.....	1	3		1
	Total.....	5	145	4	
	Corinth.				
I-b	Carpenters and joiners.....	1	52		
XII	Firemen, stationary.....	1	62		
IV-a	Machinists.....	1	15		
I-b	Painters and decorators.....	1	8		
XIII-a	Paper and pulp workers.....	2	406		
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters and helpers.....	1	12		
	Total.....	7	558		
	Mechanicville.				
X-b	Barbers.....	1	14		
IV-a	Blacksmiths.....	1	9		
IV-a	Boiler makers and iron ship builders.....	1	37		
I-b	Bricklayers and masons.....	1	24		
II-a	Car inspectors, repairers, etc.....	1	70		
I-b	Carpenters and joiners.....	1	67		
II-a	Clerks, railway.....	1	39		3
II-a	Conductors.....	1	114		
II-a	Engineers, locomotive.....	1	125		
II-a	Firemen and engineers, locomotive.....	1	108		
II-d	Freight handlers.....	1	63		
IV-a	Machinists.....	1	56		
IV-a	Machinists' apprentices and helpers.....	1	25		

Table II.—Labor Organizations and Membership, by Localities and Trades, September 30, 1914 — continued

In- dustry num- ber	COUNTY, TOWN AND TRADE	Number of unions	NUMBER OF MEMBERS		
			Men	Women	Total
SARATOGA COUNTY — concluded.					
Mechanicville — concluded.					
VIII	Musicians	1	55	2	57
I-b	Painters and decorators	1	26		26
II-a	Trackmen	1	43		43
II-a	Trainmen, road and yard	1	160		160
Total		17	1,024	5	1,029
Saratoga Springs.					
X-b	Barbers	1	21		21
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	1	66		66
II-a	Car inspectors, repairmen, etc.	1	29		29
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	140		140
IX	Cigar makers	1	27	2	29
X-c	Clerks and salesmen	1	15	17	32
V	Compositors	1	21	1	22
II-a	Firemen and engineers, locomotive.	1	46		46
IV-a	Iron molders and core makers	1	31		31
XI	Letter carriers	1	8		8
I-b	Painters and decorators	1	107		107
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters and helpers ..	1	23		23
XI	Post office clerks	1	7	2	9
II-a	Street railway employees	1	28		28
II-a	Trainmen, road and yard	1	78		78
Total		15	647	22	669
SCHENECTADY COUNTY.					
Rotterdam Junction.					
II-a	Car inspectors, repairers, etc.	1	20		20
II-a	Clerks, railway	1	60		60
II-a	Trainmen, road and yard	1	66		66
Total		3	146		146
Schenectady.					
XI	Ash collectors and drivers	1	87		87
VII-a	Bakers and confectioners	1	70		70
X-b	Barbers	1	116		116
X-a	Bartenders	1	135		135
IV-a	Blacksmiths	1	120		120
IV-a	Blacksmiths' helpers	1	40		40
VII-b	Brewery employees (drivers and bottlers) ..	1	70		70
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	1	303		303
I-c	Bricklayers', masons' and plasterers' laborers ..	1	250		250
VII-a	Butchers and meat cutters	1	76		76
VIII	Calcium light and moving picture machine opera- tors	1	29		29
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	508		508
IX	Cigar makers	1	57	8	65
V	Compositors	1	79	3	82
X-a	Cooks and waiters	1	40		40
IV-a	Core makers	1	160		160
IV-a	Cranemen	3	262		262
IV-a	Drop forgers	1	28		28
IV-a	Electrical apparatus makers and repairers	11	2,008	438	2,446
I-b	Electrical workers	1	118		118
II-a	Engineers, locomotive	1	86		86
II-a	Firemen and engineers, locomotive	1	40		40
IV-a	Foundry and machine shop laborers and helpers ..	2	245		245
I-c	General building and street laborers	1	250		250
IV-a	Iron molders and core makers	1	500		500
III-b	Laundry workers	1	20	58	78
XI	Letter carriers	1	61		61
VI	Machine woodworkers	1	150		150
IV-a	Machinists	5	1,217		1,217
IV-a	Metal painters and enamelers	1	18		18

Table II.—Labor Organizations and Membership, by Localities and Trades, September 1, 1914—continued

In- dustry num- ber	COUNTY, TOWN AND TRADE	Num- ber of unions	NUMBER OF MEMBERS		
			Men	Women	Total
	SCHENECTADY COUNTY—concluded.				
	Schenectady—concluded.				
IV-b	Metal polishers, buffers and platers.....	1	34		5
VIII	Musicians.....	1	140		5
III-a	Overall makers.....	1	4		56
I-b	Painters and decorators.....	1	120		
IV-a	Patternmakers.....	1	234		
VI	Piano and organ workers.....	1	9		
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters and helpers.....	1	120		
XI	Post office clerks.....	1	41		2
I-b	Sheet metal workers (building).....	1	40		
IV-a	Sheet metal workers (shop).....	1	35		
VIII	Stage employees.....	1	35		
I-b	Steam and hot water fitters.....	1	125		
I-a	Stone cutters.....	1	11		
II-a	Street railway employees.....	2	561		
III-a	Tailors.....	1	8		
II-a	Trainmen, road and yard.....	1	124		
	Total.....	64	8,784	570	9,354
	SCHUYLER COUNTY.				
	Watkins.				
XI	Letter carriers.....	1	3		
XI	Post office clerks.....	1	3		
	Total.....	2	6		
	SENECA COUNTY.				
	Seneca Falls.				
X-b	Barbers.....	1	14		
X-a	Bartenders.....	1	31		
I-b	Carpenters and joiners.....	1	17		
IV-a	Iron molders and core makers.....	1	59		
XI	Letter carriers.....	1	7		
	Total.....	5	128		
	Waterloo.				
II-a	Street railway employees.....	1	20		
III-a	Woolen workers.....	1	13		7
	Total.....	2	33	7	
	STEBEN COUNTY.				
	Addison.				
I-b	Carpenters and joiners.....	1	11		
	Bath.				
XI	Letter carriers.....	1	3		
XI	Post office clerks.....	1	3		
	Total.....	2	6		
	Corning.				
X-b	Barbers.....	1	26		
I-b	Bricklayers and masons.....	1	34		
I-b	Carpenters and joiners.....	1	90		
IX	Cigar makers.....	1	14		
II-a	Conductors.....	1	76		
II-a	Engineers, locomotive.....	1	165		
II-a	Firemen and engineers, locomotive.....	1	124		
IV-a	Iron molders and core makers.....	1	9		
XI	Letter carriers.....	1	14		

Table II.—Labor Organizations and Membership, by Localities and Trades, September 30, 1914 — continued

In- dustry num- ber	COUNTY, TOWN AND TRADE	Num- ber of unions	NUMBER OF MEMBERS		
			Men	Women	Total
STEBUEN COUNTY — concluded.					
Corning — concluded.					
IV-a	Machinists	1	12		12
VIII	Musicians	1	33	7	40
I-b	Painters and decorators	1	49		49
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters and helpers	1	8		8
XI	Post office clerks	1	8		8
II-a	Trainmen, road and yard	1	258		258
Total		15	920	7	927
Hornell.					
X-b	Barbers	1	18		18
III-d	Boot and shoe workers	1	7		7
VII-b	Brewery employees	1	33		33
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	1	22		22
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	250		250
IX	Cigar makers	1	24		24
X-c	Clerks and salesmen	1	7		7
II-a	Conductors	1	111		111
II-a	Engineers, locomotive	2	202		202
II-a	Firemen and engineers, locomotive	2	216		216
IV-a	Iron molders and core makers	1	27		27
XI	Letter carriers	1	11		11
IV-a	Machinists	1	5		5
XIII-f	Mixed employment	1	50		50
VIII	Musicians	1	38	11	49
I-b	Painters and decorators	1	82		82
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters and helpers	1	10		10
XI	Post office clerks	1	7		7
II-a	Switchmen	1	31		31
II-a	Trainmen, road and yard	1	337		337
Total		22	1,488	11	1,499
SUFFOLK COUNTY.					
Babylon.					
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	15		15
Bay Shore.					
I-b	Painters and decorators	1	42		42
Greenport.					
II-b	Masters and pilots	1	45		45
Huntington.					
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	140		140
Islip.					
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	120		120
I-b	Painters and decorators	1	8		8
Total		2	128		128
Lindenhurst.					
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	39		39
Northport.					
XI	Letter carriers	1	5		5
Patchogue.					
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	60		60
XI	Letter carriers	1	7		7
XI	Post office clerks	1	6		6
Total		3	73		73

Table II.—Labor Organizations and Membership, by Localities and Trades, September 1914 — continued

In- dustry num- ber	COUNTY, TOWN AND TRADE	Num- ber of unions	NUMBER OF MEMBERS		
			Men	Women	Total
	SUFFOLK COUNTY — concluded.				
	Port Jefferson.				
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	73		
II-b	Masters and pilots	1	32		
I-b	Painters and decorators	1	15		
	Total	3	120		
	Sayville.				
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	75		
	Smithtown.				
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	25		
	Southampton.				
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	40		
I-b	Painters and decorators	1	41		
	Total	2	81		
	TIOGA COUNTY.				
	Owego.				
IX	Cigar makers	1	33		
XI	Letter carriers	1	5		
XI	Post office clerks	1	4		
	Total	3	42		
	Waverly.				
X-b	Barbers	1	20		
IX	Cigar makers	1	13	1	
V	Compositors	1	9	1	
XI	Letter carriers	1	6		
XI	Post office clerks	1	4		
	Total	5	52	2	
	TOMPKINS COUNTY.				
	Ithaca.				
X-b	Barbers	1	28		
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	1	85		
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	151		
IX	Cigar makers	1	52	2	
V	Compositors	1	33	3	
XI	Letter carriers	1	22		
VIII	Musicians	1	31	3	
I-b	Painters and decorators	1	72		
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters and helpers	1	36		
XI	Post office clerks	1	7		
I-b	Sheet metal workers (building)	1	30		
II-a	Street railway employees	1	43		
III-a	Tailors	1	27	16	
	Total	13	667	24	
	ULSTER COUNTY.				
	Ellenville.				
VII-b	Brewery employees	1	14		
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	20		
XI	Letter carriers	1	2		
	Total	3	36		

Table II.—Labor Organizations and Membership, by Localities and Trades, September 30, 1914—continued

In- dustry num- ber	COUNTY, TOWN AND TRADE	Num- ber of unions	NUMBER OF MEMBERS		
			Men	Women	Total
ULSTER COUNTY — concluded.					
Kingston.					
X-b	Barbers	1	29		29
VI	Boxmakers and sawyers	1	20		20
VII-b	Brewery employees	1	75		75
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	1	48		48
I-c	Bricklayers', masons' and plasterers' laborers	1	15		15
VII-a	Butchers and meat cutters	1	22		22
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	175		175
IX	Cigar makers	1	28		28
V	Compositors	1	25		25
II-a	Conductors	1	28		28
II-b	Engineers, marine	1	85		85
XII	Engineers, stationary	1	20		20
II-a	Firemen and engineers, locomotive	1	79		79
I-a	Granite cutters	1	9		9
III-e	Lace makers	1	23		23
XI	Letter carriers	1	16		16
II-b	Masters and pilots	1	49		49
VIII	Musicians	1	85	5	90
I-b	Painters and decorators	1	45		45
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters and helpers	1	27		27
XI	Post office clerks	1	17	1	18
II-e	Telegraphers, railroad	1	48		48
II-a	Trainmen, road and yard	1	145		145
Total		23	1,113	6	1,119
Saugerties.					
IX	Cigar makers	1	21		21
VIII	Musicians	1	40	3	43
XIII-a	Paper and pulp workers	1	19		19
XI	Post office clerks	1	3		3
Total		4	83	3	86
WARREN COUNTY.					
Glens Falls.					
VII-a	Bakers and confectioners	1	14		14
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	1	90		90
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	211		211
IX	Cigar makers	1	34		34
V	Compositors	1	34		34
I-b	Electrical workers	1	100		100
XII	Engineers, stationary	1	12		12
XII	Firemen, stationary	1	17		17
XI	Letter carriers	1	14		14
VIII	Musicians	1	76	13	89
I-b	Painters and decorators	1	44		44
XIII-a	Paper and pulp workers	3	261		261
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters and helpers	1	21		21
XI	Post office clerks	1	9	1	10
II-a	Street railway employees	1	120		120
Total		17	1,057	14	1,071
III-a	Warrensburg. Coat, pants and vest makers	1	15	49	64
WASHINGTON COUNTY.					
Fort Edward.					
VII-b	Brewery employees	1	20		20
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	19		19
XII	Engineers, stationary	1	15		15
XII	Firemen, stationary	1	32		32
XIII-a	Paper and pulp workers	2	359	5	364
Total		6	445	5	450

Table II.—Labor Organizations and Membership, by Localities and Trades, September 30, 1914—continued

In- dustry num- ber	COUNTY, TOWN AND TRADE	Num- ber of unions	NUMBER OF MEMBERS		
			Men	Women	Total
	WASHINGTON COUNTY — concluded.				
	Hudson Falls.				
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	50		50
IV-a	Iron molders and core makers	1	40		40
XI	Letter carriers	1	5		5
IV-a	Machinists	1	20		20
XIII-a	Paper and pulp workers	2	207		207
XI	Post office clerks	1	4		4
V	Wall paper machine printers and color mixers	1	74		74
	Total	8	400		400
	Thomson.				
XIII-a	Paper and pulp workers	1	80		80
	Whitehall.				
II-a	Car inspectors, repairs, etc.	1	21		21
II-a	Conductors	1	33		33
II-a	Engineers, locomotive	1	81		81
II-b	Engineers, marine	1	16		16
II-a	Firemen and engineers, locomotive	1	60		60
II-a	Trainmen, road and yard	1	134		134
	Total	6	345		345
	WAYNE COUNTY.				
	Clyde.				
XIII-c	Glass bottle blowers	1	48		48
	Lyons.				
XI	Letter carriers	1	4		4
XI	Post office clerks	1	2	1	3
II-a	Trainmen, road and yard	1	35		35
	Total	3	41	1	42
	Newark.				
X-a	Bartenders	1	15		15
I-b	Electrical workers	1	8		8
XI	Letter carriers	1	6		6
VIII	Musicians	1	28	2	30
XI	Post office clerks	1	9		9
	Total	5	66	2	68
	Palmyra.				
VIII	Musicians	1	30	1	31
XI	Post office clerks	1	3		3
	Total	2	33	1	34
	WESTCHESTER COUNTY.				
	Dobbs Ferry.				
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	37		37
I-b	Painters and decorators	1	23		23
	Total	2	60		60
	Harrison.				
I-c	General building and street laborers	1	185		185
	Hastings-on-Hudson.				
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	36		36

Table II.—Labor Organizations and Membership, by Localities and Trades, September 30, 1914 — continued

In- dustry num- ber	COUNTY, TOWN AND TRADE	Num- ber of unions	NUMBER OF MEMBERS		
			Men	Women	Total
	WESTCHESTER COUNTY — continued.				
	Irvington.				
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	43		43
I-b	Painters and decorators	1	13		13
XI	Post office clerks	1	2		2
	Total	3	58		58
	Mamaroneck.				
I-c	Bricklayers', masons' and plasterers' laborers	1	19		19
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	22		22
I-c	General building and street laborers	1	43		43
XI	Letter carriers	1	3		3
I-b	Painters and decorators	1	33		33
	Total	5	120		120
	Mount Kisco.				
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	70		70
I-b	Painters and decorators	1	20		20
	Total	2	90		90
	Mount Vernon.				
X-a	Bartenders	1	29		29
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	1	208		208
I-c	Bricklayers', masons' and plasterers' laborers	1	138		138
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	312		312
V	Compositors	1	30		30
XII	Engineers, stationary	1	32		32
I-c	Excavators and tunnel workers	1	29		29
I-c	General building and street laborers	1	207		207
IV-a	Horseshoers	1	14		14
XI	Letter carriers	1	24		24
VIII	Musicians	1	53		53
I-b	Painters and decorators	1	180		180
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters and helpers	1	51		51
XI	Post office clerks	1	15	1	16
I-b	Sheet metal workers (building)	1	32		32
I-b	Steam and hot water fitters	1	33		33
	Total	16	1,367	1	1,368
	New Rochelle.				
X-b	Barbers	1	24		24
X-a	Bartenders	1	37		37
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	1	166		166
I-c	Bricklayers', masons' and plasterers' laborers	1	100		100
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	2	373		373
V	Compositors	1	17		17
II-a	Conductors	1	51		51
I-c	General building and street laborers	1	58		58
I-b	Lathers	1	40		40
XI	Letter carriers	1	18		18
VIII	Musicians	1	31		31
I-b	Painters and decorators	1	133		133
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters and helpers	1	59		59
XI	Post office clerks	1	12	1	13
XI	Public school janitors	1	11		11
I-b	Sheet metal workers (building)	1	28		28
II-a	Signal maintainers	1	39		39
II-a	Street railway employees	1	210		210
II-c	Telegraphers, railroad	1	92		92
	Total	20	1,499	1	1,500

Table II.—Labor Organizations and Membership, by Localities and Trades, September 1, 1914 — continued

In- dustry num- ber	COUNTY, TOWN AND TRADE	Num- ber of unions	NUMBER OF MEMBERS		
			Men	Women	Total
	WESTCHESTER COUNTY — concluded.				
	Ossining.				
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	1	53		
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	120		
VIII	Musicians	1	33	6	
I-b	Painters and decorators	1	31		
XI	Post office clerks	1	5		
	Total	5	242	6	
	Peekskill.				
VII-a	Bakers and confectioners	1	14		
X-b	Barbers	1	7		
X-a	Bartenders	1	27		
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	1	39		
III-e	Calico and plush engravers, printers, etc.	1	38		
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	111		
IX	Cigar makers	1	51		
X-c	Clerks and salesmen	1	10	15	
V	Compositors	1	9	1	
VI	Coopers	1	12		
I-a	Granite cutters	1	30		
IV-a	Iron molders and core makers	1	180		
XI	Letter carriers	1	11		
VIII	Musicians	1	45	1	
I-b	Painters and decorators	1	18		
XI	Post office clerks	1	9		
I-a	Quarry workers	1	24		
III-b	Underwear makers	1		12	
VII-a	Yeast and distillery workers	1	100		
	Total	19	735	29	
	Pleasantville.				
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	63		
I-b	Painters and decorators	1	20		
	Total	2	83		
	Port Chester.				
X-b	Barbers	1	21		
X-a	Bartenders	1	31		
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	1	198		
I-c	Bricklayers', masons' and plasterers' laborers	2	100		
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	210		
II-a	Clerks, railway	1	23		
I-c	General building and street laborers	2	1,025		1.
IV-a	Iron molders and core makers	1	106		
XI	Letter carriers	1	14		
IV-a	Machinists	1	3		
VIII	Musicians	1	69	6	
I-b	Painters and decorators	1	105		
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters and helpers	1	38		
XI	Post office clerks	1	7	1	
I-b	Sheet metal workers (building)	1	16		
IV-a	Stove mounters	1	27		
II-a	Street railway employees	1	94		
	Total	19	2,085	7	2.
	Rye.				
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	48		
I-c	General building and street laborers	1	75		
	Total	2	123		

Table II.—Labor Organizations and Membership, by Localities and Trades, September 30, 1914—continued

In- dustry num- ber	COUNTY, TOWN AND TRADE	Num- ber of unions	NUMBER OF MEMBERS		
			Men	Women	Total
WESTCHESTER COUNTY — concluded.					
Tarrytown.					
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	1	155		155
I-c	Bricklayers', masons' and plasterers' laborers	1	9		9
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	1	103		103
V	Compositors	1	30		30
I-b	Lathers	1	10		10
XI	Letter carriers	1	9		9
I-b	Painters and decorators	1	60		60
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters and helpers	1	42		42
XI	Post office clerks	1	6		6
I-b	Sheet metal workers (building)	1	24		24
Total		10	448		448
Tuckahoe.					
I-c	General building and street laborers	1	86		86
White Plains.					
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	1	135		135
I-c	Bricklayers', masons' and plasterers' laborers	1	83		83
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	2	257		257
V	Compositors	1	23		23
II-a	Engineers, locomotive	1	104		104
XII	Engineers, stationary	1	119		119
I-c	General building and street laborers	1	127		127
I-b	Lathers	1	17		17
XI	Letter carriers	1	15		15
VIII	Musicians	1	49	1	50
I-b	Painters and decorators	1	110		110
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters and helpers	1	56		56
XI	Post office clerks	1	9	3	12
I-b	Sheet metal workers (building)	1	39		39
Total		15	1,143	4	1,147
Yonkers.					
VII-a	Bakers and confectioners	1	87		87
X-a	Bartenders	1	70		70
I-b	Bricklayers and masons	1	226		226
I-c	Bricklayers', masons' and plasterers' laborers	1	300		300
VII-a	Butchers and meat cutters	1	89		89
I-b	Carpenters and joiners	2	570		570
V	Compositors	1	47	2	49
I-b	Electrical workers	1	187		187
XII	Engineers, stationary	1	71		71
I-c	Excavators and tunnel workers	1	808		808
XII	Firemen, stationary	1	35		35
IV-a	Horseshoers	1	16		16
IV-a	Iron molders and core makers	1	65		65
I-b	Lathers	1	25		25
XI	Letter carriers	1	64		64
IV-a	Machinists	2	175		175
VIII	Musicians	1	112	2	114
I-b	Painters and decorators	1	250		250
I-b	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters and helpers	1	91		91
XI	Post office clerks	1	26	3	29
V	Pressmen	1	21		21
XI	Public school janitors	1	21		21
I-b	Rock drillers, tool sharpeners, etc.	1	150		150
I-b	Sheet metal workers (building)	1	54		54
I-b	Steam and hot water fitters	1	65		65
I-a	Stone cutters	1	25		25
I-b	Stone masons	1	90		90
II-a	Street railway employees	1	252		252
II-e	Telegraphers, railroad	1	110	2	112
II-c	Truck and wagon drivers and chauffeurs	1	370		370
X-a	Waiters	1	17		17
XI	Water works employees	2	134		134
Total		35	4,623	9	4,632

Table II.—Labor Organizations and Membership, by Localities and Trades, September 3, 1914—concluded

In- dustry num- ber	COUNTY, TOWN AND TRADE	Num- ber of unions	NUMBER OF MEMBERS		
			Men	Women	Total
	WYOMING COUNTY.				
	Perry.				
I-b	Carpenters and joiners.....	1	11		
I-a	Granite cutters.....	1	8		
	Total.....	2	19		
	Silver Springs.				
I-b	Carpenters and joiners.....	1	8		
	YATES COUNTY.				
	Penn Yan.				
I-b	Bricklayers and masons.....	1	10		
IX	Letter carriers.....	1	4		
VI	Machine woodworkers.....	1	77		
XI	Post office clerks.....	1	5		
	Total.....	4	96		

RECAPITULATION OF TABLE II.—LABOR ORGANIZATIONS AND MEMBERSHIP, BY LOCALITIES, SEPTEMBER 30, 1914

COUNTY AND TOWN	Number of unions	NUMBER OF MEMBERS		
		Men	Women	Total
ALBANY COUNTY	120	11,621	632	12,253
Albany.....	84	9,120	148	9,268
Cohoes.....	25	1,276	484	1,760
Green Island.....	6	775	.....	775
Ravena.....	1	70	.....	70
Watervliet.....	4	380	.....	380
ALLEGANY COUNTY:				
Wellsville.....	1	6	.....	6
BRONX COUNTY*				
BROOME COUNTY	40	2,871	152	3,023
Binghamton.....	37	2,431	127	2,558
Deposit.....	2	303	25	328
Endicott.....	1	137	.....	137
CATTARAUGUS COUNTY	33	1,567	12	1,579
Franklinville.....	1	60	.....	60
Olean.....	19	975	8	983
Salamanca.....	13	532	4	536
CAYUGA COUNTY	35	1,753	29	1,782
Auburn.....	34	1,702	29	1,731
Weedsport.....	1	51	.....	51
CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY	53	2,493	33	2,526
Dunkirk.....	22	875	15	890
Fredonia.....	3	97	.....	97
Jamestown.....	25	1,490	18	1,508
Silver Creek.....	2	28	.....	28
Westfield.....	1	3	.....	3
CHEMUNG COUNTY:				
Elmira.....	40	3,241	10	3,251
CHEMUNGO COUNTY:				
Norwich.....	18	728	12	740
CLINTON COUNTY	15	600	.....	600
Cadyville.....	1	56	.....	56
Morrisville.....	1	120	.....	120
Plattsburg.....	11	364	.....	364
Rouses Point.....	2	60	.....	60
COLUMBIA COUNTY	10	274	.....	274
Chatham.....	2	55	.....	55
Hudson.....	8	219	.....	219
CORTLAND COUNTY:				
Cortland.....	11	244	20	264
DELAWARE COUNTY:				
Walton.....	3	54	1	55
DUTCHESS COUNTY	33	1,687	147	1,834
Beacon.....	7	193	.....	193
Millbrook.....	1	36	.....	36
Millerton.....	1	26	.....	26
Poughkeepsie.....	22	1,392	9	1,401
Wappingers Falls.....	2	40	138	178

* Combined with New York County (see page 143).

Recapitulation of Table II.—Labor Organizations and Membership, by Localities, September 30, 1914 — continued

COUNTY AND TOWN	Number of unions	NUMBER OF MEMBERS	
		Men	Women
ERIE COUNTY	192	34,287	1,107
Blasdell.....	1	36	
Buffalo.....	171	33,359	1,102
Depew-Lancaster.....	7	475	1
East Aurora.....	3	33	1
Hamburg.....	1	39	
Lackawanna.....	2	126	
Orchard Park.....	1	20	
Tonawanda.....	6	199	3
ESSEX COUNTY	6	189	
Lake Placid.....	1	40	
Ticonderoga.....	5	149	
FRANKLIN COUNTY	13	241	2
Malone.....	8	161	
Saranac Lake.....	5	80	2
FULTON COUNTY	20	667	11
Gloversville.....	15	546	11
Johnstown.....	5	121	
GENESEE COUNTY	16	485	6
Batavia.....	14	475	6
Le Roy.....	2	10	
GREENE COUNTY	3	11	2
Catskill.....	2	6	1
Coxsackie.....	1	5	1
HERKIMER COUNTY	28	1,035	41
Dolgeville.....	1	22	
Frankfort.....	1	35	
Herkimer.....	5	169	
Ilion.....	5	384	20
Little Falls.....	16	425	21
JEFFERSON COUNTY	31	1,836	6
Alexandria Bay.....	1	10	
Black River.....	2	39	
Brownville.....	1	30	
Carthage.....	1	48	
Clayton.....	1	23	
Deferiet.....	2	153	
Felts Mills.....	1	32	
Glen Park.....	1	31	
Watertown.....	21	1,470	6
KINGS COUNTY: New York City, Brooklyn Borough*.....	181	46,689	3,098
LEWIS COUNTY	2	18	
Lowville.....	1	3	
Lyons Falls.....	1	15	
LIVINGSTON COUNTY	5	106	1
Avon.....	1	52	
Dansville.....	2	11	1
Mount Morris.....	2	43	

* See summary of New York City, following New York County.

capitulation of Table II.—Labor Organizations and Membership, by Localities, September 30, 1914 — continued

COUNTY AND TOWN	Num- ber of unions	NUMBER OF MEMBERS		
		Men	Women	Total
ADIRONDACK COUNTY	17	591	8	599
Canastota.....	3	14		14
Oneida.....	14	577	8	585
BRONX COUNTY	109	17,791	969	18,760
Bronx.....	2	22		22
East Rochester.....	1	20		20
Fairport.....	1	32	3	35
Rochester.....	105	17,717	966	18,683
MONTGOMERY COUNTY	24	1,220	35	1,255
Amsterdam.....	20	1,153	35	1,188
Canajoharie.....	1	4		4
Fort Plain.....	1	4		4
Fultonville.....	1	31		31
St. Johnsville.....	1	28		28
SENECA COUNTY	13	1,032		1,032
Freeport.....	2	55		55
Glen Cove.....	2	504		504
Great Neck.....	1	162		162
Hempstead.....	3	132		132
Lynbrook.....	1	35		35
Mineola.....	1	30		30
Port Washington.....	1	104		104
Rockville Center.....	2	10		10
NEW YORK AND BRONX COUNTIES	513	317,152	58,472	375,624
<i>New York City</i>	763	370,403	61,695	432,098
<i>Manhattan and Bronx Boroughs</i>	613	317,152	58,472	375,624
<i>Brooklyn Borough</i>	181	46,689	3,098	49,787
<i>Queens Borough</i>	44	6,000	26	6,026
<i>Richmond Borough</i>	26	1,662		1,662
NIAGARA COUNTY	60	3,464	35	3,499
Lockport.....	18	650	13	663
Middleport.....	1	22		22
Niagara Falls.....	35	2,294	22	2,316
North Tonawanda.....	6	498		498
ONEIDA COUNTY	71	7,222	388	7,610
Clinton.....	1	28		28
New York Mills.....	1	400	300	700
Rome.....	12	500	5	505
Utica.....	56	6,252	83	6,335
Whitesboro.....	1	42		42
ONDAGA COUNTY	97	10,559	506	11,065
Baldwinsville.....	1	28		28
East Syracuse.....	4	679		679
Liverpool.....	2	203		203
Rockwell Springs.....	1	50		50
Skaneateles.....	1	18		18
Solvay.....	2	35		35
Syracuse.....	86	9,646	506	10,052
OTSEGO COUNTY	29	978	10	988
Canandaigua.....	6	113	6	119
Geneva.....	22	853	4	857
Shortsville.....	1	12		12

Recapitulation of Table II.—Labor Organizations and Membership, by Localities, September 30, 1914—continued

COUNTY AND TOWN	Number of unions	NUMBER OF MEMBERS		
		Men	Women	Total
ORANGE COUNTY	96	5,477	835	6,312
Central Valley.....	1	27		27
Cornwall.....	1	15		15
Goshen.....	1	4		4
Highland Falls.....	1	22		22
Maybrook.....	4	255		255
Middletown.....	28	1,858	2	1,860
Newburgh.....	33	1,800	780	2,580
Otisville.....	1	14		14
Port Jervis.....	19	1,176	52	1,228
Tuxedo.....	3	129		129
Walden.....	1	28	1	29
Warwick.....	3	149		149
ORLEANS COUNTY	13	522	8	530
Albion.....	6	249		249
Holley.....	1	21		21
Hulberton.....	1	125		125
Medina.....	5	127	8	135
OSWEGO COUNTY	30	1,362	1	1,363
Fulton.....	9	262		262
Oswego.....	20	1,082	1	1,083
Phoenix.....	1	18		18
OTSEGO COUNTY	19	1,375	13	1,388
Cooperstown.....	1	6		6
Oneonta.....	18	1,369	13	1,382
QUEENS COUNTY:				
New York City, Queens Borough*.....	44	5,000	25	5,025
RENSSELAER COUNTY	58	5,956	11	5,967
Hoosick Falls.....	6	115	4	119
Rensselaer.....	6	879		879
Troy.....	46	4,962	7	4,969
RICHMOND COUNTY:				
New York City, Richmond Borough*.....	25	1,562		1,562
ROCKLAND COUNTY	12	385		385
Garnerville.....	1	26		26
Nyack.....	6	187		187
Pearl River.....	1	16		16
Suffern.....	3	130		130
West Haverstraw.....	1	26		26
ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY	34	1,714	21	1,735
Canton.....	2	4	2	6
Gouverneur.....	6	72		72
Norfolk.....	1	23		23
Norwood.....	1	15		15
Ogdensburg.....	17	961	19	980
Piercefield.....	3	194		194
Potsdam.....	1	5		5
Pyrites.....	2	398		398
Raymondville.....	1	42		42
SARATOGA COUNTY	44	2,371	31	2,402
Ballston Spa.....	5	145	4	149
Corinth.....	7	555		555
Mechanicville.....	17	1,024	6	1,030
Saratoga Springs.....	15	647	22	669

* See summary of New York City, following New York County.

Recapitulation of Table II.—Labor Organizations and Membership, by Localities, September 30, 1914 — continued

COUNTY AND TOWN	Number of unions	NUMBER OF MEMBERS		
		Men	Women	Total
SCHENECTADY COUNTY	67	8,930	570	9,500
Rotterdam Junction.....	3	146		146
Schenectady.....	64	8,784	570	9,354
SCHUTLER COUNTY:				
Watkins.....	2	6		6
SENECA COUNTY	7	161	7	168
Seneca Falls.....	5	128		128
Waterloo.....	2	33	7	40
STUBEN COUNTY	40	2,425	18	2,443
Addison.....	1	11		11
Bath.....	2	6		6
Corning.....	15	920	7	927
Hornell.....	22	1,488	11	1,499
SUFFOLK COUNTY	18	788		788
Babylon.....	1	15		15
Bay Shore.....	1	42		42
Greenport.....	1	45		45
Huntington.....	1	140		140
Islip.....	2	128		128
Lindenhurst.....	1	39		39
Northport.....	1	5		5
Patchogue.....	3	73		73
Port Jefferson.....	3	120		120
Sayville.....	1	75		75
Smithtown.....	1	25		25
Southampton.....	2	81		81
TIOGA COUNTY	8	94	2	96
Owego.....	3	42		42
Waverly.....	5	52	2	54
TOMPKINS COUNTY:				
Ithaca.....	13	667	24	691
ULSTER COUNTY	30	1,232	9	1,241
Ellenville.....	3	36		36
Kingston.....	23	1,113	6	1,119
Saugerties.....	4	83	3	86
WARREN COUNTY	18	1,072	63	1,135
Glens Falls.....	17	1,057	14	1,071
Warrensburg.....	1	15	49	64
WASHINGTON COUNTY	21	1,270	5	1,275
Fort Edward.....	6	445	5	450
Hudson Falls.....	8	400		400
Thomson.....	1	80		80
Whitehall.....	6	345		345
WAYNE COUNTY	11	188	4	192
Clyde.....	1	48		48
Lyons.....	3	41	1	42
Newark.....	5	66	2	68
Palmyra.....	2	33	1	34

Bulletins of the New York State Department of Labor

Publication of a quarterly Bulletin was begun by the former Bureau of Statistics in 1899 and continued by the Department of Labor (into which the Bureau was incorporated in 1901) until 1913. In 1914 the Bulletin was superseded by the present series of separate Bulletins on various subjects. The list of published Bulletins is as follows:

QUARTERLY BULLETINS

and title-page for each volume except II sent on application.]

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Nos. 1-3. (242 pages.) | Nos. 1 and 3 are out of print. |
| Nos. 4-7. (356 pages.) | Out of print. |
| Nos. 8-11. (346 pages.) | Out of print. |
| Nos. 12-15. (364 pages.) | Nos. 12, 13 and 14 are out of print. |
| Nos. 16-19. (480 pages.) | Out of print. |
| Nos. 20-23. (449 pages.) | Nos. 21, 22 and 23 are out of print. |
| Nos. 24-27. (480 pages.) | Nos. 25, 26 and 27 are out of print. |
| Nos. 28-31. (556 pages.) | Out of print. |
| Nos. 32-35. (509 pages.) | Nos. 32, 33 and 34 are out of print. |
| Nos. 36-39. (492 pages.) | No. 39 is out of print. |
| Nos. 40-42. (487 pages.) | Out of print. |
| Nos. 43-45. (464 pages.) | Out of print. |
| Nos. 46-49. (473 pages.) | No. 46 is out of print. |
| Nos. 50-53. (466 pages.) | |
| Nos. 54-56. (485 pages.) | Nos. 55 and 56 are out of print. |

PRESENT SERIES

Year 1914

- Organized Wage Earners on September 30, 1913 (7 pages). *Out of print.*
- Idleness of Organized Wage Earners in 1913 (53 pages). *Out of print.*
- Effect of the New York Workmen's Compensation Law (21 pages). *Out of print.*
- Effect of the Workmen's Compensation Law (47 pages). *Out of print.*
- Idleness of Trade Unions in 1913 (145 pages).
- Idleness of Organized Wage Earners in the First Half of 1914 (14 pages).
- New York Labor Laws of 1914 (100 pages). *Out of print.*
- Directory of Trade Unions, 1914 (104 pages). *Out of print.*
- Changes in Union Wages and Hours in 1913 (116 pages).
- Union Rates of Wages and Hours in 1913 (136 pages).
- Strikes and Lockouts in 1912 and 1913 (139 pages).
- International Trade Union Statistics (24 pages).
- Statistics of Industrial Accidents in 1912 and 1913 (175 pages).

Year 1915

- Idleness of Organized Wage Earners in 1914 (41 pages).
- New York Court Decisions Concerning Labor Laws (118 pages).
- Government Labor Reports, October, 1913, to May, 1915 (29 pages).
- New York Labor Laws of 1915 (67 pages).
- Idleness of Organized Wage Earners in the First Half of 1915 (14 pages).
- Statistics of Trade Unions in 1914 (146 pages).

Recapitulation of Table II.—Labor Organizations and Membership, by Localities, September 30, 1914 — continued

COUNTY AND TOWN	Number of unions	NUMBER OF MEMBERS		
		Men	Women	Total
WESTCHESTER COUNTY	158	12,983	57	13,040
Dobbs Ferry.....	2	60		60
Harrison.....	1	185		185
Hastings-on-Hudson.....	1	38		38
Irvington.....	3	58		58
Mamaroneck.....	5	120		120
Mount Kisco.....	2	90		90
Mount Vernon.....	16	1,367	1	1,368
New Rochelle.....	20	1,499	1	1,500
Ossining.....	5	242	6	248
Peekskill.....	19	735	29	764
Pleasantville.....	2	83		83
Port Chester.....	19	2,085	7	2,092
Rye.....	2	123		123
Tarrytown.....	10	448		448
Tuckahoe.....	1	86		86
White Plains.....	15	1,143	4	1,147
Yonkers.....	35	4,623	9	4,632
WYOMING COUNTY	3	27		27
Perry.....	2	19		19
Silver Springs.....	1	8		8
YATES COUNTY:				
Penn Yan.....	4	96		96
Grand Total	2,617	528,375	67,449	595,824

Bulletins of the New York State Department of Labor

The publication of a quarterly Bulletin was begun by the former Bureau of Labor Statistics in 1899 and continued by the Department of Labor (into which that Bureau was incorporated in 1901) until 1913. In 1914 the quarterly Bulletin was superseded by the present series of separate Bulletins on particular subjects. The list of published Bulletins is as follows:

QUARTERLY BULLETINS

[Index and title-page for each volume except II sent on application.]

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1899. Vol. I. Nos. 1-3. (242 pages.) | Nos. 1 and 3 are out of print. |
| 1900. Vol. II. Nos. 4-7. (356 pages.) | Out of print. |
| 1901. Vol. III. Nos. 8-11. (348 pages.) | Out of print. |
| 1902. Vol. IV. Nos. 12-15. (364 pages.) | Nos. 12, 13 and 14 are out of print. |
| 1903. Vol. V. Nos. 16-19. (480 pages.) | Out of print. |
| 1904. Vol. VI. Nos. 20-23. (449 pages.) | Nos. 21, 22 and 23 are out of print. |
| 1905. Vol. VII. Nos. 24-27. (480 pages.) | Nos. 25, 26 and 27 are out of print. |
| 1906. Vol. VIII. Nos. 28-31. (556 pages.) | Out of print. |
| 1907. Vol. IX. Nos. 32-35. (509 pages.) | Nos. 32, 33 and 34 are out of print. |
| 1908. Vol. X. Nos. 36-39. (492 pages.) | No. 39 is out of print. |
| 1909. Vol. XI. Nos. 40-42. (487 pages.) | Out of print. |
| 1910. Vol. XII. Nos. 43-45. (464 pages.) | Out of print. |
| 1911. Vol. XIII. Nos. 46-49. (473 pages.) | No. 46 is out of print. |
| 1912. Vol. XIV. Nos. 50-53. (466 pages.) | |
| 1913. Vol. XV. Nos. 54-56. (485 pages.) | Nos. 55 and 56 are out of print. |

PRESENT SERIES

Year 1914

- No. 57. Idleness of Organized Wage Earners on September 30, 1913 (7 pages).
Out of print.
- No. 58. Idleness of Organized Wage Earners in 1913 (53 pages). *Out of print.*
- No. 59. Digest of the New York Workmen's Compensation Law (21 pages).
Out of print.
- No. 59. (Revised). The Workmen's Compensation Law (47 pages). *Out of print.*
- No. 60. Statistics of Trade Unions in 1913 (145 pages).
- No. 61. Idleness of Organized Wage Earners in the First Half of 1914 (16 pages).
- No. 62. New York Labor Laws of 1914 (100 pages). *Out of print.*
- No. 63. Directory of Trade Unions, 1914 (104 pages). *Out of print.*
- No. 64. Changes in Union Wages and Hours in 1913 (116 pages).
- No. 65. Union Rates of Wages and Hours in 1913 (136 pages).
- No. 66. Strikes and Lockouts in 1912 and 1913 (139 pages).
- No. 67. International Trade Union Statistics (24 pages).
- No. 68. Statistics of Industrial Accidents in 1912 and 1913 (175 pages).

Year 1915

- No. 69. Idleness of Organized Wage Earners in 1914 (41 pages).
- No. 70. New York Court Decisions Concerning Labor Laws (118 pages).
- No. 71. Government Labor Reports, October, 1913, to May, 1915 (29 pages).
- No. 72. New York Labor Laws of 1915 (67 pages).
- No. 73. Idleness of Organized Wage Earners in the First Half of 1915 (14 pages).
- No. 74. Statistics of Trade Unions in 1914 (146 pages).

Mar 1916

STATE OF NEW YORK

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

SPECIAL BULLETIN

Issued Under the Direction of
THE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

No. 75

STATISTICS OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS
1914

Prepared by
THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS AND INFORMATION

Previous Publications Containing Industrial Accident Statistics

Quarterly. Quarterly statistics of accidents were published for the years 1907 to 1913 in the quarterly Bulletin of the Department. See also, Note on New York Accident Statistics in Bulletin No. 47 (1911).

Annual. Statistics of accidents reported to the Department for the years 1901 to 1911 were published in the annual reports of the Bureau of Factory Inspection for those years. Statistics of accidents in 1912 and 1913 were published in Bulletin No. 68.

Of the publications above referred to, files of which may be found in many public libraries, the Department can now supply only the quarterly Bulletins not indicated as out of print in the list on the inside page of the back cover of this Bulletin, and the annual reports of the Bureau of Factory Inspection for all years referred to except 1905 and 1908.



ALBANY
J. B. LYON COMPANY, PRINTERS
1916

SPECIAL BULLETIN

Published by the New York State Industrial Commission

No. 75

ALBANY

March, 1916

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS, 1914

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

This Bulletin consists of three parts: Part I presents statistics of industrial accidents reported to the Department of Labor for the year ending September 30, 1914; Part II is a discussion of the relation of guards to accidents in a selected number of investigated cases; and Part III is a discussion of the causes of fatal accidents reported to the Department of Labor for the five years ending September 30, 1914. The statistics in this Bulletin are designed chiefly to throw light on causes of industrial accidents.

PART I: STATISTICS OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS FOR 1914

In 1914 employers in factories, mines and quarries, and building and engineering work were required to report to the Department of Labor all accidents which caused any interruption of work or required any treatment, medical or otherwise.

While the total number reported for 1914 was greater than for any preceding year this does not mean a proportionate increase in the number of accidents. At least a part of the increase was due to more complete reporting. There is reason to believe that the statistics presented in this Bulletin for 1914 do not give a complete statement of all industrial accidents in the factories, mines and quarries, and building and engineering work in the State; but it is equally true that the reports for 1914 are more complete than for any previous year. This fact should be kept in mind in making any comparison of the statistics for 1914 with the statistics for previous years.

Table 1 shows the distribution, by industries and causes, of non-fatal accidents which occurred during the year ending September 30, 1914, and which were reported to the Department of Labor prior to November 1, 1914. This table is derived from the statistics presented in Table A of the appendix, but the latter

TABLE 1.—NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1914, REPORTED PRIOR TO NOVEMBER 1, 1914: BY INDUSTRIES AND CAUSES

PERCENTAGE OF NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS DUE TO —												
MACHINERY												
INDUSTRY	Total reported non-fatal accidents	Power transmission machinery	Conveying machinery	Working machines	Total power machinery	Heat and electricity	Fall of person	Weights and falling objects	Vehicles and animals	Hand tools	Miscellaneous	Total
A. FACTORIES												
I. Stone, clay and glass products	2,077	5.7	6.3	8.6	20.6	12.4	7.9	23.8	4.6	9.9	20.8	100.0
II. Metals, machines and conveyances	38,766	2.2	3.6	23.7	29.4	7.7	6.1	21.2	1.6	11.6	22.3	100.0
III. Wood manufactures	2,743	4.4	2.7	47.3	54.5	2.5	7.8	15.0	2.7	5.9	11.7	100.0
IV. Furs, leather and rubber goods	2,148	4.6	2.2	47.2	54.0	3.6	5.8	9.1	1.3	12.3	13.9	100.0
V. Chemicals, oils, paints, etc.	2,576	2.5	4.5	10.1	17.1	18.5	12.3	20.5	2.4	7.5	21.7	100.0
VI. Paper	2,010	5.8	4.1	27.1	37.0	5.6	11.7	23.6	3.1	8.6	10.4	100.0
VII. Printing and paper goods	2,364	4.6	2.3	48.0	54.9	2.6	8.2	15.6	1.9	4.1	12.7	100.0
VIII. Textiles	3,115	10.5	2.0	36.8	49.3	3.9	10.3	11.7	1.9	8.7	14.2	100.0
IX. Clothing, millinery, etc.	1,048	4.1	2.8	37.3	44.2	4.3	15.9	8.3	1.0	10.5	15.8	100.0
X. Food, liquors and tobacco	4,617	4.6	6.6	12.1	23.3	6.9	13.9	21.1	5.5	6.8	22.5	100.0
XI. Water, light and power	2,738	2.7	4.5	4.8	12.0	17.0	11.6	21.3	4.0	12.9	21.2	100.0
XII. Miscellaneous	48	0.0	33.3	0.0	33.3	4.2	20.8	29.2	0.0	2.1	10.4	100.0
Total — Factories	64,250	3.3	3.8	24.7	31.7	7.8	7.9	19.8	2.2	10.3	20.2	100.0
B. MINES AND QUARRIES												
Mines	565	.7	13.4	5.0	19.1	4.1	7.6	52.6	1.8	9.5	5.3	100.0
Quarries	712	1.3	12.4	3.2	16.8	5.7	10.0	44.4	2.8	14.5	5.7	100.0
Total — Mines and Quarries	1,277	1.0	12.8	4.0	17.9	5.0	8.9	48.0	2.4	12.3	5.6	100.0
C. BUILDING AND ENGINEERING												
I. Excavating	10,984	.7	11.0	3.2	14.9	4.2	11.1	39.2	4.5	11.5	14.6	100.0
II. Erecting shafts and tunnels	7,401	.6	10.3	2.9	13.7	3.8	10.3	41.9	4.6	10.3	16.6	100.0
III. Erecting and structural work	5,431	.4	6.9	2.3	9.6	2.2	19.3	33.7	2.1	9.1	24.0	100.0
IV. Finishing and furnishing	2,649	.3	6.1	2.0	7.4	11.1	24.5	36.8	1.4	10.2	18.6	100.0
V. Wrecking and moving	711	0.0	2.8	1.4	4.2	2.8	16.9	39.4	0.0	11.3	26.4	100.0
VI. Other or miscellaneous	3,602	.4	11.7	3.9	16.1	4.7	9.6	36.7	4.3	13.8	9.9	100.0
Total — Building and Engineering	22,787	.6	9.4	2.9	12.9	4.6	14.4	36.0	3.5	11.9	16.7	100.0
Grand Total	86,314	2.6	5.4	18.7	26.7	6.9	9.6	24.4	2.5	10.8	19.1	100.0

includes also the fatal cases, in parentheses, and the cases which occurred during the year 1913 but which were not reported until after November 1, 1913.

Although it is conceded that the statistics presented in Table 1 are probably not a complete statement of all such accidents which occurred during 1914, nevertheless they do indicate the nature of accident hazards common to the industries in the table.

Considering first the grand total of all industries it will be noted that of the 88,314 reported accidents 26.7 per cent were chargeable to power machinery, of which 18.7 per cent were chargeable to machines at which the person injured was working, 5.4 per cent to conveying and hoisting machinery, and 2.6 per cent to transmission of power; 24.4 per cent to weights and falling objects; 19.1 per cent to miscellaneous causes which in this table include knocking against objects, stepping upon or striking against nails, handling sharp objects, flying objects whose source is unknown, poisonous gases, etc.; 10.8 per cent to hand tools; 9.6 per cent to fall of person; 6.9 per cent to heat and electricity; and 2.5 per cent to vehicles and animals.

More significant than the distribution of accidents in all industries is the distribution within groups of industries, as factories, mines and quarries, and building and engineering. In factories 31.7 per cent of all accidents were chargeable to power machinery, while in mines and quarries the corresponding proportion was only 17.9 per cent and in building and engineering, only 12.9 per cent. This was the greatest cause of accidents in factories, the second greatest in mines and quarries, and the fourth greatest in building and engineering. It will be noted also that whereas in factories over three-fourths of the power machinery accidents were chargeable to working machines, in both mines and quarries and building and engineering approximately three-fourths of all power machinery accidents were chargeable to conveying and hoisting machinery.

In mines and quarries 48.0 per cent of all accidents were chargeable to weights and falling objects. The corresponding proportion for building and engineering was 36.0 per cent and for factories, 19.8 per cent. This was the cause of the greatest

number of accidents in mines and quarries and in building and engineering and the third greatest cause in factories.

Miscellaneous causes accounted for 20.2 per cent of factory accidents, 16.7 per cent of accidents in building and engineering and 5.6 per cent in mines and quarries. Miscellaneous causes take second rank in both factories and building and engineering and fifth rank in mines and quarries.

Fall of person accounted for 14.4 per cent of all accidents in building and engineering, for 8.9 per cent in mines and quarries and 7.9 per cent in factories. This was the third greatest cause of accidents in building and engineering, the fourth in mines and quarries, and the fifth in factories.

In mines and quarries 12.3 per cent of all accidents were chargeable to hand tools. Corresponding proportions for building and engineering and for factories were 11.9 per cent and 10.3 per cent respectively. This was the third greatest cause of accidents in mines and quarries, the fourth in factories, and the fifth in building and engineering.

Heat and electricity caused 7.8 per cent of all accidents in factories, 5.0 per cent in mines and quarries, and 4.6 per cent in building and engineering. This was the sixth greatest cause of accidents in factories, mines and quarries, and building and engineering.

In each of the three groups of industries the cause to which is attributed the smallest proportion of accidents is vehicles and animals. The proportions are: building and engineering, 3.1 per cent; mines and quarries, 2.4 per cent; and factories 2.3 per cent.

The most significant facts shown by Table 1 are to be found in the comparison of the distribution of accidents within the separate industries in each group. Five of the twelve industries listed under factories, viz., wood manufactures; furs, leather and rubber goods; printing and paper goods; textiles; and clothing, millinery, laundering, etc., show high accident rates due to power machinery while four, stone, clay and glass products; chemicals; oils, paints, etc.; food, liquors and tobacco; and water, light and power, show low rates due to this cause. The difference is accounted for very largely by the relative absence of working

machinery in the industries classified in stone, clay and glass products; chemicals, oils, paints, etc.; food, liquors and tobacco; and water, light and power and by the large proportion of power machinery used in wood manufactures; furs, leather and rubber goods; printing and paper goods; textiles; and clothing, millinery, laundering, etc. Furthermore the machinery used in the former group of industries is operated by a higher grade of employees than those employed to operate the machines used in the latter group so that the accident hazard due to the personal element is smaller in the former than in the latter.

The industries which show an unusually high proportion of accidents due to heat and electricity are stone, clay and glass products; chemicals, oils, paints, etc.; and water, light and power. The names of the industries suggest the reason for the percentages recorded in the table. The industries which show a low proportion of accidents due to this cause are wood manufactures; furs, leather and rubber goods; printing and paper goods; textiles; and clothing, millinery, laundering, etc. Again the names of the industries suggest the reason for the percentages recorded.

High proportions of accidents due to fall of person are recorded in chemicals, oils, paints, etc.; paper; clothing, millinery, laundering, etc.; food, liquors and tobacco; and water, light and power. In all of these industries at least a part of the employees work on wet and slippery floors.

Accidents due to weights and falling objects show high proportions in stone, clay and glass products; metals, machines and conveyances; paper; food, liquors and tobacco; and water, light and power where the workers handle heavy objects or where falling objects are common as in the stone and clay industries. Low proportions of accidents due to this cause are found in furs, leather and rubber goods; textiles; and clothing, millinery, laundering, etc.

The industries which show a relatively high proportion of accidents due to vehicles and animals are stone, clay and glass products; food, liquors and tobacco; and water, light and power. Low proportions due to this cause are found in furs, leather and rubber goods and clothing, millinery, laundering, etc.

Hand tools show relatively high proportions of accidents in metals, machines and conveyances; furs, leather and rubber goods; and water, light and power and low proportions in wood manufactures; chemicals, oils, paints, etc.; printing and paper goods; and food, liquors and tobacco.

Miscellaneous causes, which, as already explained, include knocking against objects, stepping upon or striking against nails, handling sharp objects, flying objects whose source is unknown, poisonous gases, etc., show high proportions of accidents in stone, clay and glass products; metals, machines and conveyances; chemicals, oils, paints, etc.; food, liquors and tobacco; and water, light and power and low proportions in wood manufactures; furs, leather and rubber goods; paper; printing and paper goods; textiles; and clothing, millinery, laundering, etc.

In mines and quarries the proportions of accidents due to each cause are similar to each other. In both the proportion of accidents due to weights and falling objects is greatest, followed in order by power machinery, hand tools, fall of person, miscellaneous causes, heat and electricity, and vehicles and animals. As already noted, the distribution of accidents in mines and quarries is materially different from the distribution in factories.

In every industry classified under building and engineering the largest proportion of accidents is due to weights and falling objects. This proportion is highest in excavating, and wrecking and moving and lowest in finishing and furnishing.

Compared with factories, the industries in the building and engineering group show a low proportion of accidents due to power machinery. Of those that are due to this cause, nearly all occur at working machines in factories but at hoisting and conveying machines in building and engineering. Of the total machinery accidents in the building and engineering group, the highest proportions are found in excavating, and other or miscellaneous industries. The latter includes road making and street paving, railroad construction, both new construction and maintenance of way, and dock building. The lowest proportions of power machine accidents occurred in erecting and structural work; finishing and furnishing; and wrecking and moving.

Fall of person caused high proportions of accidents in erecting and structural work; finishing and furnishing; and wrecking and moving and relatively low proportions in excavating, and other or miscellaneous.

Hand tools caused a high proportion of accidents in other or miscellaneous, and a low proportion in erecting and structural work.

Heat and electricity caused a relatively high proportion of accidents in finishing and furnishing, and low proportions in erecting and structural work, and wrecking and moving.

In erecting and structural work, and wrecking and moving, miscellaneous causes showed high proportions of accidents while a low proportion is recorded in other or miscellaneous.

Vehicles and animals caused a somewhat higher proportion of accidents in building and engineering than in factories or mines and quarries. Within the building and engineering group excavating, and other or miscellaneous showed the highest proportion of accidents due to this cause while wrecking and moving had no accidents due to this cause.

PART II: GUARDS IN RELATION TO ACCIDENTS

In 1913 and 1914 special investigation of industrial accidents was made in a considerable number of cases by factory inspectors with reference to the question of guards. Such investigation work was not new in 1913, but was carried on more extensively in that and the following year than previously. An investigation was made of 1571 machinery accidents in factories during these two years. The accidents selected for investigation were either serious cases, resulting in death, dismemberment, or long time disablement, or cases where violation of law might be suspected.

The results of these investigations, as reported by the inspectors who made the investigations, are recorded in the following table (see Table B of the appendix for detailed statistics):

TABLE 2: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF INVESTIGATED MACHINE ACCIDENTS IN FACTORIES IN RELATION TO GUARDS.

KIND OF MACHINERY	Guard was used	Guard was pro- vided but not used	Guard was not prac- ticable	GUARD WAS PRACTICABLE BUT NOT PROVIDED AT TIME OF ACCIDENT		Total	*Un- known
				Not pro- vided before investi- gation	Pro- vided before investi- gation		
Saws.....	48.3	16.4	7.7	15.9	7.7	23.6	4.
Gearing.....	26.0	10.5	5.6	28.0	26.3	54.3	3.
Stamping machines....	21.7	6.6	31.9	18.1	16.3	34.4	5.
Elevators.....	34.9	0.0	1.8	35.8	22.9	58.7	4.
Planers and jointers...	44.8	27.6	3.8	8.6	13.3	21.9	1.
Paper cutting, stitch- ing and staying ma- chines.....	38.5	16.3	19.2	13.5	9.6	23.1	2.
Miscellaneous.....	30.2	5.0	31.1	12.3	18.6	30.9	2.
All machines.....	34.8	10.7	17.0	17.7	16.3	34.0	3.

* Cause of accident no longer existed at time of investigation because machine had been removed or factory was closed, etc.

In 34.8 per cent of the accidents recorded in the above table the machines were guarded as fully as possible, according to the reports of the inspectors. In 17.0 per cent of the cases the inspectors reported that guards were not practicable, either because there were no known guards or because the purposes for which the machines were used prohibited the use of guards. In other words, in 51.8 per cent of the accidents investigated the inspectors were unable to recommend guards which would decrease the severity or lessen the number of such accidents in the future.

In 10.7 per cent of the accidents, guards were provided but were not in use at the time of the accident. It is a common practice for workers to remove guards or at least to raise them so that they offer no protection. The reason for this is either the carelessness of the individual workers or the speeding-up system of piece work since guards oftentimes slacken the speed at which the machines can be operated.

The inspectors reported that in 34.0 per cent of the cases investigated, accidents occurred where guards were practicable but were not provided at the time the accident occurred. In nearly half of these cases, or 16.3 per cent of all accidents, guards were provided after the accident occurred but before the investigation

as made, while in 17.7 per cent of all cases guards had not been provided at the time of the investigation.

Combining the accidents where guards were provided but not used with the accidents where guards were practicable but not provided it is found that in 44.7 per cent of the accidents investigated guards were practicable but were not used.

In considering the accidents due to the separate kinds of machines listed in the table it will be seen that woodworking machines — saws, planers and jointers — show a high percentage of accidents in cases where guards were used.

Gearing and elevators show unusually high percentages of accidents where no guards were provided. No accidents occurred in removing guards from elevators. Being a conveying rather than a working machine the incentive to speed it up by removing the guards is lacking. Stamping machines and miscellaneous machines show a high percentage of accidents where it was reported that guards were not practicable.

The statistics presented in this table may be very easily misinterpreted unless the reader is careful to observe their limitations. No statistics are available showing the number of guarded and of unguarded machines in the State. Hence even though all accidents occurring at the machines listed in the table had been investigated, no conclusions could be drawn concerning the accident hazard of guarded machines as compared with the accident hazard of the same machines unguarded.

But it cannot even be said that the statistics in this table are representative of all accidents occurring at such machines since the accidents investigated were carefully selected and were not random samples which permit the assumption of a representative group. Neither can it be said that this table presents statistics representative of serious accidents caused by the machines listed in the table since only part of the accidents investigated were selected because of their serious results while the others were selected because of some possible violation of law.

However, after giving full recognition to these limitations, the table unquestionably shows four significant facts:

(1) In over one-third of all accidents investigated and in over one-half of those occurring at two kinds of machinery — gearing

and elevators — no guards were provided at the time of the accident. The recognition by the employers of the desirability of guards in such cases is demonstrated by the fact that in nearly half of these cases guards were provided after the accident occurred but before the investigation was made. In the other cases the inspectors reported that guards were practicable and ordered them provided.

(2) In over one-tenth of all accidents investigated and in over one-fourth of those occurring at planers and jointers guards were provided but were not in use at the time of the accident. As already indicated individual carelessness and the speeding-up system, rather than machine hazards, are probably to blame for the most of these accidents. It is highly probable that most of the accidents classified under (1) and (2) could have been prevented if the guards commonly used on similar machines in the State had been provided and used.

(3) Over one-third of all accidents investigated and nearly one-half of those occurring at saws, planers and jointers happened in spite of the fact that, according to the reports of the inspectors, the machines were guarded as fully as possible at the time of the accident. No doubt the use of the guards prevented certain kinds of accidents and reduced the seriousness of others. Nevertheless the accident hazard on guarded machines is still very high.

(4) The inspectors reported that in over one-sixth of all accidents investigated and in nearly one-third of those occurring at stamping machines and miscellaneous machines guards were not practicable.

The two outstanding conclusions to be drawn from the above facts are these: First, that neither employers nor employees recognize the necessity of utilizing to the fullest extent the known means of guarding machinery to prevent accidents; and second, that our knowledge of practicable and effective machine guards is still elementary.

PART III: CAUSES OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS

Although it is known that not all industrial accidents which have occurred since the reporting law was enacted have been reported to the Department of Labor, the reports of fatal accidents for the four years from 1911 to 1914 inclusive are believed

to be approximately complete. Since these reports may be considered complete, an attempt has been made to draw tentative general conclusions concerning the proportions of fatal accidents due to the various causes in each of the three great industries in this State—factories, mines and quarries, and building and engineering. Transportation, other than construction and maintenance of way, was not required to report accidents during the years covered by these figures.

In considering fatal accidents in factories those caused by three catastrophes are omitted. These are: Asch Building fire, 1911, with 146 fatalities; Binghamton fire, 1913, with 30 fatalities; and Husted Mill explosion, 1913, with 28 fatalities. It is more desirable to know the normal expectancy of fatal accidents than to know the catastrophe expectancy since the catastrophe cycle of such fires and explosions as those noted above is very much longer than four years.

With these limitations, the distribution of fatal accidents in factories for the four years from 1911 to 1914 inclusive is shown in the following table:

TABLE 5: DISTRIBUTION OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN FACTORIES, 1911 TO 1914: BY CAUSES

CAUSE	Number	Per cent
Mechanical power.....	457	42.3
Heat and electricity.....	250	23.9
Fall of person.....	199	18.4
Weights and falling objects.....	81	7.5
Miscellaneous.....	85	7.9
Total.....	1,081	100.0

The greatest proportion of fatal accidents in factories, 42.3 per cent, were caused by mechanical power. Heat and electricity caused 23.9 per cent and fall of person 18.4 per cent.

A more detailed analysis of the causes of factory accidents is shown in the following tables which show the distribution of accidents within the main cause groups. The details of fatalities due to mechanical power are shown in Table 6:

TABLE 6: CAUSES OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS, 1911 TO 1914
Factories: Mechanical Power

	Number	Per cent of total fatal accidents in factories
Transmission of power.....	117	10.8
Motors (engines, dynamos, flywheels, etc.)	9	.8
Air fans, steam pumps, etc.....	3	.3
Gearing.....	14	1.3
Set screws.....	2	.2
Shafting.....	47	4.3
Belts and pulleys.....	42	3.9
Conveying and hoisting machinery.....	233	21.5
Elevators and hoists.....	92	8.5
Cranes (steam, electric, portable, etc.).....	34	3.1
Hoisting and conveying apparatus n. e. c.*.....	34	3.1
Locomotives and trains.....	73	6.8
Woodworking machinery.....	38	3.5
Saws.....	36	3.3
Planers and jointers.....	1	.1
Lathes.....	1	.1
Paper and printing machinery.....	15	1.4
Barkers, etc.....	2	.2
Calenders and other paper making machines.....	9	.8
Printing presses.....	4	.4
Textile machinery.....	6	.6
Picking machines.....	1	.1
Laundry machines.....	2	.2
Other textile machinery.....	3	.3
Leather working machinery.....	3	.3
Metal working machinery.....	21	2.0
Stamping machines.....	3	.3
Drilling and milling machines.....	2	.2
Lathes.....	1	.1
Drop and other power hammers.....	5	.5
Shears.....	1	.1
Rollers.....	4	.3
Other.....	5	.5
Polishing machines.....	6	.6
Struck by fragments of polishing wheels.....	4	.4
Other.....	2	.2
Machines used in bakeries, confectionery establishments, etc.	7	.6
Machines, n. e. c.....	11	1.0
Total.....	457	42.3

* Wherever used in these tables n. e. c. means "not elsewhere classified".

In the above table slightly more than half of the fatalities due to mechanical power and over one-fifth of all factory fatalities were caused by conveying and hoisting machinery; of which elevators and hoists furnished the greatest proportion and locomotives and trains furnished the second greatest proportion. Transmission of power caused a little more than one-fourth of the accidents due to mechanical power and over one-tenth of all factory fatalities; shafting furnished the greatest proportion of these and belts and pulleys the second greatest proportion.

A glance at the names of machines listed in this table and the number of deaths which they caused gives some indication of their relative safety. Leather working machinery caused three deaths; polishing machines and textile machinery, six each; machines used in bakeries, confectionery establishments, etc., seven; paper and printing machinery, fifteen; metal working machinery, twenty-one; and wood working machinery, thirty-eight, nearly all of which were caused by saws.

Table 7 gives details of fatal accidents caused by heat and electricity:

TABLE 7: CAUSES OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS, 1911 TO 1914

Factories: Heat and Electricity

	Number	Per cent of total fatal ac- cidents in factories
Explosives (powder, dynamite, etc.).....	3	.3
Explosion and ignition of gases, dust, etc.....	45	4.1
Explosion of boilers, steam pipes, etc.....	57	5.3
Other injuries from steam and hot liquids.....	10	.9
Caustics.....	6	.6
Explosion of molten metal.....	6	.6
Other accidents from molten metal.....	3	.3
Vats, pans, etc. (containing hot liquids or caustics).....	20	1.8
Electricity.....	63	5.8
Fire and heat, n. e. c.....	46	4.2
Total.....	259	23.9

Electricity caused one-fourth of the fatalities due to heat and electricity and 5.8 per cent of all factory fatalities. The next greatest cause of fatal accidents classified in Table 7 was explosion of boilers, steam pipes, etc., which caused 5.3 per cent of all factory fatalities. Fire and heat and explosion and ignition of

gases, dust, etc., also show high proportions of fatal accidents. Taken together hot liquids and vats and pans containing such substances were responsible for a relatively large number of deaths. Explosions and exploding metals caused relatively low proportions of deaths in factories.

The details of fatal accidents in factories caused by fall of person are shown in Table 8:

TABLE 8: CAUSES OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS, 1911 TO 1914

Factories: Fall of Person

	Number	Per cent of total fatal accidents in factories
Fall from ladder, scaffold, platform, etc.....	58	
Fall from machinery, trucks, engines, etc.....	17	
Fall caused by collapse of support.....	17	
Fall into or through opening in floor, etc.....	13	
Fall into hoistway, shaft, etc.....	56	
Fall on stairs, steps, etc.....	11	
Fall on level by slipping.....	1	
Fall on level by tripping.....	6	
Fall on level by slipping of tool.....	2	
All other or indefinite.....	23	
Total.....	199	100

Fall into hoistway, shaft, etc., caused more deaths than any other cause listed in Table 8, followed closely by fall from ladder, scaffold, platform, etc. Fall by collapse of support and from machinery, trucks, engines, etc., caused relatively large numbers of deaths while fall by slipping or tripping caused few fatalities.

Table 9 shows the distribution of fatal accidents caused by weights and falling objects:

TABLE 9: CAUSES OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS, 1911 TO 1914

Factories: Weights and Falling Objects

	Number	Per cent of total fatal acci- dents in factories
Falling objects not dropped.....	43	4.0
Rock, earth, etc.....	4	.4
Pile of material or part thereof.....	30	2.8
Objects from trucks in transit.....	1	.1
Other or indefinite.....	8	.7
Falling tools or objects dropped by other persons.....	3	.3
Fall or weight of objects dropped by injured person.....	32	2.9
Objects in course of manufacture or repair by injured person.....	11	1.0
Objects being moved or carried by hand.....	9	.8
Objects being loaded or unloaded.....	12	1.1
All other or indefinite.....	3	.3
Total.....	81	7.5

Falling objects not dropped caused 4.0 per cent of all factory fatalities; of which nearly three-fourths were caused by falling material from piles. Fall or weight of objects dropped by the injured person caused 2.9 per cent of all factory fatalities. Falling tools and objects dropped by other persons caused only three deaths during the four years under consideration.

Table 10 shows the details of fatalities in factories due to miscellaneous causes:

TABLE 10: CAUSES OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS, 1911 TO 1914

Factories: Miscellaneous

	Number	Per cent of total fatal acci- dents in factories
Vehicles and animals.....	19	1.7
Hand tools (hammers, knives, wrenches, files, etc.).....	4	.4
Tools in hands of fellow workmen.....	2	.2
Striking against, or catching between, edges, projecting parts, etc., n. e. c.....	4	.4
Injuries from sharp edges of material being handled, n. e. c.....	2	.2
Injuries from nails, slivers, etc.....	4	.4
Flying objects, not from machines, tools or explosives.....	1	.1
Poisonous gases.....	26	2.4
All other causes.....	23	2.1
Total.....	85	7.9

Poisonous gases caused twenty-six deaths or 2.4 per cent of factory fatalities. Vehicles and animals caused nineteen deaths or 1.7 per cent of all fatal accidents in factories. The other special causes listed in Table 10 show few deaths each.

As compared with factories and with building and engineering the number of fatal accidents in mines and quarries is small. The distribution of fatalities in mines and quarries for the five years from 1911 to 1914 inclusive is shown by Table 11:

TABLE 11: DISTRIBUTION OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN MINES AND QUARRIES, 1911 TO 1914: BY CAUSES

CAUSE	Number	Per cent
Mechanical power.....	26	
Heat and electricity.....	24	
Weights and falling objects.....	35	
Miscellaneous.....	12	
Total.....	97	100

Weights and falling objects caused over one-third of the fatal accidents in mines and quarries, while mechanical power and heat and electricity caused approximately one-fourth each.

The details of fatal accidents due to mechanical power are shown in Table 12:

TABLE 12: CAUSES OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS, 1911 TO 1914

Mines and Quarries: Mechanical Power

	Number	Per cent of total fatal accidents in mines and quarries
Conveying and hoisting machinery.....	25	25.8
Elevators and hoists.....	6	
Derricks, cranes, shovels, etc.....	1	
Conveying and hoisting apparatus, n. e. c.....	4	
Locomotives and cars.....	14	
Other machinery used in mining, n. e. c.....	1	1.0
Total.....	26	26.8

Conveying and hoisting machinery caused 25.8 per cent of all fatal accidents in mines and quarries; of which locomotives and cars caused over one-half and elevators and hoists nearly one-fourth.

Details of fatal accidents in mines and quarries due to heat and electricity are shown in Table 13:

TABLE 13: CAUSES OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS, 1911 TO 1914

Mines and Quarries: Heat and Electricity

	Number	Per cent of total fatal accidents in mines and quarries
Explosives.....	19	19.6
Powder and dynamite (except blasts).....	1	1.0
Blasts.....	18	18.6
Delayed or premature shots.....	8	8.2
Drilling into blasts (misfires).....	5	5.2
Tamping.....	3	3.1
Other (including flying objects).....	2	2.1
Other injuries from steam and hot liquids.....	1	1.0
Electricity.....	4	4.1
Total.....	24	24.7

Explosives caused approximately four-fifths of the deaths due to heat and electricity; blasts, especially premature shots and misfires, were responsible for nearly all of the explosive fatalities. Electricity caused four deaths in mines and quarries.

Table 14 shows details of fatal accidents due to weights and falling objects:

TABLE 14: CAUSES OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS, 1911 TO 1914

Mines and Quarries: Weights and Falling Objects

	Number	Per cent of total fatal ac- cidents in mines and quarries
Falling objects not dropped.....	33	34.1
Rock, earth, etc. (quarries).....	11	11.4
Rock, earth, etc. (mines).....	17	17.5
Pile of material or part thereof.....	3	3.1
Other or indefinite.....	2	2.1
Falling tools or objects dropped by other persons.....	1	1.0
All or weight of objects being handled by person injured.....	1	1.0
Objects used in construction or repair by person injured.....	1	1.0
Total.....	35	36.1

Falling objects not dropped, chiefly rock, earth, etc., caused 4.1 per cent of all deaths in mines and quarries. Other causes in this group caused but one death each.

Deaths due to miscellaneous causes in mines and quarries are recorded in Table 15:

TABLE 15: CAUSES OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS, 1911 TO 1914

Mines and Quarries: Miscellaneous

	Number	Per cent of total fatal accidents in mines and quarries
Poisonous gases.....	2	2.1
Vehicles and animals.....	2	2.1
Fall of person.....	8	8.2
Into shafts, hoistways or openings.....	7	7.2
Other or indefinite.....	1	1.0
Total.....	12	12.4

Poisonous gases and vehicles and animals caused two deaths each while fall of person caused eight deaths during the four years. Of the latter, seven were due to falls into shafts, hoistways or other openings.

Even without the omission of the fatalities due to catastrophes in factories, building and engineering was responsible for a greater number of fatal accidents than those charged to both factories and mines and quarries. The total for factories, including catastrophe fatalities, was 1285; for mines and quarries, 97; and for building and engineering, 1641.

The distribution of fatalities in building and engineering is shown by Table 16:

TABLE 16: DISTRIBUTION OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN BUILDING AND ENGINEERING 1911 TO 1914: BY CAUSES

CAUSE	Number	Per cent
Mechanical power.....	518	31.6
Heat and electricity.....	239	14.6
Fall of person.....	545	33.2
Weights and falling objects.....	246	15.0
Miscellaneous.....	93	5.6
Total.....	1,641	100.0

One-third of all fatal accidents in building and engineering were caused by fall of person; nearly one-third by mechanical power; and one-seventh each by heat and electricity and by weights and falling objects.

The details of fatalities caused by mechanical power are shown Table 17:

TABLE 17: CAUSES OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS, 1911 TO 1914

Building and Engineering: Mechanical Power

	Number	Per cent of total fatal acci- dents in building and en- gineering
Transmission of power.....	14	.9
Motors (engines, flywheels, etc.).....	3	.2
Air fans, steam pumps, etc.....	1	.1
Gearing.....	7	.4
Shafting.....	1	.1
Belts and pulleys.....	2	.1
Conveying and hoisting machinery.....	483	29.5
Elevators and hoists.....	67	4.1
Derricks, cranes, shovels, etc.....	113	6.9
Conveying and hoisting apparatus n. e. c.....	31	1.9
Locomotives and cars.....	272	16.6
Machinery used in building, etc.....	17	1.0
Crushers and mixers.....	5	.3
Drills, hammers, etc.....	1	.1
File drivers.....	4	.2
Wrenches and other mechanical implements.....	5	.3
Compressed air hose, etc.....	2	.1
Or indefinite.....	4	.2
Total.....	518	31.6

As shown in the above table conveying and hoisting machinery caused four hundred and eighty-three deaths, or nearly one-third of all fatal accidents in building and engineering. Over one-half of these fatalities were caused by locomotives and cars, chiefly in railroad construction and repair work. Derricks, cranes, shovels, etc., caused nearly one-fourth of the fatalities charged to conveying and hoisting machinery. Transmission of power caused relatively few fatal accidents in building and engineering, especially as compared with transmission of power in factories.

Table 18 shows the details of fatal accidents in building and engineering caused by heat and electricity:

TABLE 18: CAUSES OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS, 1911 TO 1914

Building and Engineering: Heat and Electricity

	Number	Per cent of total fatal accidents in building and engineering
Explosives.....	69	4.2
Powder and dynamite (except blasts).....	5	.3
Blasts.....	64	3.9
Delayed or premature shots.....	20	
Tamping.....	3	
Drilling into blasts (misfires).....	23	
Other (including flying objects).....	18	
Explosion and ignition of gases, dust, etc.....	5	.3
Explosion of boilers, steam pipes, etc.....	12	.7
Other injuries from steam and hot liquids.....	1	.1
Electricity.....	142	8.7
Fire and heat, n. e. c.....	10	.6
Total.....	239	14.6

Electricity caused the greatest number of accidents recorded in the above table, accounting for nearly one-tenth of all fatalities in building and engineering. These occurred chiefly in telephone and telegraph construction work, including railroad telegraph. The large number of fatalities caused by explosion of blasts occurred chiefly in tunnel and subway construction work.

The details of fatal accidents due to fall of person are recorded in Table 19:

TABLE 19.—CAUSES OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS, 1911 TO 1914

Building and Engineering — Fall of Person

	Number	Per cent of total fatal accidents in building and engineering
From ladders.....	39	
From scaffolds.....	154	
Collapse of structure or part.....	7	
From telephone poles, etc.....	13	
Into shafts, hoistways or openings.....	52	
From girders, joists, roofs, etc.....	203	12
On stairs, steps, etc.....	6	
Into trenches, excavations, etc.....	9	
Fall by slipping, n. e. c.....	4	
Fall by tripping, n. e. c.....	4	
Other or indefinite.....	54	
Total.....	545	31

This table reflects most clearly the causes of fatal accidents in building industry. Falls from girders, joists, roofs, etc., caused one-eighth of all fatalities in building and engineering. Falls from scaffolds caused nearly one-tenth of such fatal accidents. Falls from ladders and into shafts, hoistways or openings also caused large numbers of deaths. The collapse of structures and parts of structures caused relatively few deaths, only seven for the four years.

Table 20 shows the details of fatal accidents in building and engineering caused by weights and falling objects:

TABLE 20.—CAUSES OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS, 1911 TO 1914

Building and Engineering — Weights and Falling Objects

	Number	Per cent of total fatal accidents in building and engineering
Falling objects not dropped.....	215	13.1
Rock, earth, etc. (open excavations).....	67	4.1
Rock, earth, etc. (tunnels).....	60	4.2
Pile of material or part thereof.....	7	.4
Objects from trucks in transit.....	3	.2
Collapse of structure.....	11	.7
Other or indefinite.....	58	3.5
Falling tools or objects dropped by other persons.....	8	.5
Weight or weight of objects being handled by person injured.....	19	1.2
Objects used in construction or repair by person injured.....	7	.4
Objects being moved or carried by hand.....	9	.6
Objects being loaded or unloaded.....	3	.2
Other or indefinite.....	4	.2
Total.....	246	15.0

Most of the deaths recorded in the above table were caused by falling objects not dropped, especially falling rock and other debris in open excavations and in tunnels. Such rock and other debris alone caused one-twelfth of all fatal accidents in building and engineering. Fall or weight of objects being handled by the person injured caused nineteen deaths while falling tools or objects dropped by other persons caused only eight deaths during the four years.

Table 21 gives details of fatal accidents due to miscellaneous causes in building and engineering:

TABLE 21.—CAUSES OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS, 1911 TO 1914

Building and Engineering — Miscellaneous

	Number engineering	Percent of total fatal accidents in building and engineering
Vehicles and animals.....	33	2.0
Hand tools.....	3	.2
Poisonous gases.....	12	.7
All other.....	45	2.7
Total.....	93	5.6

Vehicles and animals caused thirty-three deaths and poisonous gases twelve, while hand tools caused but three deaths during the four years.

Table 22 is a combination of the percentages in Tables 5, 11, and 16 for the purpose of comparing the relative proportions of fatal accidents due to the main causes in the three great industries:

TABLE 22.—COMPARATIVE PERCENTAGES OF FATAL ACCIDENTS IN FACTORIES, MINES AND QUARRIES, AND BUILDING AND ENGINEERING, 1911 TO 1914 — BY MAIN CAUSES

CAUSE	Factories	Mines and quarries	Building and engineering
Mechanical power.....	42.3	26.8	31.6
Heat and electricity.....	23.9	24.7	14.6
Fall of person.....	18.4	8.2	33.2
Weights and falling objects.....	7.5	36.1	15.0
Miscellaneous.....	7.9	4.2	5.6
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0

Assuming the technique of industry to remain substantially the same as it has been during the years from 1911 to 1914 inclusive, the completeness of the reports recorded in the above table justifies the following tentative conclusions: First, that mechanical power will continue to cause most fatalities in factories followed in order by heat and electricity, fall of person, weights and falling objects, and miscellaneous causes. With increased knowledge of the cause of accidents some of the fatalities classified now in the last named group will undoubtedly be

shifted to the other groups. Second, that weights and falling objects will continue to be the leading cause of fatalities in mines and quarries, followed in order by mechanical power, heat and electricity, fall of person, and miscellaneous causes. And third, that fall of person will continue to cause most fatal accidents in building and engineering, followed in order by mechanical power, heat and electricity, weights and falling objects, and miscellaneous causes. Mechanical power may lead fall of person in the number of fatalities and it is almost certain that the completion of the subways in New York City will reduce the proportion of deaths in the building and engineering group due to weights and falling objects.

The particulars of fatal accidents occurring in 1914 are given in Table E of the appendix.

DETAILED TABLES

A. Reported Accidents in Year Ended September 30, 1914, by Industries and Principal Groups of Causes.

B. Conditions as to Guards in Investigated Machine Accidents in Factories in 1913 and 1914.

C. Particulars of Fatal Accidents in Table A, by Causes and Occupations.

[25]

TABLE A — ACCIDENTS REPORTED IN YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1914.
(Figures in parentheses)

		ACCIDENTS DURING YEAR ENDED					
INDUSTRY	Total	NUMBER					
		POWER TRANSMISSION MACHINERY		CONVEYING AND HOISTING MACHINERY		WORKING MACHINES	
		Total	Therof "slight"	Total	Therof "slight"	Total	Therof "slight"
A. FAC							
I. STONE, CLAY AND GLASS PRODUCTS.							
1. Stone:							
(a) Crushed stone.....	(3) 53	(1) 4		(1) 8	2		
(b) Cut stone.....	(1) 121	2		(1) 12	2	18	4
Total.....	(4) 174	(1) 6		(2) 20	4	18	4
2. Miscellaneous Mineral Products:							
(a) Asbestos, graphite, etc.....	124	6	2	10	2	27	11
(b) Abrasives.....	100	5	5	2		22	3
(c) Composition roofing.....	37	1					
Total.....	261	12	7	12	2	49	14
3. Lime, Cement and Plaster:							
(a) Asphalt.....	108	6	1	11	2	7	4
(b) Cement.....	(7) 746	(2) 52	29	(1) 50	16	(1) 47	28
(c) Lime.....							
(d) Plaster.....	230	27	11	19	5	22	8
(e) Artificial stone.....	(1) 15			1	1	1	
(f) Plaster and composition casts and ornaments.....	1						
(g) Mortar and sifted sand.....	26	1		7		1	
Total.....	(8) 1,126	(2) 86	41	(1) 88	24	(1) 78	40
4. Brick, Tile and Pottery:							
(a) Brick, terra cotta and fire-clay products.....	(1) 132	6	1	9	1	15	4
(c) Pottery products.....	54	2	1	1		7	2
Total.....	(1) 186	8	2	10	1	22	6
5. Glass:							
(a) Building glass and glassware.....	289	4	1			6	4
(b) Mirrors.....	16	2	1			5	1
(c) Cut and ornamental glass.....	25			1		1	
Total.....	330	6	2	1		12	5
Total — Group I.....	(13) 2,077	(3) 118	52	(3) 131	31	(1) 179	69
II. METALS, MACHINERY AND CONVEYANCES.							
1. Gold, Silver and Precious Stones:							
(a) Gold and silver refining.....							
(b) Silverware.....	75	3		1		34	12
(c) Gold and silver leaf.....							
(e) Jewelry.....	82	4	1			40	15
(f) Lapidary work.....	1						
Total.....	158	7	1	1		74	27
2. Brass, Copper, Aluminum, Etc.:							
(a) Smelting and refining.....	(4) 256	2		29		4	1
(b) Copper goods.....	75	2		3		18	5
(c) Aluminum goods.....	(2) 61	2		2		16	3
(d) Brass and bronze goods.....	(5) 783	38	16	(1) 14	2	352	130
(f) Sheet metal work of copper, brass and aluminum.....	(1) 73					(1) 52	30
(g) Lead, zinc and nickel goods.....	65	4	2			45	14
(h) Miscellaneous metal novelties.....	188	3	1			149	81
Total.....	(12) 1,501	51	19	(1) 48	2	(1) 636	314

* The term "slight" is here used to designate those in which the loss of time by the injured

BY INDUSTRIES AND PRINCIPAL GROUPS OF CAUSES
denote (fatal cases)

SEPTEMBER 30, 1914, REPORTED PRIOR TO NOVEMBER 1, 1914

DUE TO —

HEAT AND ELECTRICITY		FALL OF PERSON		WEIGHTS AND FALLING OBJECTS		VEHICLES AND ANIMALS		HAND TOOLS		MISCELLANEOUS CAUSES		Accidents before Oct. 1, 1913, reported after Nov. 1, 1913
Total	Thereof "night"	Total	Thereof "night"	Total	Thereof "night"	Total	Thereof "night"	Total	Thereof "night"	Total	Thereof "night"	

TORIES												
2	2	4	1	(1) 16	10	7	4	4	3	8	3	.....
.....	.....	11	3	48	16	3	.....	7	3	20	12	2
2	2	15	4	(1) 64	26	10	4	11	6	28	15	2
10	5	7	1	35	7	5	.....	7	4	17	10	1
13	3	7	.....	29	7	.....	.....	11	7	11	2	1
6	3	2	1	12	4	1	.....	2	2	13	6	.....
29	11	16	2	76	18	6	.....	20	13	41	18	2
1	.....	7	7	39	20	6	2	14	8	17	13	.....
(2) 108	64	53	20	(1) 168	97	15	8	117	94	136	100	1
15	1	29	6	51	14	22	3	19	8	26	16	.....
(1) 2	.....	3	.....	5	3	1	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	3	.....	7	.....	3	.....	2	.....	2	.....	1
(3) 126	65	95	33	(1) 270	134	47	13	152	110	184	131	2
.....	.....	14	4	34	10	26	3	13	3	(1) 15	6	1
2	.....	10	.....	17	.....	1	.....	3	.....	11	.....	.....
2	.....	24	4	51	10	27	3	16	3	(1) 26	6	1
96	25	12	3	28	8	5	.....	4	1	132	48	.....
.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2	.....
1	.....	1	.....	3	1	.....	.....	2	1	16	5	.....
99	25	15	3	33	9	5	.....	6	2	163	55	.....
(3) 258	103	165	46	(2) 494	197	95	20	205	134	(1) 432	225	7
8	1	4	.....	11	3	3	.....	1	.....	10	4	.....
8	5	8	4	6	1	.....	.....	7	4	9	7	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
16	6	12	4	17	4	3	.....	9	5	19	11	1
44	1	(1) 19	.....	106	15	(1) 25	2	10	2	(2) 17	4	.....
11	2	3	.....	20	4	5	2	2	.....	11	5	.....
(1) 16	3	(1) 6	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	7	2	5	1	.....
(4) 60	25	30	11	95	46	13	4	42	26	139	85	3
5	4	6	4	4	2	.....	.....	2	2	4	2	.....
1	1	1	.....	5	2	1	.....	1	1	7	1	.....
8	3	4	1	2	.....	2	1	3	2	17	12	(3) 8
(5) 145	38	(2) 69	16	239	69	(1) 46	9	67	35	(2) 200	110	(3) 11

PERSON WAS NOT MORE THAN THE BALANCE OF THE DAY, TOUR OR SHIFT ON WHICH THE ACCIDENT OCCURRED.

Table A — Accidents Reported in Year Ended September 30, 1914.
(Figures in parentheses)

INDUSTRY	ACCIDENTS DURING YEAR ENDED						
	Total	NUMBER					
		POWER TRANSMISSION MACHINERY		CONVEYING AND HOISTING MACHINERY		WORKING MACHINES	
		Total	Therof "slight"	Total	Therof "slight"	Total	Therof "slight"
A. FACTORIES							
II. METALS, MACHINERY AND CONVEYANCES							
— Concluded							
3. Iron and Steel Products:							
(a) Ore crushing.....	(3) 57	8	.....	6	2	5	2
(b) Pig iron.....	(3) 564	8	3	41	10	14	6
(c) Rolling mills and steel works.....	(13) 1,238	14	1	(4) 97	13	(1) 177	44
(d) Structural and architectural iron work.....	(2) 674	13	6	(2) 75	24	123	72
(e) Forgings.....	123	3	1	18	7	42	13
(f) Sheet iron work.....	(1) 2,290	38	17	(1) 30	4	799	206
(g) Hardware not elsewhere classified.....	455	16	4	16	5	150	45
(h) Cutlery.....	(1) 176	13	3	.....	.....	(1) 106	29
(i) Implements and tools.....	(1) 83	3	.....	.....	.....	(1) 44	7
(j) Edge tools, dies, etc.....	(2) 659	(1) 17	12	11	4	189	125
(k) Firearms.....	(1) 67	1	.....	.....	.....	31	11
(m) Metal furniture and office fixtures.....	527	6	3	9	1	190	85
(n) Wirework.....	(1) 108	8	1	5	.....	47	13
(p) Car wheels and railway equipment.....	1,061	15	4	85	23	216	121
(r) Cooking, heating and ventilating apparatus.....	(1) 1,198	(1) 16	2	69	25	214	139
(s) Typewriting and registering machines.....	829	19	16	1	.....	327	223
(t) Engines, boilers, etc.....	(2) 1,092	32	10	54	14	204	227
(u) Machinery not elsewhere classified.....	(2) 2,793	(1) 116	48	85	25	906	563
(v) Castings.....	(1) 1,000	12	5	61	20	171	168
Total.....	(37) 15,023	(3) 356	136	(7) 653	197	(3) 4,067	2,174
4. Electrical Apparatus.....	(2) 6,402	123	90	132	76	(1) 1,331	1,066
5. Vehicles:							
(a) Carriages, wagons and sleighs.....	(1) 77	6	1	4	1	30	8
(c) Bicycles and motor cycles.....	61	1	1	1	.....	34	18
(d) Automobiles and parts.....	(2) 2,466	116	64	42	16	846	382
(e) Cars.....	(2) 1,133	8	8	(1) 25	11	90	65
(f) Locomotives.....	(2) 814	13	2	(1) 63	13	223	126
(g) Railway repair shops.....	(15) 7,438	86	33	(6) 339	103	931	421
Total.....	(22) 11,992	230	109	(8) 474	144	2,164	1,227
6. Boat and Ship Building.....	(3) 532	7	3	22	4	(1) 110	34
7. Agricultural Machinery.....	(1) 2,416	42	22	(1) 50	20	451	268
8. Instruments and Appliances:							
(a) Professional and scientific instruments.....	103	4	3	2	1	40	34
(b) Optical and photographic apparatus.....	244	7	4	2	1	125	33
(c) Lamps, reflectors, stereopticons, etc.....	(1) 171	5	2	.....	.....	92	12
(d) Clocks and time recorders.....	123	3	3	1	1	56	36
(e) Scales, meters, etc.....	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	9
Total.....	(1) 680	19	12	5	3	236	144
9. Sorting Old Metal.....	(1) 62	2	.....	5	1	(1) 13	5
Total — Group II.....	(79) 38,766	(3) 839	392	(17) 1,390	447	(7) 9,182	5,223
III. WOOD MANUFACTURES							
1. Saw Mill Products.....	(8) 108	(3) 7	.....	4	1	(2) 48	6

* The term "slight" is here used to designate those in which the loss of time by the injured

STATISTICS OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS, 1914

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by Industries and Principal Groups of Causes — Continued
denote fatal cases)

SEPTEMBER 30, 1914, REPORTED PRIOR TO NOVEMBER 1, 1914

DUE TO —												Acci- dents before Oct. 1, 1913, re- ported after Nov. 1, 1913
HEAT AND ELECTRICITY		FALL OF PERSON		WEIGHTS AND FALLING OBJECTS		VEHICLES AND ANIMALS		HAND TOOLS		MISCELLANEOUS CAUSES		
Total	Therod- " shift "	Total	Therod- " shift "	Total	Therod- " shift "	Total	Therod- " shift "	Total	Therod- " shift "	Total	Therod- " shift "	

— Continued

(2) 4	1	6	.....	13	2	2	.....	5	3	8	2	.....
(2) 110	53	67	18	(1) 150	52	25	5	51	26	86	64	.....
(4) 159	41	(2) 136	12	(2) 349	65	31	9	75	27	200	87	1
23	8	39	21	209	87	10	7	67	42	100	71	1
8	2	8	3	29	3	1	.....	11	5	12	4	1
63	42	88	26	273	144	31	18	85	60	956	743	8
40	17	25	5	83	43	7	2	25	14	123	86	4
5	3	5	4	.....	3	1	.....	6	2	36	23	.....
3	1	5	.....	12	4	.....	.....	5	2	11	3	.....
(1) 34	19	17	8	112	70	2	.....	84	70	202	181	.....
9	3	(1) 5	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	5	1	12	5	.....
42	23	22	7	73	33	14	7	33	17	138	70	6
(1) 8	1	8	1	11	2	1	.....	5	1	15	4	1
130	63	35	11	312	130	14	4	102	68	152	94	2
144	61	41	16	359	180	20	5	101	73	234	170	.....
22	15	31	17	47	34	3	2	135	126	244	220	1
74	18	(2) 66	14	284	82	14	4	120	62	154	73	11
(5) 139	52	129	48	550	210	25	7	278	180	468	295	6
(1) 240	89	29	5	214	96	17	5	73	47	183	131	2
(16) 1,257	511	(5) 762	216	(3) 3,107	1,242	221	75	1,264	828	3,334	2,326	48
546	398	325	213	(1) 1,148	864	57	30	792	608	1,948	1,745	2
1	.....	6	.....	14	8	3	2	(1) 8	2	5	2	3
4	1	6	1	2	.....	.....	.....	6	2	7	4	1
(2) 76	51	127	47	429	221	32	11	305	230	496	384	6
34	28	72	47	(1) 296	218	18	14	270	221	320	275	.....
29	8	69	15	179	48	(1) 13	1	106	36	109	55	1
(1) 493	209	(3) 736	204	(3) 2,121	699	84	26	1,276	637	(2) 1,372	735	(2) 14
(3) 637	297	(3) 1,016	314	(4) 3,041	1,194	(1) 150	54	(1) 1,971	1,118	(2) 2,309	1,455	(2) 25
(1) 31	6	(1) 94	12	112	26	2	2	76	26	78	23	(2) 14
333	216	60	27	481	293	108	74	271	221	620	544	.....
5	3	7	4	7	5	2	2	10	9	26	21	.....
12	6	12	4	33	10	2	.....	20	10	31	20	.....
5	3	(1) 10	3	10	1	3	.....	9	5	36	18	1
4	2	6	2	6	4	1	1	12	12	34	30	.....
2	1	1	.....	5	2	.....	.....	5	.....	4	.....	.....
28	15	(1) 36	13	61	22	8	3	56	36	131	89	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	26	6	4	.....	1	1	11	6	(2) 3
(25) 2,993	1,487	(12) 2,374	815	(8) 8,232	3,720	(2) 599	247	(1) 4,507	2,968	(4) 8,650	6,309	(9) 105
(2) 2	.....	11	3	(1) 30	3	2	.....	1	.....	3	1	(2) 3

person was not more than the balance of the day, tour or shift on which the accident occurred.

Table A — Accidents Reported in Year Ended September 30, 1917
(Figures in thousands)

		ACCIDENTS DURING YEAR			
INDUSTRY	Total	POWER TRANSMISSION MACHINERY		CONVEYING AND HOISTING MACHINERY	
		Total	Therof "slight"	Total	Therof "slight"
III. WOOD MANUFACTURES — Concluded					
2. Planing Mill Products:					
(a) House trim	(4) 820	34	11	20	2
(b) Packing boxes, crates, etc.	187	9	4	7	1
(c) Cigar and fancy wood boxes	32	2	1	1	1
Total	(4) 1,039	45	15	28	3
3. Cooperage	152	3	1	6	1
4. Miscellaneous Wood Articles	(1) 184	11	2	5	1
5. Furniture and Cabinet Work:					
(a) Furniture and upholstery	(2) 384	14	5	15	4
(b) Caskets	38	2	1	1	1
(c) Store, office and kitchen fixtures and cabinet work	(1) 324	19	2	5	1
(d) Mirror and picture frames	12	1	1	2	1
Total	(3) 768	35	7	22	4
6. Pianos, Organs and Other Musical Instruments	334	11	6	7	1
7. Pencils, Pipes, Cork, Brooms, Rattan and Fiber Goods:					
(a) Pulp and fiber goods	(1) 39	4	1	1	1
(b) Mats, baskets, etc.	13	1	1	1	1
(c) Brooms	8	2	1	1	1
(d) Cork cutting and cork goods	92	2	1	1	1
(e) Smoking pipes	6	1	1	1	1
(f) Pencils and pen holders	10	1	1	1	1
Total	(1) 168	8	2	3	1
Total — Group III	(17) 2,743	(3) 120	32	75	11
IV. FURS, LEATHER AND RUBBER GOODS					
1. Leather	(1) 168	(1) 13	1	9	1
2. Furs and Fur Goods	27	3	1	1	1
3. Leather and Canvas Goods:					
(a) Leather and canvas belting, hose, washers, etc.	12	1	1	1	1
(b) Saddlery and harness	26	1	1	1	1
(c) Traveling bags and trunks	19	2	1	1	1
(d) Boots and shoes	(2) 995	48	15	28	8
(e) Leather gloves and mittens	7	1	1	1	1
(f) Miscellaneous leather goods	(2) 24	1	1	1	1
(g) Canvas and sporting goods	24	1	1	2	1
Total	(4) 1,107	51	15	30	9
4. Rubber and Gutta Percha Goods	(1) 352	7	1	4	1
5. Pearl, Horn, Bone, Celluloid, Hair, Etc.:					
(a) Buttons and other articles of pearl, celluloid, etc.	471	25	13	1	1
(c) Brushes	20	1	1	2	1
(d) Articles of hair, feathers, etc.	3	1	1	1	1
Total	494	25	13	3	2
Total — Group IV	(6) 2,148	(1) 99	29	46	13

*The term "slight" is here used to designate those in which the loss of time was less than 1 day.

Table A — Accidents Reported in Year Ended Sept
(Figure

INDUSTRY	ACCIDENTS DURING YEAR				
	Total	POWER TRANSMISSION MACHINERY		CONVEYING AND HOISTING MACHINERY	
		Total	Therof "slight"	Total	Therof "slight"
V. CHEMICALS, OILS, PAINTS, ETC.					
1. Drugs and Chemicals:					
(a) Proprietary medicines	28			2	1
(b) Chemicals	(8) 1,420	32	15	(3) 68	17
Total	(8) 1,448	32	15	(3) 70	18
2. Paints, Dyes and Colors:					
(a) Paint, varnish, etc.	(1) 122	10	2	10	2
(b) Dyes, colors and inks	(1) 52	2		(1) 2	
Total	(2) 174	12	2	(1) 12	2
3. Wood Alcohol and Essential Oils	(1) 162	4	2	9	3
5. Animal and Mineral Oil Products	(4) 255	3	1	6	2
6. Soap, Perfumery and Cosmetics	(5) 178	6	1	5	
7. Miscellaneous Chemical Products:					
(b) Starch	46	1		5	2
(c) Glue, mucilage, etc.	(1) 31	2			
(d) Fertilizers	59	1		3	1
(e) Matches and explosives	(2) 121	(1) 3	2	2	1
(g) Photographic supplies and photography	(2) 102	1	1	(1) 4	
Total	(5) 359	(1) 8	3	(1) 14	5
Total — Group V	(25) 2,576	(1) 65	24	(5) 116	30
VI. PAPER					
1. Sorting Waste Paper	9			1	
2. Pulp and Paper	(13) 2,001	(3) 117	40	(1) 81	18
Total — Group VI	(13) 2,010	(3) 117	40	(1) 82	18
VII. PRINTING AND PAPER GOODS					
2. Paper Goods:					
(a) Paper boxes and tubes	500	16	4	6	5
(b) Paper bags and sacks	70	5		1	
(c) Miscellaneous paper goods	240	15	4	4	2
Total	810	36	8	11	7
3. Printing and Book Making	(4) 1,530	72	26	(1) 43	6
4. Wall-Paper	24	1			
Total — Group VII	(4) 2,364	109	34	(1) 54	13
VIII. TEXTILES					
1. Silk and Silk Goods	147	18	5	5	
2. Wool Manufactures:					
(a) Carpets and rugs	641	53	11	12	4
(b) Felt and felt goods	(1) 37	5		1	
(c) Woollens and worsteds	(1) 374	38	21	7	1
(d) Wool and felt hats	(1) 88	5	2	2	2
Total	(3) 1,140	101	34	22	7

* The term "slight" is here used to designate those in which the loss of

STATISTICS OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS, 1914

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by Industries and Principal Groups of Causes — Continued
denote fatal cases)

SEPTEMBER 30, 1914, REPORTED PRIOR TO NOVEMBER 1, 1914

DUE TO —

HEAT AND ELECTRICITY		FALL OF PERSON		WEIGHTS AND FALLING OBJECTS		VEHICLES AND ANIMALS		HAND TOOLS		MISCELLANEOUS CAUSES		Accidents before Oct. 1, 1913, reported after Nov. 1, 1913
Total	Thereof "night"	Total	Thereof "night"	Total	Thereof "night"	Total	Thereof "night"	Total	Thereof "night"	Total	Thereof "night"	
1	4	3	2	2	2	2	2	4	2	2	2	
(1) 303	102	(2) 144	41	269	124	28	8	118	62	(1) 356	238	(3) 6
(1) 304	102	(2) 148	41	272	126	28	8	120	64	(1) 360	240	(3) 6
8	1	(1) 18	6	28	10	9	1	3	3	22	11	2
10	3	6	1	14	8					12	2	
18	4	(1) 24	7	42	18	9	1	3	3	35	13	2
34	14	24	4	31	13	2		20	14	(1) 24	9	
(3) 34	8	(1) 37	7	81	28	6	1	23	8	42	19	
(5) 31	4	27	9	36	7	3		7	3	29	12	
9	1	3		8	2	2	1	5	3	13	6	
7		(1) 6	2	7	1			1	1	5	2	
7	2	7	1	18	5	4	1	8	3	11	2	
(1) 25	9	10	5	15	11	4	2	4	2	22	10	
6	2	31	6	18	6	(1) 4		3		19	4	
(1) 54	14	(1) 57	14	66	25	(1) 14	4	21	9	70	24	
(10) 475	146	(5) 317	82	528	214	(1) 62	14	194	101	(2) 560	317	(3) 8
				1	1			1		1		
(2) 112	43	(1) 236	45	(2) 473	125	(1) 62	17	172	98	209	114	11
(2) 112	43	(1) 236	45	(2) 474	126	(1) 62	17	173	98	210	114	11
6	4	18	5	37	13	3	1	12	7	54	33	2
2	1	9	1	12	4	2	1	4	1	5	3	
3		14	5	22	10	5	2	10	6	25	15	2
11	5	41	11	71	27	10	4	25	14	84	51	4
(1) 50	14	(2) 152	42	292	107	33	13	71	45	210	106	(1) 12
1		2		5		1				6	2	
(1) 62	19	(2) 195	53	368	134	44	17	97	59	300	159	(1) 16
8	1	10	2	16	2	1		2		14	9	
15	6	56	12	99	29	12	1	58	24	107	49	1
(1) 3		4		2	1	1		2		1		1
19	7	46	9	31	12	9	5	38	27	34	24	
(1) 11	8	7	2	12	5	1		5	4	22	17	1
(3) 48	21	113	23	144	47	23	6	103	56	164	90	3

person was not more than the balance of the day, tour or shift on which the accident occurred.

Table A — Accidents Reported in Year Ended September
(Figures in p

INDUSTRY	ACCIDENTS DURING YEAR					
	Total	POWER TRANSMISSION MACHINERY		CONVEYING AND HOISTING MACHINERY		WOMEN AND MINORS
		Total	Therof "slight"	Total	Therof "slight"	
VIII. TEXTILES — <i>Concluded</i>						
3. Cotton Goods.....	(1) 469	68	21	13	2	
4. Hosiery and Knit Goods.....	(1) 649	95	36	9	1	
5. Other Textiles of Silk, Wool or Cotton:						
(a) Dyeing, finishing, etc.....	232	12	5	6	2	
(c) Curtains, embroideries and dress trimmings.....	105	11	1	2		
Total.....	337	23	6	8	2	
6. Flax, Hemp and Jute Manufactures:						
(a) Linen manufactures.....	7					
(b) Cordage and twine.....	(2) 187	(2) 11	5	5	1	
(c) Jute manufactures.....	(1) 24	2		2	1	
Total.....	(3) 218	(2) 13	5	7	2	
7. Oilcloth, Window Shades, Etc.....	155	8	3			
Total — Group VIII.....	(8) 3,115	(2) 326		64	(1) 1	
IX. CLOTHING, MILLINERY, LAUNDERING, ETC.						
1. Men's Garments and Furnishings:						
(a) Men's tailoring.....	140	3		2	1	
(b) Men's shirts, collars and white goods.....	(2) 400	16	7	12	4	
(c) Men's furnishings.....	8					
Total.....	(2) 548	19	7	14	5	
2. Women's Garments and Furnishings:						
(a) Dressmaking.....	(1) 260	8	5	(1) 2	1	
(b) Women's white goods and infants' wear.....	28					
(d) Women's neckwear, etc.....	5					
(e) Corsets, garters, etc.....	16	2	2			
Total.....	(1) 309	10	7	(1) 2	1	
3. Men's Caps and Cloth and Straw Hats.....	35	2	2	1	1	
4. Women's Headwear:						
(a) Feathers and artificial flowers.....	8					
(b) Millinery.....	(1) 21	3	2			
Total.....	(1) 29	3	2			
5. Miscellaneous Sewing:						
(a) Needlework.....	23	2	1			
(c) Umbrellas and parasols.....	5					
Total.....	28	2	1			
6. Laundering, Cleaning, Dyeing, Etc.:						
(a) Steam laundries.....	(1) 81	7	3	(1) 8	1	
(b) Cleaning and dyeing.....	4					
Total.....	(1) 85	7	3	(1) 8	1	
7. Clip Sorting.....	14			4	1	
Total — Group IX.....	(5) 1,048	43	22	(3) 29	9	

* The term "slight" is here used to designate those in which the loss of time

STATISTICS OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS, 1914

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Industries and Principal Groups of Causes — Continued
(note fatal cases)

NUMBER 30, 1914, REPORTED PRIOR TO NOVEMBER 1, 1914

HEAT AND ELECTRICITY		FALL OF PERSON		WEIGHTS AND FALLING OBJECTS		VEHICLES AND ANIMALS		HAND TOOLS		MISCELLANEOUS CAUSES		Accidents before Oct. 1, 1913, reported after Nov. 1, 1913
Total	Therof "night"	Total	Therof "night"	Total	Therof "night"	Total	Therof "night"	Total	Therof "night"	Total	Therof "night"	
18	10	51	12	(1) 51	10	11	4	33	18	75	31	21
12	3	(1) 48	8	49	20	11	2	54	31	82	36	.....
16	10	40	14	39	16	6	1	17	9	33	16	.....
6	2	15	4	8	3	.....	.....	17	9	14	8	.....
22	12	55	18	47	19	6	1	34	18	47	24	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	4	25	9	23	8	4	2	26	20	30	21	.....
.....	.....	(1) 4	.....	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....
7	4	(1) 29	9	30	9	5	2	26	20	33	22	.....
8	7	14	8	27	12	3	3	19	14	26	21	.....
(2) 123	.....	(2) 320	.....	(1) 364	.....	60	.....	271	.....	441	.....	24
2	2	11	4	8	3	1	1	16	16	17	11	.....
23	13	(2) 95	37	50	23	5	1	37	11	60	38	1
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....
26	15	(2) 107	41	58	26	6	2	55	28	78	49	1
8	6	29	12	17	9	1	1	39	31	56	47	1
.....	.....	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	2	1	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	2	.....
8	6	33	14	18	10	1	1	43	35	63	53	3
2	1	2	2	4	4	.....	.....	4	4	15	13	.....
2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....
(1) 2	.....	5	3	1	1	1	.....	3	1	4	3	.....
(1) 4	.....	6	3	1	1	1	.....	5	2	5	3	.....
.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	1	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	2	2	.....
3	.....	13	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	3	1	2
2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	(2) 2
5	.....	14	.....	2	.....	1	1	1	.....	3	1	(2) 4
.....	.....	2	.....	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(1) 45	22	(2) 167	61	87	42	10	4	110	70	166	121	(2) 8

..... was not more than the balance of the day, tour or shift on which the accident occurred.

Table A — Accidents Reported in Year Ended September 30, 1914.
(Figures in parentheses)

INDUSTRY	ACCIDENTS DURING YEAR ENDED						
	Total	NUMBER					
		POWER TRANSMISSION MACHINERY		CONVEYING AND HOISTING MACHINERY		WORKING MACHINES	
		Total	Therof "slight"	Total	Therof "slight"	Total	Therof "slight"
A. FACTORIES							
X. FOOD, LIQUORS AND TOBACCO							
1. Flour, Cereals and Other Groceries:							
(a) Flour, feed and other cereal products	(1) 217	(1) 18	4	30	6	15	9
(b) Sugar and molasses refining	(5) 1,018	38	25	(2) 78	25	(1) 62	37
(c) Fruit and vegetable canning and preserving	265	22	6	24	7	43	15
(d) Coffee and spice roasting and grinding	(1) 43	3	1	4		6	2
(e) Chocolate and cocoa	21	3				1	
(f) Salt	(1) 68	2		4	1	4	2
(g) Groceries not elsewhere classified	39	2	1	3		5	1
Total	(8) 1,671	(1) 88	36	(2) 143	39	(1) 136	66
2. Slaughtering and Meat Packing	(4) 438	(1) 13	3	50	21	23	6
3. Dairy Products	(2) 340	9	1	(1) 15	1	40	8
4. Bakery Products, Confectionery, Etc.:							
(a) Macaroni and other food pastes	13					10	
(c) Bread and other bakery products	(3) 649	31	14	44	24	(1) 106	53
(d) Confectionery and ice cream	(1) 271	26	12	7	2	40	19
Total	(4) 933	57	26	51	26	(1) 155	68
5. Beverages:							
(a) Artificial ice and distilled water	(2) 50	7	2	8	1	1	
(b) Cider, vinegar, grape juice, etc.	17	1				5	1
(c) Mineral and soda water	140			1		2	2
(d) Malt	35	1		6		2	
(e) Malt liquors	(2) 677	17	7	(1) 25	3	80	44
(f) Vinous and distilled liquors	22			1		4	
Total	(4) 944	26	9	(1) 41	4	94	47
6. Cigars and Other Tobacco Products	291	19	10	4	1	112	26
Total — Group X	(22) 4,617	(2) 212	86	(4) 304	92	(2) 590	263
XI. WATER, LIGHT AND POWER							
1. Water Pumping	16	2	1				
2. Gas	(5) 1,082	(1) 16	5	(2) 43	8	51	24
3. Gas and Electricity	(5) 189	4	2	6	1	10	6
4. Electricity	(13) 1,288	43	23	68	19	67	37
5. Steam Heat and Power	(1) 43	5	3	1		3	3
6. Garbage Disposal	(1) 120	(1) 2	1	6	1		
Total — Group XI	(25) 2,738	(2) 72	35	(2) 124	29	131	69
XIII. MISCELLANEOUS							
1. Elevators in Tenant Factory Buildings	(15) 30			(9) 14			
2. Warehousing and Cold Storage	17			2	1		
3. Indefinite	1						
Total — Group XIII	(15) 48			(9) 16	1		
Total — Factories	(232) 64,250	(30) 2,120	856	(44) 2,431	707	(19) 15,840	7,487

* The term "slight" is here used to designate those in which the loss of time by the injured

STATISTICS OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS, 1914

37

by Industries and Principal Groups of Causes — Continued
(denote fatal cases)

SEPTEMBER 30, 1914, REPORTED PRIOR TO NOVEMBER 1, 1914

DUE TO —

HEAT AND ELECTRICITY		FALL OF PERSON		WEIGHTS AND FALLING OBJECTS		VEHICLES AND ANIMALS		HAND TOOLS		MISCELLANEOUS CAUSES		Acci- dents before Oct. 1, 1913, re- ported after Nov. 1 1913
Total	Therof "night"	Total	Therof "night"	Total	Therof "night"	Total	Therof "night"	Total	Therof "night"	Total	Therof "night"	
— Concluded												
13	4	46	6	41	6	9		8	4	37	14	6
87	53	122	46	(1) 302	132	83	44	75	48	(1) 171	114	
22	10	37	6	37	11	13	3	15	8	52	17	
		(1) 6	2	5	3	4		1		14	7	
2		5	2	4	1			2		4	1	
(1) 12	1	17	2	14	2	3		6	1	6	4	
1		6	1	13	2	1		2	1	6	1	
(1) 137	67	(1) 239	65	(1) 416	157	113	47	109	60	(1) 290	158	6
26	12	(2) 65	17	(1) 82	28	28	8	83	38	68	30	(1) 5
28	9	48	11	77	15	(1) 20	4	11	4	82	23	2
2										1		
(1) 22	14	36	37	125	66	29	14	39	33	(1) 153	104	3
29	16	31	14	58	28	11	7	14	6	(1) 55	25	2
(1) 68	30	117	51	183	94	40	21	53	39	(2) 214	129	5
(2) 8	1	8		13	3			2		3	1	(1) 1
1		1		1				1	1	5		
3	2	1		5	4	2		2	2	124	113	
2	1	10		7	1	2		3	2	5	1	
32	14	(1) 107	22	160	43	37	10	31	12	189	91	2
1		4		4				1		7	3	
(2) 47	18	(1) 131	22	190	51	43	10	40	17	332	209	(1) 3
6	4	42	25	27	14	10	6	16	10	55	40	
(4) 317	140	(4) 642	191	(2) 975	359	(1) 254	96	312	170	(3) 1,041	589	(2) 21
1		5	1	5		1				2	1	(1) 2
170	66	(2) 114	40	225	87	65	15	167	75	231	137	
(5) 44	7	16	2	30	6	15	4	19	9	45	24	
(11) 220	80	(2) 170	55	287	117	26	8	148	66	259	117	(2) 4
3	2	4	1	(1) 15	9	1		4	2	7	5	
28	12	7	2	22	9	2	2	16	8	37	16	
(16) 466	167	(4) 316	101	(1) 584	228	110	29	354	160	581	300	(3) 6
2	1	(6) 8		3	2			1		2	1	(2) 2
		2		10	2					3		
				1								
2	1	(6) 10		14	4			1		5	1	(2) 2
(70) 4,990	2,231	(42) 5,081	1,527	(18) 12,728	5,308	(5) 1,396	486	(1) 6,650	4,121	(13) 13,005	8,636	(26) 256

persons not more than the balance of the day, tour or shift on which the accident occurred.

Table A — Accidents Reported in Year Ended Sept
(Figure

		ACCIDENTS DURING YEAR			
INDUSTRY	Total	POWER TRANSMISSION MACHINERY		CONVEYING AND HOISTING MACHINERY	
		Total	Therof "slight"	Total	Therof "slight"
Mines.....	(12) 565	4	.....	(4) 76	5
Quarries.....	(11) 712	9	1	(2) 88	20
Total — Mines and Quarries.....	(23) 1,277	13	1	(6) 164	25
C.					
I. EXCAVATING					
1. Open excavations:					
(a) Aqueducts.....	(15) 475	6	2	(8) 79	16
(b) Canals.....	(14) 1,250	(1) 14	4	(3) 173	44
(c) Foundations:					
1. Concrete.....	(1) 298	2	.....	55	18
2. Piling.....	39	.....	.....	3	.....
(d) Other.....	(18) 1,232	5	.....	(3) 117	23
Total.....	(48) 3,294	(1) 27	6	(14) 427	101
2. Shafts and Tunnels:					
(a) Aqueducts.....	(14) 904	15	4	(6) 91	11
(b) Subways.....	(28) 5,490	17	10	(6) 513	186
(c) Caissons.....	(3) 555	6	3	(1) 100	19
(d) Other.....	(3) 482	2	.....	51	5
Total.....	(48) 7,401	40	17	(13) 760	221
3. Dredging:					
(a) Canals.....	(5) 231	10	3	(1) 17	2
(b) Other.....	(1) 58	1	.....	6	1
Total.....	(6) 289	11	3	(1) 23	3
Total — Group I.....	(102) 10,984	(1) 78	26	(28) 1,210	335
II. ERECTING AND STRUCTURAL WORK					
1. Iron and steel.....	(27) 1,171	4	1	(12) 146	22
2. Masonry.....	(26) 1,069	.....	.....	(3) 49	9
3. Concrete.....	(8) 1,617	6	.....	(2) 94	25
4. Wood.....	(28) 807	(1) 4	1	(6) 41	8
5. Structural work (branch not specified).....	(15) 817	10	5	(5) 48	12
Total — Group II.....	(104) 5,481	(1) 34	7	(28) 378	76
III. FINISHING AND FURNISHING					
1. Roofing (Except Sheet Metal).....	(3) 73	.....	.....	(1) 1	.....
2. Sheet Metal Working.....	(9) 136	.....	.....	(2) 8	.....
3. Wood Finishing.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Glazing.....	28	.....	.....	1	.....
5. Tile Laying, Mantel Setting, Etc.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
6. Painting and Decorating.....	(18) 141	1	.....	(1) 9	2
7. Plumbing, Piping and Insulating.....	(7) 541	2	.....	(2) 17	1
8. Electric Wiring and Installation:					
(a) Interior electrical work.....	(3) 335	1	.....	(2) 20	2
(b) Electric line work.....	(25) 1,021	.....	.....	(1) 49	7
9. Installation of Machinery, Boilers, Elevators, Etc.....	(5) 365	4	1	(2) 30	9
Total — Group III.....	(70) 2,649	8	1	(11) 136	21
IV. WRECKING AND MOVING.....	(4) 71	.....	.....	2	.....

* The term "slight" is here used to designate those in which the loss of t

by Industries and Principal Groups of Causes — Continued
denote fatal cases)

SEPTEMBER 30, 1914, REPORTED PRIOR TO NOVEMBER 1, 1914

DUE TO —												Acci- dents before Oct. 1, 1913, re- ported after Nov. 1, 1913
HEAT AND ELECTRICITY		FALL OF PERSON		WEIGHTS AND FALLING OBJECTS		VEHICLES AND ANIMALS		HAND TOOLS		MISCELLANEOUS CAUSES		
Total	Therof "slight"	Total	Therof "slight"	Total	Therof "slight"	Total	Therof "slight"	Total	Therof "slight"	Total	Therof "slight"	
QUARRIES												
23	4	43	4	(8) 297	30	10	.....	54	13	30	7
41	10	(1) 71	17	(7) 316	72	(1) 20	4	103	43	41	28	
64	14	(1) 114	21	(15) 613	102	(1) 30	4	157	56	71	35	
ENGINEERING												
(1) 29	7	(2) 67	26	(1) 137	45	(2) 32	5	47	23	50	23	
(1) 77	39	(6) 159	45	(1) 396	180	(1) 48	16	150	94	(1) 174	96	
27	14	(1) 42	17	84	35	8	5	36	23	38	(1) 1	
.....	.....	6	.....	9	1	.....	.....	4	.....	5	2
(2) 40	10	(3) 136	33	(7) 509	203	(1) 63	28	201	103	(2) 146	68	
(4) 173	70	(12) 410	121	(9) 1,135	464	(4) 151	54	438	243	(3) 413	214	
(3) 114	27	(2) 88	12	(3) 263	49	102	14	73	19	(1) 134	48	
(3) 121	50	(4) 533	153	(11) 2,505	1,027	(3) 218	74	569	348	838	472	
29	16	81	19	(2) 163	69	4	.....	58	37	102	47
14	.....	51	.....	(2) 169	8	13	.....	64	10	(1) 81	16
(6) 278	93	(6) 753	184	(17) 3,100	1,152	(3) 337	88	764	414	(2) 1,155	583	
10	6	(4) 46	13	57	19	5	1	44	25	34	17	
2	2	7	2	12	5	.....	.....	17	13	(1) 8	8
12	8	(4) 53	15	69	24	5	1	61	38	(1) 42	20	
(10) 463	171	(22) 1,216	330	(26) 4,304	1,640	(7) 493	143	1,263	695	(6) 1,610	817	
(1) 43	21	(13) 300	44	451	185	10	1	117	52	138	67	
(2) 29	3	(16) 257	46	(5) 404	198	31	10	75	49	217	127	
18	9	(5) 219	67	(1) 480	199	41	15	142	91	618	416	
(1) 11	1	(17) 228	44	(2) 210	95	6	4	(1) 117	65	189	101	
18	8	(9) 157	36	321	130	26	9	(1) 50	21	172	91	
(4) 119	42	(60) 1,061	237	(8) 1,846	807	114	39	(2) 501	278	1,314	802	
25	6	(2) 31	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	7	2
5	1	(6) 43	3	(1) 31	11	2	2	14	10	30	9	
.....	.....	2	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	7
.....	.....	11	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1
4	2	(17) 83	11	22	9	1	.....	1	.....	19	9
(2) 31	8	(3) 122	26	175	35	2	1	51	24	132	53	
(1) 26	12	69	16	71	33	.....	.....	40	24	96	41
(16) 194	58	(5) 232	45	(1) 232	78	29	10	127	47	(3) 141	59	
10	3	(2) 55	19	(1) 166	81	2	.....	34	18	54	26
(18) 295	90	(35) 648	121	(3) 711	249	36	13	269	123	(3) 493	207	
2	1	(1) 12	2	(3) 28	8	.....	.....	8	1	18	7

person was not more than the balance of the day, tour or shift on which the accident occurred.

Table A — Accidents Reported in Year Ended September 30, 1914.
(Figures in parentheses)

INDUSTRY	ACCIDENTS DURING YEAR ENDED						
	Total	NUMBER					
		POWER TRANSMISSION MACHINERY		CONVEYING AND HOISTING MACHINERY		WORKING MACHINES	
		Total	Thereof "slight"	Total	Thereof "slight"	Total	Thereof "slight"
C. BUILDING AND							
V. OTHER OR MISCELLANEOUS	(10) 819	3	1	(5) 33	5	9	2
1. Roadmaking and Paving.....							
2. Railroad Construction:							
(a) Grading and track laying.....	(22) 1,213	(1) 5	2	(10) 100	23	(2) 54	32
(b) Maintaining.....	(35) 1,875	5	2	(39) 269	55	66	19
3. Dock Building:							
(a) Piers.....	(3) 195	3	1	(1) 20	2	12	1
(b) Dry Docks.....							
Total — Group V.....	(69) 3,602	(1) 16	6	(45) 422	85	(2) 141	54
Total — Building and Engineering	(349) 22,787	(3) 126	40	(112) 2,148	507	(5) 666	234
Grand Total.....	(804) 88,314	(23) 2,259	897	(162) 4,743	1,239	(24) 16,557	7,731

* The term "slight" is here used to designate those in which the loss of time by the injured

STATISTICS OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS, 1914

41

by Industries and Principal Groups of Causes — Concluded
(denote fatal cases)

SEPTEMBER 30, 1914, REPORTED PRIOR TO NOVEMBER 1, 1914

DUE TO —

HEAT AND ELECTRICITY		FALL OF PERSON		WEIGHTS AND FALLING OBJECTS		VEHICLES AND ANIMALS		HAND TOOLS		MISCELLANEOUS CAUSES		Accidents before Oct. 1, 1913, reported after Nov. 1, 1913
Total	Thereof "slight"	Total	Thereof "slight"	Total	Thereof "slight"	Total	Thereof "slight"	Total	Thereof "slight"	Total	Thereof "slight"	
48	10	25	3	(3) 107	22	(1) 40	7	43	11	(1) 11	3	(1) 18
(2) 39	15	(4) 135	42	(2) 456	205	(1) 38	13	188	119	198	138	(1) 4
(1) 72	33	(3) 158	35	(1) 708	225	72	14	410	185	(1) 115	56	(6) 9
9	1	(1) 28	8	51	6	4	3	36	14	32	10	.....
(3) 168	59	(8) 346	88	(6) 1,322	458	(2) 154	37	677	329	(2) 356	207	(8) 31
(35) 1,047	363	(126) 3,283	768	(46) 8,211	3,162	(9) 797	232	(2) 2,718	1,426	(11) 3,791	2,040	(70) 669
(105) 6,110	2,608	(169) 8,478	2,316	(79) 21,552	8,572	(15) 2,223	722	(3) 9,525	5,603	(24) 16,867	10,711	(96) 925

person was not more than the balance of the day, tour or shift on which the accident occurred.

TABLE B—CONDITIONS AS TO GUARDS IN INVESTIGATED MACHINE ACCIDENT FACTORIES IN 1913 AND 1914

KIND OF MACHINE [n. e. c. = not elsewhere classified]	Number of accidents investigated	CASES IN WHICH—				
		Guard was used	Guard was provided but was not in use	Guard was not practicable	Guard was not provided	Guard was provided at time of accident but was not provided at time of inspection
MECHANICAL POWER						
Transmission of power:						
Motors (engines, dynamos, fly-wheels, etc.)	6	2	.....	2	.....	.....
Air fans, steam pumps, etc.	3	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Gearing	247	64	26	14	69	.....
Set screws	24	3	.....	2	3	.....
Shafting	45	13	.....	8	7	.....
Belts and pulleys	63	20	2	6	20	.....
Conveying and hoisting machinery:						
Elevators and lifts	109	38	.....	2	39	.....
Cranes (electric, steam, portable)	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Hoisting and conveying machinery, n. e. c.	14	4	.....	7	1	.....
Wood working machinery:						
Saws	377	182	62	29	60	.....
Planers and jointers	105	47	29	4	9	.....
Shapers	11	5	2	1	.....	.....
Lathes	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Heading machines	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Other or indefinite	14	7	2	3	2	.....
Paper and printing machinery:						
Barkers, etc.	3	1	.....	2	.....	.....
Calenders and other paper-making machines	11	3	.....	6	.....	.....
Paper cutting, stitching and staying machines	104	40	17	20	14	.....
Printing presses	27	3	2	13	6	.....
Textile machinery:						
Picking machines	4	1	2	.....	1	.....
Carding machines	5	1	1	2	.....	.....
Spinning machines	7	3	.....	4	.....	.....
Looms	11	6	.....	2	1	.....
Formers and knitting machines	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Sewing machines, etc.	5	1	.....	4	.....	.....
Cloth cutting machines	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Laundry machines	11	4	1	2	1	.....
Other or indefinite	17	5	1	8	.....	.....
Leather working machinery	21	8	1	7	2	.....
Metal working machinery:						
Stamping machines	166	36	11	53	30	.....
Drilling and milling machines	24	7	1	11	1	.....
Screw machines	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lathes	11	1	.....	7	1	.....
Drop hammers	5	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Shears	5	1	.....	2	.....	.....
Rollers	10	2	1	4	.....	.....
Power tools (chippers, etc.)	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Other or indefinite	26	10	1	7	5	.....
Polishing machines:						
Contact with grind stones, emery wheels, etc.	8	2	.....	5	1	.....
Struck by fragments of polishing wheels	8	2	3	2	.....	.....
Other	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Machines used in bakeries, confectionery establishments, etc.						
Machines used in working tobacco	13	4	.....	5	2	.....
Machines used in working ivory (buttons)	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Machines used in working ivory (buttons)	6	4	.....	2	.....	.....
Bottle washing and filling machines	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Machines, n. e. c.	28	11	2	8	3	.....
Total	1,571	547	168	266	278	2

TABLE C—PARTICULARS OF FATAL ACCIDENTS IN 1914, BY CAUSES

CAUSE AND OCCUPATION	Industry. (See Table A)	Age †	Sex	Particulars
A. FACTORIES				
MECHANICAL POWER				
Transmission of power Motors (engines, dynamos, fly- wheels, etc.)				
Machine operator.....	III-1	44	M	Fly wheel of buassaw broke and hit deceased. "Belt flew off governor on steam engine High speed caused breaking of bal- ance wheel."
Mill operator.....	I-3-b	27	M	Deceased was caught in fly wheel which was guarded.
Motor assembler.....	II-3-u	44	M	Was testing tongue of motor and lost control of tongue bar which in its revolution struck deceased.
*Pipefitter.....	II-6	40	M	Was in paddle box of steamer repairing pipes when the paddle wheel began to turn. He was knocked into water at bottom of dry dock.
Gearing				
Helper (paper machine).....	VI-2	18	M	While carrying paper over machine he missed the end carried and the paper wound around dryers. From back of machine he reached over dryer to get paper and clothes caught on stuffing nut and carried deceased into gears.
Set screws				
*Sawyer.....	III-1	61	M	Set screw on shaft of saw-mill engine caught his sleeve, causing fatal injuries.
Shafting				
Bleach mixer.....	VI-2	64	M	Deceased found lying back of shaft with clothes wound around shaft running bleach mixer. No one saw accident.
Carpenter.....	VIII-6-b	45	M	While he was moving a dye-tub, his clothes became caught in shafting, and deceased was whirled around the shaft a number of times.
Foreman (soda mill).....	VI-2	45	M	While putting belt on pulley, his clothing caught on shaft.
Laborer.....	XI-6	35	M	While working on top of furnace, he was caught on shafting and whirled around, hitting top of furnace.
Laborer.....	X-1-a	18+	M	He was supposed to be oiling line shaft in pre- paring to start grinding machinery; the slow running of engine attracted attention. Deceased was found dead on floor.
Oiler.....	I-1-a	19	M	Was oiling machine; clothing caught on shafting which whirled deceased around tearing clothing off him. He was dropped naked into crusher bins.
Oiler.....	VIII-6-b	19	M	Was oiling bearing before shafting had come to a full stop. Found between ropes and sheave. No one saw accident.
Oiler.....	II-3-a	28	M	He stepped over revolving shaft instead of using ladder. Clothing was caught in shaft and he was whirled around it.
Sawyer.....	III-1	34	M	Clothing caught on bolts sticking through coupling. He was thrown over the shaft.
(Occupation not stated).....	II-3-j	48	M	Ascended a ladder to the height of revolving shaft on which he was caught and instantly killed. It is supposed he lost his balance and took hold of shaft; sleeve became twisted around shaft.
Belts and pulleys				
"Beam hand".....	IV-1	25	M	It is supposed that while passing pulley his apron caught in shaft and pulley and whirled him around shaft. No eye witness to accident.
Engineer.....	XI-2	43	M	Was smoothing off surface of pulley with a file and blower; machine was moving slowly under steam. Deceased tried to get file out before it would do any damage and, in doing so, was thrown by belt against wall.

* Accidents occurring before October 1, 1913, reported after November 1, 1913.

† 18+ is used where there is evidence the deceased was over 18 although the age was not stated.

Table C — Particulars of Fatal Accidents in 1914, by Causes — Continued

CAUSE AND OCCUPATION	Industry. (See Table A)	Age †	Sex	Particulars
A. FACTORIES — Continued				
MECHANICAL POWER — Continued				
Transmission of power — Concluded				
Belts and pulleys — Concluded				
Laborer.....	X-2	45	M	Was oiling shaft bearings and climbed in pulley, throwing him from it and breaking his neck.
Machine operator.....	I-3-b	21	M	His right arm was caught between pulley of clinker tripper and against side shield, breaking his arm.
Machine tender.....	III-1	30	M	On step ladder in back of excelsior to soap the belt; he was caught through the air striking on belt.
Match block sawyer.....	V-7-e	34	M	Was putting a 6-inch belt on a pulley using a short stick to crowd the stick became caught between revolving pulley and was killed hitting deceased in breast.
Conveying and hoisting machinery				
Elevators and lifts				
Can washer.....	X-3	26	M	Caught on elevator between floor and ceiling.
Collator, shipping dept.....	VII-3	17	M	Operating elevator, stopped it. The car was then about 1½ feet from floor. He got on again to lower car but started it up by mistake. Car going up, became excited and fell from floor of car and let his feet hang over floor of car and wall.
*Elevator operator.....	XII-1	21	M	Deceased found at bottom of elevator. Supposed he fell from elevator.
Elevator operator.....	XII-1	25	M	Case tipped against deceased as he was going into basement, choking him.
Elevator operator (freight).....	XII-1	60	M	Deceased was operating car, a walk off with car still in motion. Clothing caught in the counterweight which prevented it from springing back. Caught between car and wall.
Elevator runner.....	XII-1	40	M	Went into well to replace cable and got caught. Another car came down and struck deceased.
Errand boy.....	XII-1	14	M	Deceased was riding on passenger car caught between side of car and shaft while car was in motion.
Fireman, stationary.....	XII-1	50	M	Operating car; after leaving car, the gate; screw cover came down on his neck.
Laborer.....	XI-2	23	M	Had tested elevator; deceased was up to allow fellow workman to test. Cable in elevator pit was clear. That deceased looked over side and his head was caught.
Laborer.....	X-5-e	48	M	Supposed to operate freight elevator; instead he stayed on floor and fell from same to bottom of shaft.
Laborer.....	V-1-b	19	M	Deceased was caught between counterweight and floor of elevator.
Mechanic (general).....	IX-2-a	27	M	He was acting as relief elevator operator after a crash was heard on floor. He was caught against elevator door, deceased was in elevator pit.
Miller's assistant.....	V-2-b	51	M	Elevator gate was found to be broken and lay near elevator shaft. From this it was concluded that the gate was broken. No witnesses.
*Sausage maker.....	X-2	30	M	Elevator dropped from ground and struck him.
Sheet iron worker.....	II-3-f	26	M	It is not known how accident happened. That an elevator was concerned.
Stock handler.....	VI-2	52	M	Elevator would not stop at first floor and struck with much force. Deceased and 1,800 lbs. of stock fell to basement. He died after from shock and injuries.

* Accidents occurring before October 1, 1913, reported after November 1, 1913.

† 18 + is used where there is evidence the deceased was over 18 although the age was not stated.

Table C — Particulars of Fatal Accidents in 1914, by Causes — Continued

CAUSE AND OCCUPATION	Industry. (See Table A)	Age †	Sex	Particulars
A. FACTORIES — Continued				
MECHANICAL POWER — Continued				
Conveying and hoisting machinery— <i>Concluded</i> "Truckman".....	XII-1	18 +	M	"Was adjusting elevator after it failed to start; it fell four floors, carrying deceased with it."
Wringerman.....	IX-6-a	26	M	Attempted to alight from elevator while in motion.
(Occupation not stated).....	XII-1	43	F	Riding on elevator which got out of control, became panic stricken and in spite of the operator, jumped off car, fell down shaft and was killed.
(Occupation not stated).....	XII-1	18	F	Riding on elevator which got out of control, became panic stricken and in spite of the operator, jumped off car, fell down shaft and was killed.
(Occupation not stated).....	XII-1	38	M	Riding on elevator which got out of control, became panic stricken and in spite of the operator, jumped off car, fell down shaft and was killed.
Cranes (steam, electric, portable, etc.).....				
Helper.....	II-3-d	26	M	Plate being hoisted by crane slipped out of chain as load swung and hit deceased.
Helper (boiler shop).....	II-5-f	30	M	Throat sheet being hoisted by electric traveling crane slipped out of chains and hit deceased.
Helper (locomotive crane).....	V-1-b	29	M	Was climbing onto crane while it was rotating, and slipped between back of boiler and of crane and extension coupling.
Laborer.....	II-3-c	20	M	Showing chain along cobble as the bar was being raised by crane and was caught against side of tables by end of bar.
Laborer.....	I-1-b	53	M	Standing on runway on which crane runs, and was struck by crane.
Milling machine operator.....	II-3-d	20	M	Deceased was working at milling machine and had promised operator of crane a cigarette, and said operator was coming for it. At this time the crane was wanted, and the operator in signaling that he would be back, looked backward; the crane hit the rail top, preventing crane from jumping end of track tearing them off and caught deceased under it.
* (Occupation not stated).....	II-9	18 +	M	Hoisting piece of iron with a derrick, he was hit on forehead. Died seven days after injury.
Conveying and conveying machinery n. e. c.				
Foreman.....	II-3-c	35	M	Material slipped out of sling attached to chain block.
Gang boss.....	XI-2	37	M	He crawled under conveyor to oil it as was customary. Another laborer started conveyor to remove ashes and deceased was crushed by blades.
Laborer.....	X-1-b	38	M	Heard something grinding on "Tripper" machine that is used for conveying coal bunkers in boiler house, and without shutting off power, deceased put his arm inside and had it caught between pulley and side of machine. Died two weeks after from effects of accident.
Laborer on pickle tubs.....	II-2-d	27	M	Operator started pan puller which took up slack in cable; a hook on the cable caught in one of the tubs and swung it around, hitting deceased on head, knocking him into tub of hot water, scalding him from head to foot.

* Accidents occurring before October 1, 1913, reported after November 1, 1913.

† 18 + is used where there is evidence the deceased was over 18 although the age was not stated.

Table C—Particulars of Fatal Accidents in 1914, by Causes—Continued

CAUSE AND OCCUPATION	Industry. (See Table A)	Age †	Sex	Particulars
A. FACTORIES—Continued				
MECHANICAL POWER—Continued Hoisting and conveying machinery n. e. c.—Continued				
Repairman on trucks.....	II-5-g	18+	M	Was jacking up car to get out dolly truck; when trucks were removed from the car, it swayed and jacks kicked out and caught deceased between two cars.
* (Occupation not stated).....	XI-4	18+	M	Arm supporting tackle block broke; sheet casting weighing 200 pounds fell and rolled over on deceased who was directing the hoisting.
Locomotives and trains				
Brakeman.....	II-7	24	M	Was uncoupling cars. In parting, the coupling held slightly. The dropped car was moving so he stepped between the cars to place a block under the car cut off, when it bumped the other car, catching him between the couplers.
Brakeman.....	I-3-b	21	M	Was on end of car setting up brake, when brake chain broke throwing him under wheels.
Car inspector.....	II-5-g	44	M	While putting in knuckle lock on car, another car was kicked in on track striking the one he was working on, causing him to fall; wheels passed over him.
Carpenter.....	V-1-b	48	M	Struck by train, coming from left side of deceased, whose left eye was blind.
*Car repacker and oiler.....	II-5-g	57	M	It is supposed deceased was crawling under cars to reach shanty when he met his death. Engine was shifting cars.
Conductor.....	II-5-g	34	M	Standing between cars putting on trolley pole, when car ahead rolled back and deceased was caught between the cars.
Driver (electric truck).....	V-7-g	26	M	Was going to try headlights. He reached over dash board and threw on switch, when truck jumped forward and caught him between dash-board and wall of garage. Controller evidently had been left in forward speed.
Helper (freight shop).....	II-5-g	22	M	Went between cars to notify fellow employee that engine was coming, and was caught between them.
Helper (garage).....	X-1-b	28	M	When automobile was backed into place, change gear was left in reverse, instead of neutral, and hand brake was on, leaving clutch out, the hand brake being in control of the clutch. Deceased was helping to start machine and went behind machine to get a step ladder. The motor was running, vibration let hand brake off, sending auto back and caught him between wall and auto.
Helper.....	II-3-c	26	M	Trying to move empty car with locomotive crane and was caught between crane and car.
Laborer.....	I-1-a	48	M	While returning from getting a drink of water, stepped in front of the car which carries crushed stone to the railroad cars.
Laborer.....	II-3-c	33	M	Stepped in front of train.
Locomotive inspector.....	II-5-g	56	M	Cause unknown other than that he was squeezed by a locomotive.
Machinist's helper.....	II-5-g	39	M	Walking along side of engine, and in some unknown manner fell under the tender truck.
Switchman.....	II-5-e	40	M	While attempting to board train, he fell under same.
Wood working machinery				
Saws				
Cabinetmaker.....	III-5-a	35	M	After circular saw had passed through board, he lifted board, bringing it back over saw. He dropped it and it was caught in blade and thrown, hitting him in side.
*Foreman.....	III-2-a	18+	M	Did not clear the saw properly and piece returned and struck deceased in abdomen. Died from acute septic peritonitis, and rupture of intestines.

* Accidents occurring before October 1, 1913, reported after November 1, 1913.

† 18 + is used where there is evidence the deceased was over 18 although the age was not stated.

Table C — Particulars of Fatal Accidents in 1914, by Causes — Continued

CAUSE AND OCCUPATION	Industry. (See Table A)	Age †	Sex	Particulars
A. FACTORIES — Continued				
MECHANICAL POWER — Continued				
Wood working machinery — <i>Concl'd</i>				
Millwright.....	VIII-2-c	70	M	Board caught in circular saw and a strip was thrown back, striking hand. Died from infection.
Sawyer.....	III-1	45	M	Fell on circular saw and was decapitated. No one saw accident.
Sawyer.....	III-2-a	40	M	Operating rip saw, piece of stock broke, flew and hit deceased in abdomen.
Sawyer (tail).....	III-1	23	M	Taking lumber from circular saw. He removed same from the wrong side. The piece of lumber he was handling caught on saw and threw him on saw.
*Setter on mill carriage.....	III-1	19	M	It is supposed deceased fell on circular saw. No witnesses.
Paper and printing machinery				
Barker, etc.....	VI-2	55	M	Rotor in pulp chipper burst.
Laborer.....	VI-2	46	M	Attempted to feed sheet to dryers after it had broken, he stepped in between second press rolls and dryers and passed the sheet over his head; this hid the dryer rolls from view and his arm got caught and drew him into dryers.
Calenders and other paper making machines				
Superintendent.....	VI-2	35	M	Placing paper on first dryer, finger was drawn between press roll and first dryer. Died from lockjaw.
Backtender.....	VI-2	35	M	Placing paper on first dryer, finger was drawn between press roll and first dryer. Died from lockjaw.
Textile machinery				
Laundry machines				
Laborer.....	V-1-b	22	M	Working at a revolving washing machine, in some way was caught by machine and crushed to death.
Metal working machinery				
Stamping machines				
Operator, forging press.....	II-3-i	25	M	Adjusting dies in forging press, stepped on pedal that releases latch; die came down on hand. Died from acute dilatation of heart at hospital while wound was being dressed.
Press hand.....	II-2-f	35	M	Resetting guard and was caught in operating or while removing piece from the die. While being put under influence of an anaesthetic in surgeon's office, he died after four inhalations.
Drophammers				
Foreman.....	II-9	32	M	Breaking iron with a drop ball, which was lifted up with a derrick. When ball dropped it broke iron into several pieces, one piece striking deceased.
Shears				
*Shearman.....	II-9	18+	M	Was cutting iron with shears driven by electricity when piece flew and hit him on forehead.
Rollers				
Foreman (finishing room).....	II-4	46	M	Working on stippling rolls and caught arm between the metal and the block. Died from injuries about a month later.
Greaser.....	II-3-c	36	M	Clothing caught on spindle and was crushed between spindles. He ventured in between spindles of rolls while mill was running.
Machines used in bakeries, confectionery establishments, etc.				
Laborer.....	X-1-b	21	M	Was operating a centrifugal machine, and put the unloading device into machine while same was still in operation. Parts of broken machinery flew about which struck deceased.
Mixer's helper.....	X-4-c	18	M	Scraping dough mixer while machine was in motion. Blade caught his arm and dragged him bodily into machine, internal injuries resulted in death.

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Table C — Particulars of Fatal Accidents in 1914, by Causes — Continued

CAUSE AND OCCUPATION	Industry. See Table A)	Age †	Sex	Particulars
A. FACTORIES — Continued				
MECHANICAL POWER — Concluded Machines used in bakeries, etc. — Continued Machines, n. e. c. Boilermaker and welder.....	II-6	42	M	Making repairs to boat, had stopped to allow another boat to pass. Went on deck while steamer was caught a rope stretched across canal. Was drowned before aid him.
Laborer around crusher.....	I-3-b	20	M	Lost balance and fell in crusher.
Scale cutter.....	II-3-h	48	M	Cut finger on circular saw. Died jaw about two weeks later.
HEAT AND ELECTRICITY Explosives (powder, dynamite, etc.) Foreman.....	V-7-e	33	M	Explosion of gunpowder "wreck." Deceased was burned to death.
Explosion and ignition of gases, dust, etc. Joiner.....	II-6	20	M	Working on deck of yacht when gasoline exploded.
Laborer.....	V-6	28	M	While filling barrels with tar, put in discharge from tank causing of gas in tank. Clothing caught he was burned to death.
*Laborer.....	V-1-b	45	M	Explosion in sulphur works, followed from burns.
*Weigher.....	V-1-b	43	M	Same as above.
Lead burner and pipe fitter....	V-5	29	M	Explosion and fire at oil and acid. Burns resulted in death.
Mechanic, metal department....	II-3-u	38	M	"Workmen lighted gas fire under for drying lacquer. It exploded to vat of lacquer which blew up ing on fire."
Helper, metal department.....	II-3-u	17	M	Same as above.
Press hand.....	II-3-u	19	M	Same as above.
Press hand.....	II-3-u	18	M	Same as above.
Bookkeeper.....	II-2-d	22	F	Fire in tenant factory building explosion described above.
Bookkeeper.....	II-2-d	19	F	Same as above.
Manager.....	II-2-d	55	M	Same as above.
Oiler and box tender.....	I-3-b	25	M	Went up to top of coal box to much coal was in box. It is bel off manhole and placed naked setting coal dust on fire. W death.
Screen helper.....	II-3-a	26	M	Was employed pushing a dump of dust and dumping it into a bin must be wet a little with a hose loaded into car, and again after He had loaded the car and had dumping bin and then dumped turned the hose into it and a caused the dust to puff back as he ran back. At the same inhaled the hot material.
*(Occupation not stated).....	IX-6-b	18+	M	Explosion of naphtha in a dyeing from burns.
Explosion of boilers, steam pipes, etc. Engineer (1st assistant).....	II-5-d	44	M	Standing in doorway of the boiler ing the men load car with ash denly an explosion occurred. hand-hole plates to blow out along the pipe line. One hand which was about 30 or 35 feet a blew out striking him on head his skull.

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Table C—Particulars of Fatal Accidents in 1914, by Causes—Continued

CAUSE AND OCCUPATION	Industry. (See Table A)	Age †	Sex	Particulars
A. FACTORIES—Continued				
HEAT AND ELECTRICITY—Continued				
<i>Explosion of boilers, steam pipes, etc.</i>				
<i>—Concluded</i>				
Engineer, locomotive.....	V-6	34	M	Explosion of locomotive boiler.
Fireman, locomotive.....	V-6	51	M	Same as above.
Engineer, locomotive.....	II-5-g	52	M	Putting crude oil through air pump of climax locomotive, caused explosion of pressure tank.
Fireman.....	III-1	46	M	Explosion of boiler caused by "putting water into a hot boiler, from which the water had been exhausted."
Sawyer.....	III-1	48	M	Same as above.
Fireman.....	XI-3	38	M	Automatic stop valve on 600 h. p. boiler exploded. Cause of explosion unknown.
Foreman.....	V-6	31	M	Discharge line from tar still was blocked; in attempting to disconnect line it was broken from still, permitting hot tar in still to blow out over men.
Foreman (assistant).....	V-6	33	M	Same as above.
Helper (paper box shop).....	X-4-c	62	M	Steam trap exploded without warning. Died from injuries.
Engineer.....	XI-4	50	M	Explosion of boiler.
Fireman.....	XI-4	30	M	Same as above.
Fireman.....	XI-4	45	M	Same as above.
Laborer.....	XI-4	18+	M	Same as above.
Laborer.....	XI-4	40	M	Same as above.
Laborer.....	XI-4	35	M	Same as above.
Laborer.....	XI-4	18+	M	Same as above.
Machinist.....	VIII-2-d	30	M	While working alone, tightening bolts on head of air tank, the head of the tank blew out, killing him instantly.
Stoker.....	II-3-c	28	M	Tube in boiler burst. Man burned to death by live steam.
<i>Other injuries from steam and hot liquids</i>				
*Coal passer.....	X-5-a	50	M	He received fatal burns while spraying flue ashes with steam hose.
Engineer.....	III-5-c	49	M	Hand-hole plate was leaking, he went under boiler to make repairs; leak became worse and he was scalded and suffocated before he could be rescued.
Fireman.....	XI-1	40	M	While in act of blowing down boiler, he over-looked the valve on another boiler being opened and was scalded.
Steamfitter.....	VI-2	39	M	Was trying to drain digester of liquor preparatory to some repairs. Ordered blow off valve opened while he was still inside digester. Died from burns.
Foreman.....	V-1-b	58	M	Molten caustic soda splashed from kettle, causing his death from burns.
<i>Explosion of molten metals</i>				
Errand boy and helper.....	II-3-u	15	M	Ladle of iron being carried to mold exploded, causing fatal burns.
<i>Other accidents from molten metals</i>				
Molder.....	II-3-v	20	M	Spilled iron out of ladle on to foot, causing injury which resulted in death.
<i>Sts, pans, etc. (containing hot liquids or caustics)</i>				
Fireman.....	X-1-f	27	M	Fell into salt grainer, receiving burns which caused death.
Foreman.....	II-3-b	18+	M	Barrel used for accumulating hot water for mixing fire clay stood at end of clay house. Deceased coming out of house turned to left and stepped into barrel.
Pipefitter.....	II-3-j	56	M	Stood on a ladder putting a valve on a pipe, which was over a hot water tank. Ladder slipped and he fell into the tank of hot water.

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Table C — Particulars of Fatal Accidents in 1914, by Causes — Continued

CAUSE AND OCCUPATION	Industry. (See Table A)	Age †	Sex	Particulars
A. FACTORIES—Continued				
HEAT AND ELECTRICITY—Continued Vats, pans, etc. — Concluded (Occupation not stated).....	III-4	55	M	While pulling out rope to drop tongs in vat, he thought he stepped over edge of vat and in trying to save himself caught the loose rope which let him fall into vat containing water, 180 degrees.
Electricity Boiler cleaner.....	II-2-d	37	M	Was inside of boiler cleaning it. Had an electric light extension cord with him; when whistle blew to quit work he did not show up, so the other workmen went looking for him and found him dead in the boiler with the extension cord in his hand. It is not known how it happened or how much current passed through him.
Electrician.....	VIII-2-b	19	M	He was putting in wire carrying 127 volts. The autopsy showed that death was caused by electricity.
Electrician's helper.....	VI-2	21	M	Climbed pole; came in contact with 23,000 volt line.
Engineer.....	X-5-a	23	M	For some unknown reason, he grasped one of the electric light wires, which had 1,100 volts when grounded.
Engineer.....	X-5-a	38	M	Had long iron rod hooked at one end in his hand, which he accidentally caught on trolley wire of movable crane located about 9 feet above the floor.
Engineer.....	XI-3	39	M	Killed while operating switchboard. Cause unknown.
Engineer and fireman.....	XI-4	36	M	Found dead in boiler room with extension cord in hand; 110 volts.
Fireman (kiln).....	I-3-e	30	M	He put hand on live switch. It is supposed that "as he passed through building his hand came in contact with electric switch about four feet from floor."
*Fireman.....	XI-4	41	M	No one saw accident. It is claimed it was caused by electric shock. Immediate cause of death was fracture of skull.
Iron worker.....	I-3-b	21	M	Was placing a piece of corrugated sheet iron back of motor at burning end of kiln and same accidentally struck against wire carrying load of 600 volts, which cut insulation, causing current to pass through sheet iron and instantly killed him.
Laborer.....	III-7-a	46	M	Took hold of chain which propelled hoist. He dropped to floor evidently killed instantly by shock, caused by short circuit outside of building.
Oiler.....	XI-4	20	M	Was wiping governor on the low pressure side when last seen. He was found on floor evidently having received a shock. It is reported he received "550 volts."
Operator (sub-station).....	XI-3	50	M	Testing street arc circuit, in disconnecting the circuit he removed the plug, which was attached to a flexible cord connected to the arc machine, and laid it on the floor. In continuing his task his foot came in contact with the live plug laying on the floor, causing the current to pass through his body. It is reported he received "5,000 volts."
Operator (sub-station).....	XI-3	22	M	Left forearm touched lightning arrester switches, at the same time his right arm came in contact with iron support. The place was guarded by signs reading "Danger 14,000 volts."
Operator (switchboard).....	XI-3	30	M	In some unknown manner, he came in contact with the brushes of brush arc machine. A rubber mat and a wooden box attached with small hinges for covering the brushes have since been installed. It is reported that he received "22,000 volts."

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Table C — Particulars of Fatal Accidents in 1914, by Causes — Continued

CAUSE AND OCCUPATION	Industry. (See Table A)	Age †	Sex	Particulars
A. FACTORIES — Continued				
HEAT AND ELECTRICITY — Concluded				
Electricity — Concluded				
Potman	II-2-c	30	M	Received electric shock from pot and electrical connections. "He started to light cigarette from a tiny flame beside one of the pots when he balanced himself against standards to which are attached electric wires carrying sufficient power to smelt the contents of the pots. A circuit was formed."
Wireman	XI-4	24	M	He was putting in switches on a grounded circuit, causing a flash.
Wire tester	IV-4	19	F	Operator held voltage on spring, with one hand on the wire and the other hand on reel, turned the reel so as to bring right hand in contact with spring, with left hand on reel, thus completing circuit.
Fire and heat n. e. c.				
Cinderman	II-3-c	33	M	Knocking scrap off lattice work of ladle crane support and clothing caught fire from flames of vessel which was turned down to let crane go by.
*Cleaner and washer	IX-6-b	45	M	Deceased was burned in a fire, origin of which is unknown.
Dipperman	V-5	28	M	After having left burning factory building for some reason he and fellow employee went back and were burned to death.
Dipperman	V-5	53	M	Same as above.
Engineer (locomotive)	II-3-n	69	M	Deceased had been using torch to locate some repairs, that he might have had to make, and when he was through with it, placed it on what is called the foot-board. In running the engine, this rattled off setting fire to waste or something else on floor. There was a can of kerosene in the cab and in trying to get this out before it exploded, we believe he caught fire.
Gas maker	II-3-c	18 +	M	Clothing caught fire. Death resulted from double pneumonia with pleurisy and second degree burns of legs.
Laborer	II-5-d	30	M	Deceased was using a piece of thin cloth as an apron, which had some oil on it. Apron caught fire coming in contact with a pot. He was case-hardening manufactured pieces which are first heated in pots in an oven, then taken from pots and quenched in oil.
Laborer	II-3-b	29	M	Picking at skull in ladle after dumping, when suddenly skull gave way, knocking him down.
Laborer (operating)	II-3-a	34	M	He opened car of hot flue dust which ran out in all directions and burned him.
Machinist (linotype)	VII-3	56	M	In reaching around metal pot, wrist came in contact with same. Died a week later.
Pitman (welding)	II-3-c	40	M	Working in pit, overcome with heat. Coroner's record states that he was in good condition, died from heat exhaustion, edema of lungs; was engaged in high temperature work.
Rotary tender	XI-4	25	M	Assisting to lower oil-witch tanks of machines, his clothes caught fire and he received fatal burns.
(Occupation not stated)	IX-4-b	19	M	Went in to open shutters of dressing room. He came out covered with flames. No witnesses.
*Operator, foot press	II-2-h	18 +	F	"Fire originated in an explosion of celluloid." Deceased ran back for purse.
*(Occupation not stated)	II-2-h	29	M	"Fire originated in an explosion of celluloid." Tried to save employee.
*(Occupation not stated)	II-2-h	18 +	M	"Fire originated in an explosion of celluloid." Deceased ran back for a pair of new shoes.

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Table C—Particulars of Fatal Accidents in 1914, by Causes—Continued

CAUSE AND OCCUPATION	Industry. (See Table A)	Age †	Sex	Particulars
A. FACTORIES—Continued				
FALL OF PERSON				
Fall from ladder, scaffold, platform, etc.				
Carpenter.....	X-2	51	M	While standing on 4-foot ladder ceiling of cooler, fell from same.
*Carpenter (foreman).....	II-6	38	M	Ascending ladder from hold of ship and fell to bottom.
Coal handler.....	XI-4	28	M	Deceased told fellow employee he to take a look up the stacks; minute later he heard a thud; he fallen down the stack, about 40 feet.
Cylinder feeder.....	VII-3	18+	M	Deceased went to toilet, opened and removed window sash on roof. Body was found on roof of e below.
Fireman and valveman.....	XI-2	57	M	While standing on the fourth run bottom of a ladder, in order to lamp, deceased detached the ladder wall and fell with it to the ground.
*Laborer.....	V-1-b	54	M	While charging charcoal into furnace became filled with gas. On stairs there seemed to be so deceased took outside ladder to lost his hold on same.
*Laborer.....	III-2-a	34	M	Fell from a pile of lumber about while passing lumber to a slipped while attempting to break.
Laborer.....	V-5	33	M	Was standing on a fenced platform runway, a distance of about 22 feet, cooping around hatch of coal boiler and from there into hatch.
Steamfitter's helper.....	V-7-c	60	M	Fell from scaffold.
Fall from machinery, trucks, engines, etc.	II-3-t	44	M	Fell while erecting scaffolding to re-
Craneman.....	II-2-c	27	M	Was helping lower bridge motor and crane and fell to the floor.
Machinist.....	XI-4	42	M	Deceased found lying unconscious boiler, from top of which he had fallen. The cause of his fall is not stated.
Painter's helper.....	II-5-g	21	M	Was about to hold apron up on when he fell between locomotive hitting his head on draw bar skull.
Fall caused by collapse of support				
Crane hand.....	II-6	18	M	Was putting chains under planks on top of planks; same slipped a 10 feet.
Ironworker.....	II-3-c	25	M	While erecting scaffold, walked on which he laid on cross pieces attached to one end of the cross pieces; one end of the support deceased fell to the ground about 10 feet.
Helper.....	X-1-d	65	M	Using a short ladder to get up on oil shaft bearing, when about 10 feet the floor the ladder slipped striking head against reel chest.
Fall in or through opening in floor, etc.				
Carpenter.....	II-3-c	21	M	Body found in return waterway closet with neck broken. E through closet.
Watchman, day.....	XI-2	65	M	Deceased entered a darkened building containing two large water tanks, depressed below the floor, and being dismantled and having some distance from the door, an opening in the cover of one Making his usual round and while slipped or accidentally fell into it.
Watchman, night.....	II-5-g	67	M	

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Table C—Particulars of Fatal Accidents in 1914, by Causes—Continued

CAUSE AND OCCUPATION	Industry. See Table A)	Age †	Sex	Particulars
A. FACTORIES—Continued				
FALL OF PERSON—Continued				
Fall in hoistway, shaft, etc.				
Driver.....	IX-1-b	27	M	Deceased fell down an elevator shaft a distance of 40 feet.
*Elevator (night attendant).....	XII-1	55	M	After elevator had started up in charge of new man, deceased remained on the 18-inch broad sill, inside the outer door of the elevator, to await the return of the car. Fell into elevator pit a distance of 12 feet. Do not know whether he became giddy, or was struck in some way by the descending car.
Elevator operator.....	IX-1-b	18+	M	Deceased was found lying unconscious at bottom of elevator shaft. There were no witnesses and both elevator and shaft were in perfect condition.
Elevator operator.....	III-2-a	18	M	Deceased was found lying at bottom of elevator shaft.
Elevator operator.....	II-8-c	28	M	It is supposed that deceased got off the elevator at the fifth floor and forgot to stop the car, and with his back toward the elevator was pulling a cart full of lamps when he fell to the bottom of shaft. No witnesses.
Elevator operator.....	XII-1	....	M	Deceased fell down elevator shaft.
Elevator operator.....	VIII-4	18+	M	Deceased was accustomed to go to finishing room on second floor for a nap at midnight, and the night watchman would run the elevator for him. Watchman opened the elevator door on one of the upper floors and raised the elevator. Deceased evidently walked into the elevator pit and fell to the basement and was instantly killed.
Elevator operator (freight).....	XII-1	19	M	Deceased stepped into the elevator shaft on main floor expecting to find elevator on that floor. Instead, car was on floor above, fell to the basement.
Elevator operator (freight).....	XII-1	68	M	Deceased had gone to lunch at 12 o'clock and left elevator level with the street floor; he put down the sliding wooden door, and when he returned at 12:30, he raised the door, and, thinking that the elevator was where he left it, walked into open space and fell a distance of about 40 feet.
Engineer and general sup't.....	XII-1	18+	M	Deceased left car at first floor landing and went outside of building. Meanwhile elevator runner took car up and closed door; when deceased returned he opened door and stepped in and fell to bottom.
Factory hand.....	V-2-a	18	M	Was running elevator. In some way he fell down elevator shaft.
Handy boy.....	VII-3	18	M	Deceased was fooling during noon hour. One of the men went to open elevator door to lower elevator; deceased rushed behind him and fell into shaft a distance of about 14 feet.
Laborer.....	X-2	45	M	He was found at bottom of shaft. Coroner's report states he fell down elevator shaft, while bringing up hams on truck on elevator.
Merchant.....	XII-1	43	M	Elevator door left open; deceased fell into open elevator shaft.
Operator (sewing machine).....	VIII-6-c	18+	M	Fell through hatchway from third floor to ground floor.
Porter.....	V-1-b	47	M	Deceased was found at bottom of elevator shaft.
*Porter.....	VII-3	20	M	He fell through hatchway, receiving fatal injuries.
Pressman.....	IV-3-f	23	M	Fell down hatch.
Shipping clerk and porter.....	XII-1	27	M	It is supposed deceased stepped from the street floor into open elevator shaft, and fell to sub-bellar.

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Table C—Particulars of Fatal Accidents in 1914, by Causes—Continued

CAUSE AND OCCUPATION	Industry. (See Table A)	Age †	Sex	Particulars
A. FACTORIES—Continued				
FALL OF PERSON—Concluded				
Fall in hoistway, shaft, etc.— <i>Concluded</i>				
Watchman.....	II-5-g	53	M	Evidently fell through trap door shaft from third floor
(Occupation not stated).....	IV-3-d	32	M	It is presumed deceased fell down shaft.
(Occupation not stated).....	X-5-e	50	M	Deceased quit work at noon, went out he came back, entered entrance lost balance and fell to the bottom
Fall on stairs, steps, etc.				
General process man.....	V-1-b	26	M	Deceased mounted the stairs, whether or not, no one knows. The one saw him falling through air shaft from ground.
Watchman (night).....	II-3-b	68	M	Deceased was found at bottom of set of stairs in factory building. Cause of fall was due to attack of heart which he was subject. Death fractured skull.
Fall on level by tripping				
Paper tester.....	VI-2	62	M	Was riding on the trolley freight stepped off landing on the trolley ankle and resulting in broken leg he died eight months later.
Other or indefinite				
Furnaceman.....	II-2-a	38	M	Deceased fell down a runaway incline. Died ten days after accident.
Helper.....	II-3-t	40	M	Was trying to open a gate at race water out of dam; in doing so, fell into the race-way and was drowned. In turning around, deceased in some way fell down. Died as result of injuries.
Watchman (night).....	III-2-a	70	M	
WEIGHTS AND FALLING OBJECTS				
Pile of material or part thereof				
Cement packer.....	I-3-b	26	M	Deceased was caught by cement slip
Gang boss.....	II-4	42	M	Was removing motors from a pile next pile fell over catching deceased two motors.
Laborer.....	I-1-a	21	M	Was working in a storage bin used for stone. The man loading cars before deceased he was about to draw stone into the bin and was caught by stone. Before assistance could be rendered he was suffocated.
Laborer.....	II-3-c	46	M	Crane had lowered lift of iron on pile. Deceased unfastened hooks from pile settled, and tipped, catching between two piles.
Laborer.....	II-5-e	36	M	While piling casting along side of underframes, the pile tipped over his head between two of them.
Laborer.....	VIII-3	65	M	With three other men he was taking from a pile in the storehouse, and one fell on him.
Laborer.....	VI-2	45	M	Carrying wood from car to wood shed rolled down from wood pile and deceased on head.
Laborer (trestle).....	II-3-b	23	M	Was working on the stock trestle. He fell into one of the ore bins and was killed by a slide of ore.
Lumber piler.....	III-2-a	50	M	Was on top of a lumber pile rectifying straightening lumber as it was being hauled. Lost his balance and fell two pieces of lumber fell on top of his head.
Other or indefinite				
Mechanic's helper.....	VI-2	35	M	Was repairing railroad trestle; trestle struck him on head.

† 18 + is used where there is evidence the deceased was over 18 although the age was not stated

Table C — Particulars of Fatal Accidents in 1914, by Causes — Continued

CAUSE AND OCCUPATION	Industry. (See Table A)	Age †	Sex	Particulars
A. FACTORIES — Continued				
WEIGHTS AND FALLING OBJECTS — <i>Concluded</i>				
Falling tools or objects dropped by other persons				
Laborer.....	X-1-b	35	M	Contractor's man had a roll of paper in his hands; slipped on the roof, and in trying to hold himself from falling off roof, he let go the roll of paper; it fell down to the yard and struck deceased on head.
Fall or weight of objects being handled by injured person				
Objects in course of manufacture or repair by injured person				
Boiler cleaner.....	X-2	45	M	Putting down a connecting rod in engine room, shaft slipped and struck deceased on foot. Coroner's report gives broncho-pneumonia and crushed foot as cause of death.
Gang leader.....	II-3-c	25	M	Was taking sheets off tank, crane being idle. Plate came down and caught deceased before he could get out of way.
Laborer.....	II-5-g	48	M	Was removing body bolster bolts; had end sill off of car and when he cut the last nut, bolster and sills fell on deceased. Bolster and sills weighed between 2,500 and 3,000 pounds. Death resulted two weeks later.
Objects being moved or carried by hand (Occupation not stated).....	II-5-g	65	M	Was helping to turn a pair of driving wheels around to remove tire. While doing so tire struck floor, overbalancing wheel, knocking off tire, which fell on deceased.
Sawyer (head).....	III-1	40	M	Men were rolling log to saw on carriage; log got away from them and rolled diagonally off platform. Deceased tried to prevent it and was caught by log.
Objects being loaded or unloaded				
Laborer.....	XI-5	42	M	Was unloading a car of fine coal; unfastened the bottom of car with wrench and then went on top of car. Deceased slipped and went down through bottom of car with the coal and was suffocated.
All other or indefinite				
Foreman (assistant).....	II-5-g	65	M	While trying to open the door of pit, he was using a stake on back of tender of engine to push door, and the stake went through door and caught deceased between tender and door.
Vehicles and animals				
Ashman.....	II-2-a	36	M	Was bringing a cartful of ashes to put on the elevator to be dumped, when his leg was caught between cart and side of elevator. "Died from lockjaw."
Driver.....	X-3	23	M	Lost control of wagon which he had moved and was pinned between same and wall.
Laborer.....	II-5-f	33	M	Was dumping cars of cinders when chain of one of the cars broke and let the load down on wrong side. Deceased was caught under load.
Paper finisher.....	VI-2	24	M	Two truckers handling large rolls of paper; one let roll down on truck, and handle of truck came up and hit deceased in side.
(Occupation not stated).....	V-7-g	53	M	While helping move empty coal car, drawn by horses, deceased jumped from end of car to roadbed to throw switch and fell in front of car, the front wheel passing over body.
MISCELLANEOUS				
Hand tools				
*Car repairer.....	II-5-g	38	M	Hand saw slipped and cut finger and later he struck same finger with sledge hammer. Blood poisoning developed and deceased died after operation, three weeks after accident.

* Accidents occurring before October 1, 1913, reported after November 1, 1913.

† 18 + is used where there is evidence the deceased was over 18 although the age was not stated.

Table C—Particulars of Fatal Accidents in 1914, by Causes—Continued

CAUSE AND OCCUPATION	Industry. (See Table A)	Age †	Sex	Particulars
A. FACTORIES—Concluded				
MISCELLANEOUS—Concluded				
Hand tools—Concluded				
Wheelwright.....	II-5-a	18 +	M	Driving a box in a wheel, using mer. Piece of iron struck died from laceration of the in
Striking against or catching between edges, projecting parts, etc., n. e. c.				
Helper.....	IV-3-f	15	M	Was placing leather stock on struck his head against ceiling subdural abscess.
Injuries from sharp edges of material being handled				
Cake baker.....	X-4-c	18 +	M	Breaking up wood, ran splint finger, which became infected
Confectioner.....	X-4-d	38	M	Scratched finger on chandelier to hang same; wound became
Poisonous gases				
Ashman.....	II-5-g	45	M	While taking out ashes from th house, was overcome by coal
Foreman (silver refinery).....	II-2-a	45	M	Inhaled fumes of selenious ac caused an attack of heart fail
Laborer.....	I-4-a	24	M	"It is believed deceased was coal gas."
Plate passer.....	II-2-a	27	M	Died of asphyxiation, due to o Death certificate. He was a track and heard to cry out.
Repairman's helper.....	V-3	29	M	to him, but he died almost i Was overcome by fumes from machine.
All other causes				
Car shop helper.....	II-5-g	46	M	"Died from acute dilation of over exertion while at work report. Found dead by fellow pit under car.
Evaporator operator.....	V-1-b	35	M	Found by foreman, with his n in part of plant shut down.
Foreman.....	III-5-a	64	M	Died from lacerated wound of septic pneumonia, accidental deceased was employed in a f of accident unknown.
Laborer (tannery).....	IV-3-d	45	M	Died from tetanus, contribut infection of face. He had a which it is thought he pi fingers, causing blood poisoni
Watchman.....	X-1-b	68	M	Finished his trip rather late. pain in the back and talke Had out on head. Died tw No information as to cause

† 18 + is used where there is evidence the deceased was over 18 although the age was not stated.

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Table C — Particulars of Fatal Accidents in 1914, by Causes — Continued

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION	Age†	Sex	Particulars
B. MINES AND QUARRIES			
MECHANICAL POWER			
icks and cranes iller (hand), granite.....	42	M	Stone being swung around by the derrick, slipped out of chain, struck derrick, bounced off and hit deceased.
and quarry cars and locomotives uck by car Driller's helper, gypsum.....	18 +	M	Went to step off track and came into contact with trolley wire which had sufficient force to throw him down. Before he could regain his feet, an electric motor ran over him.
aborer, iron.....	19	M	Was riding out of mine at noon in first skip car. Got out of car and fell between two cars, the last car running over him.
aborer, granite.....	26	M	Deceased stepped on railroad track in front of engine. The engineer started up and the locomotive being on a curve and the man on the blind side of locomotive, engineer did not see him. Died from injuries.
ight between roof or wall and car rakeman (haulage motor), gypsum.....	22	M	Was braking on haulage motor, riding on end of car, and signalled motorman to come ahead. Deceased was caught between end of car and roof.
ucker, iron.....	19	M	Head struck platform while coming out of mine in skip car. Fractured skull caused death.
FALL OF PERSON			
into quarry from surface, benches or face ck driller, limestone.....	27	M	Was drilling block holes in top of quarry. Drill became fast and in attempting to loosen it, deceased fell to ground, a distance of nearly 60 feet.
WEIGHTS AND FALLING OBJECTS			
g objects not dropped or slide of rock, ore, etc. laster's helper, limestone.....	40	M	Had finished loading block holes and was descending when a large stone loosened and fell. Deceased was struck by it or the debris started by the stone. This large stone had been dynamited the day before in an attempt to dislodge it. Died after two weeks from pneumonia.
Driller's helper, trap rock.....	19	M	He and his father were engaged in taking down a large rock from the top of cliff when suddenly the rock let go, taking deceased to quarry floor. Killed instantly.
aborer, limestone.....	36	M	Deceased was loading stone and powder man had just placed some dynamite under a stone to dislodge it, when the stone came down of its own accord, catching him underneath.
male digger, shale.....	33	M	He was digging slightly under the bank, the dirt caved in catching him.
Occupation not stated) limestone.....	25	M	Deceased was working on his switch, which runs on the level of quarry up to face of same. Large stone started rolling from the top of bank, struck ground and rolled, striking deceased.
Occupation not stated) trap rock.....	20	M	Was barring down stone from quarry face to load cars. Suddenly a small rock became dislodged above and struck deceased on head.
or slide of rock or ore from roof or wall iller, gypsum.....	25	M	Was taking down roof with a bar and a piece of rock struck deceased on head.
iner, gypsum.....	40	M	After firing several shots, he returned to room to load and fire some more holes. A piece of ashes from roof hit him.
man, iron.....	33	M	A piece of iron ore fell striking deceased on head.

+ is used where there is evidence the deceased was over 18 although the age was not stated.

Table C—Particulars of Fatal Accidents in 1914, by Causes—Continued

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION	Age†	Sex	Particulars
B. MINES AND QUARRIES—Concluded			
WEIGHTS AND FALLING OBJECTS—Concluded			
Fall or slide of rock or ore from roof or wall—Concluded			
Superintendent, iron.....	61	M	A piece of iron ore fell striking deceased on head.
(Occupation not stated) gypsum.....	34	M	He was employed in loading and pushing car. While loading car, part of the roof fell on him.
Fall or slide of rock or ore from bluffs, benches, etc.			
Trammer, iron.....	48	M	Chunk rolled down bluff, evidently catching foot, as deceased was shovelling into tram car, throwing him against car.
Trammer, iron.....	21	M	Chunk rolling down bluff knocked deceased down and probably killed him instantly.
Objects falling down shaft			
Trammer, iron.....	35	M	Was working in bottom of shaft, when a drill point fell down shaft and struck deceased on head.
Falling objects or tools dropped by other persons			
Drill runner, granite.....	30	M	Fellow worker stood on top of cut with a shaver on his shoulder. He asked the foreman what he would do with it, and was told to bring it down and put it in the tool box. He threw it off his shoulder, it struck on the edge of the cut and fell over, striking deceased on head.
VEHICLES AND ANIMALS			
Dump cars or wagons			
Laborer, limestone.....	60	M	Engaged in breaking stone, loading and pushing cars; in some way loaded car tipped over on him.

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Table C — Particulars of Fatal Accidents in 1914, by Causes — Continued

CAUSE AND OCCUPATION	Industry. (See Table A)	Age †	Sex	Particulars
C. BUILDING AND ENGINEERING				
MECHANICAL POWER				
Transmission of power				
Air fans, steam pumps, etc.				
Laborer.....	I-1-b	30	M	Deceased was going for a drink of water and had to pass over shaft of centrifugal pump. He stepped on the guard over the collar on shaft having set screws. The guard being of sheet iron bent down to a level or below the set screws, forcing his leg against the pump which held it while the set screws tore into his flesh. His leg was amputated but he died next day.
Gearing				
*Engineer (dredge).....	I-3-b	18 +	M	Caught in driving gears of steam dredge, receiving injuries from which he died one week later.
(Occupation not stated).....	II-4	67	M	For some unknown reason went in behind the large cog-wheel in grain mill and was killed. No one saw accident.
Shafting				
Motorman (mixer).....	V-2-a	19	M	Wiping shaft with gloved hand when glove caught on shaft key. Injuries resulted in death.
Conveying and hoisting machinery				
Elevators and hoists				
Breaking or slipping of apparatus				
Rigger (foreman).....	II-5	48	M	Riding down on hod elevator from 25th floor, something went wrong with the elevator at the 18th floor; he fell down elevator shaft to cellar. Was instantly killed.
Steamfitter.....	III-7	37	M	Riding on hod hoist with three men and load of pipe when bottom of the hod hoist fell out, which caused man to fall to the sub-basement. Was instantly killed.
Steamfitter's helper.....	III-7	48	M	Riding on hod hoist with three men and load of pipe when bottom of the hod hoist fell out, which caused man to fall to the sub-basement. Was instantly killed.
Struck by elevator, etc.				
Carpenter.....	II-4	37	M	Elevator came down, struck him on the head and killed him.
Carpenter.....	III-9	30	M	While at work on top of No. 2 elevator deceased was struck by No. 1 elevator descending.
Elevator repair man.....	III-9	30	M	While repairing elevator he leaned his head over into adjoining shaft and was caught by elevator car coming down. Died four hours later.
Iron worker.....	II-1	18 +	M	Brick hoist used by other contractors hit deceased throwing him back from fourth floor.
Iron worker (finisher).....	II-1	29	M	He had the car moved half way down and sat on hall platform with his feet hanging down in shaft. Instead of using his hand, he used his foot and turned the wheel the wrong way. Elevator came down and crushed him.
*Laborer.....	II-5	41	M	On second floor, put head in elevator shaft and called to fellow employee. Hoist descended and struck him on head. Injuries resulted in death.
Laborer.....	II-3	27	M	Deceased was cleaning out elevator pit. The bucket was held at the top of the tower by a safety clutch, in some manner the clutch became released causing the steel bucket to descend. Died from injuries.
Painter.....	III-6	26	M	Elevator struck him while painting saddle of door. Died from injuries.
Struck by counterweight				
Carpenter.....	II-4	40	M	Was pinned against crossbeam by descending weight from adjoining elevator which he had ordered the operator to take up. Died from injuries.

* Accidents occurring before October 1, 1913, reported after November 1, 1913.

† 18 + is used where there is evidence the deceased was over 18 although the age was not stated.

Table C—Particulars of Fatal Accidents in 1914, by Causes—Continued

CAUSE AND OCCUPATION	Industry. (See Table A)	Age †	Sex	Particulars
C. BUILDING AND ENGINEERING—Continued				
MECHANICAL POWER—Continued Caught between elevator and shaft, etc.				
Laborer.....	V-1	33	M	While feeding stone into crusher he stepped aside to avoid a test in contact with elevator. His foot in elevator shaft, tearing off and forcing him down against beam from injuries.
*Laborer.....	II-2	18+	M	Was attending elevator hoist. Hoist was given raising signal was on hoist and before he could was wedged between elevator and form.
Other or indefinite *Carpenter.....	III-2	27	M	Working in service shaft on scaffold which jutted into the adjacent elevator shaft. Elevator car on shaft, struck projecting plan on scaffolding. Deceased fell, striking elevator bumper in basement.
Laborer.....	II-3	30	M	Attempted to get on hoist while in motion. He lost balance and fell.
Plasterer.....	II-2	18+	M	Hoist hit plank; he fell eleven stories.
Derricks, cranes, shovels, etc. Breaking or slipping of apparatus				
Carpenter.....	I-1-b	36	M	The boom had just been lowered to adjust cable. It was being half way up it suddenly dropped standing or working below.
Carpenter.....	II-4	42	M	Deceased was working in shanty. Derrick snapped. Derrick and column fell on top of shanty same.
Housesmith.....	II-1	18+	M	Derrick fell by beam turning over and was thrown down 30 feet.
Iron worker.....	II-1	45	M	Foot of mast of derrick slipped from handle on crab knocked deceased net work and then 75 feet into water.
Iron worker.....	II-1	40	M	While raising column the eye line parted.
Iron worker.....	II-1	35	M	While raising column the eye line parted.
Laborer.....	II-4	48	M	The boom fall of derrick was faster than turns around a timber, fastened with clips. Deceased took clips off boom fall and he was tangled up in rope which cut his leg off.
Laborer.....	I-1-d	22	M	Derrick was lifting two stones; deceased standing under stones when one slipped out of chain; deceased or ran and fell on ground. The stone chain fell alongside of deceased.
Laborer.....	I-1-a	44	M	Engineer was lowering bucket and brace in out, unhooking and in fastened.
Laborer.....	I-1-a	21	M	Bucket being hoisted, opened up a rock and earth on deceased.
Pitman.....	I-2-b	18+	M	Arm of steam shovel ran out and drove deceased.
Pumpman.....	I-2-a	23	M	Going down in bucket; before reaching same dropped. Contrary to order bucket.
Roofer.....	III-1	40	M	Contrary to foreman's orders, he climbed to hoist roof material. The material being fastened, the men pulled and deceased fell with it.

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Table C — Particulars of Fatal Accidents in 1914, by Causes — Continued

CAUSE AND OCCUPATION	Industry. (See Table A)	Age †	Sex	Particulars
C. BUILDING AND ENGINEERING — Continued				
MECHANICAL POWER — Continued				
Derrieks, cranes, shovels, etc. —				
<i>Concluded</i>				
Swinging of load, bucket, etc.				
Laborer.....	V-2-a	30	M	When crane revolved the rear end pinned deceased against bank of earth.
Laborer.....	II-1	28	M	Derrick moved towards him and the platform of derrick pinned him against a post.
Laborer.....	I-1-a	18	M	Deceased crossed in front of shovel, when bucket came back and struck him. Was working in pit gang and had left his station at the jack on side of shovel.
Laborer.....	I-1-a	35	M	Scale box was being dragged by derrick; deceased got behind the box instead of in front. The box swung and hit him.
Scow captain.....	V-3-a	46	M	Crane swung and hit deceased, who was making fast a line. Died seven days after accident.
Unexpected starting or stopping				
Rockman.....	I-1-d	....	M	Bucket loaded with stone suspended from derrick, suddenly lowered hitting man.
Loading and unloading				
Laborer.....	I-1-a	38	M	Stone dropped off stone dogs while it was being swung around in place.
Roofers.....	III-2	22	M	Deceased was sitting on arm of out look hoist to counteract weight of load. When load was shoved clear, the entire weight came on arm, which caused the arm to fly up, throwing man 40 feet to ground below.
Other or indefinite				
Bricklayer.....	II-2	21	M	Was being hauled to top of well when deceased fell off bucket. Some employees state he struck an obstruction when being hauled up.
Carpenter.....	I-2-a	28	M	Coming up in bucket from bottom of shaft, when something which fell from top of shaft knocked him out, causing him to fall to bottom of shaft.
Foreman.....	I-2-a	34	M	Deceased fell out of bucket coming up shaft.
Laborer.....	II-5	43	M	Derrick fell on deceased.
Laborer.....	I-1-b	27	M	Skip was being hoisted when stone fell from same striking deceased. Warning had been given to step away from beneath skip which deceased did not heed.
Conveying and hoisting apparatus, n. e. c.				
Carpenter and rigger (foreman).....	I-3-a	18+	M	While engaged in locking through some boats and tug, he was struck by snatch block, through which ran the line from tug to snubbing posts. When tug started, chain holding snatch block broke.
Engineer.....	II-1	47	M	Raising boiler with its own steam. Something on which the cables were attached broke, causing the boiler to drop into sub-cellar. Deceased fell with boiler.
Laborer.....	I-1-d	38	M	While cable way was carrying logs, chain slipped and logs fell on deceased.
Painter.....	III-2	27	M	Painting smoke stack, rope on boatswain chair broke.
Poleman.....	I-2-a	29	M	Put hook of tail line on motor when hoist runner on signal pulled concrete cars. Motor was pulled over on injured.
Rigger.....	I-2-b	27	M	Rope of block and fall broke, causing beam to fall on deceased. He was guiding eye beam.
Locomotives and cars				
Boarding or alighting				
Brakeman.....	I-2-b	23	M	After giving engineer signal to come back he jumped on car, and slipping, he fell under it.
Coupling or uncoupling				
*Brakeman.....	I-1-c	25	M	Deceased went between cars and unhooked them. Gave signal to go ahead before he was clear. Crushed between cars.

* Accidents occurring before October 1, 1913, reported after November 1, 1913.

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Table C — Particulars of Fatal Accidents in 1914, by Causes — Continued

CAUSE AND OCCUPATION	Industry. (See Table A)	Age †	Sex	Particulars
C. BUILDING AND ENGINEERING — Continued				
MECHANICAL POWER — Continued				
Locomotives and cars — Continued				
Collisions or derailments				
Brakeman.....	I-2-b	18 +	M	Cars loaded with excavation were siding. As motor started to pull uncoupled and starting down grade a train of empties. Deceased was on run board of locomotive and fell for a short distance.
Brakeman.....	I-2-b	21	M	Two dinkys came together and he ceased off dump car, which hit next day.
Brakeman.....	I-1-a	30	M	Two locomotives collided, the cars one broke away down hill. They jumped on runaway cars to set back they jumped the track. He was between two cars.
Carpenter.....	II-4	29	M	Engine while backing in on track or pole, a piece of which hit deceased.
Engineman.....	I-1-a	22	M	He ran dinky engine, pulling empties out of siding and ran into loaded train. His engine was parked and he was scalded to death.
Foreman, assistant.....	II-1	40	M	Deceased was knocked from freight car by passing train hit projecting piece he was handling.
Laborer.....	V-2-b	24	M	Car derailed and struck deceased.
Laborer.....	V-2-b	26	M	Work train went through derail, died of internal injuries.
Laborer.....	I-2-b	30	M	Stealing ride on dinky engine, pushing car of steel, when projecting front end of car hit post along siding forcing steel car back crushing between steel and head of dinky.
Laborer.....	I-1-a	40	M	Riding on flat car and train ran pulling flat car. Deceased fell off and ran over him.
Lineman.....	III-8-b	29	M	Deceased was on tower repairing trolley pole of a passing car struck wagon, knocking him to street.
Section man (foreman).....	V-2-b	57	M	Train overtook hand car on which he was riding.
Trackman.....	V-2-b	45	M	Deceased was riding on hand car struck by train. Six men jumped collision but two stayed on.
Trackman.....	V-2-b	26	M	Same as above.
Struck by train				
Bridgeman's helper.....	II-1	24	M	He was sent to get tools. Not returned was found lying between third and fourth rail.
Carpenter.....	I-2-c	25	M	While working, he stepped from board on to the track. Struck by train.
*Carpenter (maintenance of way).....	II-4	24	M	While working on track, he was struck by passing train.
Carpenter (bridge).....	II-4	22	M	Left work train and crossed track in passenger train, which hurled him in train yard.
*Carpenter (bridge).....	II-4	32	M	While deceased was standing between freight train, the engine pulled float bridge and struck him.
Drill runner.....	V-2-a	31	M	Did not see train and stepped in front of it.
Foreman.....	II-1	18 +	M	While walking around forge with him to dodge smoke, he was seen to step on track. Man heating rivets called him by shoulder. Train struck and knocked him to street.
Foreman, assistant.....	III-8-a	30	M	While patrolling automatic signals he was struck by freight train.

* Accidents occurring before October 1, 1913, reported after November 1, 1913.

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Table C — Particulars of Fatal Accidents in 1914, by Causes — Continued

CAUSE AND OCCUPATION	Industry. (See Table A)	Age †	Sex	Particulars
C. BUILDING AND ENGINEERING — Continued				
MECHANICAL POWER — Continued				
Locomotives and cars — Continued				
Struck by train — Continued				
*Laborer	V-2-a	21	M	Walking along track, he was struck by approaching train.
Laborer	V-1	50	M	While pouring tarvia with back to roller, the steam roller was run upon him.
Laborer	V-1	45	M	Deceased backed under the rear wheels of an auto truck which was coming out of a yard.
Laborer	II-5	47	M	While crossing railroad track, he was struck by engine.
Laborer	II-5	21	M	He was run over by rear wheel of 5-ton auto truck. Newspaper clipping states he was tightening chain on one wheel when truck suddenly started, running over him.
Laborer	III-8-a	35	M	No witnesses. Conditions show he either alipped and fell from flat car against passing train or was struck by something projecting from the train.
Laborer	II-5	36	M	Loaded ballast car pushed by crane, struck man while he was turning around with plank on shoulder.
Laborer (section)	V-2-b	25	M	Had picked up tools ready to go to work when train hit him. A train had just gone by, the noise of which probably drowned the noise of the approaching train.
Laborer (section)	V-2-b	28	M	Found lying between tracks. Struck by some unknown engine.
Laborer (section)	V-2-b	21	M	Deceased was working on east bound track at curve. He stepped out of way of train coming on east bound track and was struck by train on west bound track.
Laborer (section)	V-2-b	26	M	While repairing switch, he was run over by engine.
Laborer (section)	V-2-b	33	M	While driving spikes in ties on track, engine struck him.
Laborer (section)	V-2-b	66	M	While leveling on track, he was struck by engine.
Laborer (section)	V-2-b	21	M	Man walked up bank and stepped on track in front of engine.
Laborer (section)	V-2-b	22	M	Man got off track to let train pass and then started across track directly ahead of train which struck him.
Laborer (section)	V-2-b	22	M	In stepping off one track to avoid train, he stepped on another in front of engine.
Laborer (track)	V-2-b	27	M	Deceased was struck by train while at work on track. Train was passing on another track which prevented the former train being seen.
Laborer (track)	V-2-b	50	M	Struck by train.
*Laborer (track)	V-2-b	42	M	Struck by train.
Laborer (track)	V-2-b	39	M	Found alongside of track; evidently struck by freight train.
Laborer (track)	V-2-b	45	M	He started to cross track out of way of train and after doing so immediately started to recross and was struck by the train.
*Laborer (track)	V-2-b	30	M	Struck by train. He had strayed from the other laborers and evidently did not hear or see train.
Laborer (track)	V-2-b	50	M	While swinging tie into place he was struck by engine backing down track.
*Laborer (track)	V-2-b	29	M	Had left work to get a drink of water and in crossing tracks stepped in front of train.
Laborer (track)	V-2-b	27	M	Had crossed track from tool house to labor shanty; on returning, he did not see approaching train which struck him.
Laborer (track)	V-2-b	....	M	Section men had cleared track for a passing train. After train passed and they were waiting for an approaching train, deceased attempted to cross ahead of train.

* Accidents occurring before October 1, 1913, reported after November 1, 1913.

† 18 + is used where there is evidence the deceased was over 18 although the age was not stated.

Table C — Particulars of Fatal Accidents in 1914, by Causes — Continued

CAUSE AND OCCUPATION	Industry. (See Table A)	Age †	Sex	Particulars
C. BUILDING AND ENGINEERING — Continued				
MECHANICAL POWER — Continued				
Locomotives and cars — Continued				
Struck by train — Concluded				
Laborer (track).....	V-2-a	25	M	Engine 7 was pushing engine 1 dirt up grade. Pushing engine sand had cut loose, but had stop. Deceased in trying to b fell off in front of engine 7. side of track out of sight of eng man saw him fall and gave em but engine could not stop soon
Mason (foreman).....	II-2	51	M	In some unknown manner he fell of engine or train. He was forward to give "all right" on east side. Body was fou side of track.
Painter.....	II-1	33	M	While leaning over girder of elev to paint, he was struck by tra to street.
Riveter.....	V-2-a	38	M	While removing bolts from elev deceased shifted position in a be struck by contact shoe or of train.
Roadmaster.....	V-2-b	50	M	Standing beside track, close to train, he was struck by door o came unhooked and swung ou
Sectionman (foreman).....	V-2-b	57	M	He is supposed to have kneele rail and not to have observe was almost on him. He rais struck by cross beam of eng
Signal helper.....	V-2-b	18	M	While working on pipe line he train.
Signal maintainer.....	V-2-b	26	M	While walking between tracks track directly in front of train
Signal repairman.....	V-2-a	58	M	Standing between tracks, was kn part of one train, directly in fi train.
Switchman.....	V-2-a	22	M	Guard acting as switchman tracks, was struck by train.
Trackman.....	V-2-b	55	M	It is thought that deceased in co behind bunk car stepped in fr
Trackman.....	V-2-a	24	M	Walking on foot walk between struck by train.
Trackman.....	V-2-a	24	M	While working on track he was s
*Trackman.....	V-2 b	21	M	Working on track, he walked on in front of train.
*Trackman.....	V-2-b	66	M	While walking on track he was struck by train.
Watchman.....	V-2-b	22	M	While on duty, evidently he v train.
Watchman (night).....	V-1	....	M	Hit by automobile and dragged
Watchman (night).....	V-2-b	60	M	While working he was struck by
Waterproof.....	V-2-a	38	M	While crossing tracks, he was s
(Occupation not stated).....	V-2-a	....	M	While standing on station pla struck by train.
Fall from train				
Hoist runner.....	I-2-a	22	M	Helping motorman to place oc track, he mounted bumper of being pushed by motor and f pushed along by car.
Track foreman.....	V-2-b	28	M	It is supposed that he fell fro during night.
Other or indefinite				
Engineer (road roller).....	V-1	35	M	Roller ran backward down hill, bank and tipped over, cate neath it.
Motorman.....	I-2-a	30	M	Deceased was running locomoti with five empty concrete o under sidewall form, he did r soon enough. Head was cru deck of form and top of motor.

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Table C — Particulars of Fatal Accidents in 1914, by Causes — Continued

CAUSE AND OCCUPATION	Industry. (See Table A)	Age †	Sex	Particulars
C. BUILDING AND ENGINEERING — Continued				
MECHANICAL POWER — Concluded Locomotives and cars — <i>Concluded</i> Other or indefinite — <i>Concluded</i> Brakeman.....	I-1-b	21	M	After gondola car was pulled off coal track, deceased threw switch, crossed track and signaled engineer to come ahead. He then boarded car and was crushed between car and crusher plant.
er Machinery Used in Building, Etc. Crusher and mixers Engineer (gas).....	V-2-a	42	M	Deceased had just fixed gas engine attached to concrete mixer and had started it when he reached over to fix water. His coat caught in fly wheel whirling him completely around wheel.
Laborer (concrete).....	I-2-b	37	M	While cleaning about concrete hopper, bolt and friction band broke, dropping hopper on deceased.
Machinist's helper.....	I-1-a	33	M	He was in crusher unknown to the other workmen. The crusher started up and he was caught in crusher gears.
Jacks and other mechanical implements Ironworker.....	II-1	38	M	While operating hydraulic jack to lift elevated railroad structure by means of a timber shore resting on top of jack and against bottom cross girder, he was hit on head by end shore kicked out in some manner by the jack.
Trackman.....	V-2-a	23	M	While helping to renew ties he was operating track jack, and was lowering the track when the wooden handle of the jack flew out, striking him on the head.
HEAT AND ELECTRICITY Explosives Blasts Other or indefinite Laborer.....	I-2-b	25	M	He was struck on left side by stone thrown by blast.
er injuries from steam and hot Liquids Steamfitter's helper.....	III-7	28	M	He was moving plank when he slipped and fell into sump pit that was filled with boiling water.
Electricity Attendant (plant).....	III-8-b	25	M	He was sent to customer to find "trouble." While intending to reduce customer's load by taking off Unit "H," he made the mistake of pulling a disconnecting switch on Unit "O," a 5,000 volt circuit, after opening oil switch on Unit "H." The resulting flash jumped barriers of Unit "O," causing short circuit. Severe burns caused death.
ricklayer.....	II-2	28	M	"He was about to relay the arch under the boiler." While talking with manager, held trouble light in hand. He suddenly fell forward and was taken out dead. It is thought "that the electric light wire carrying 110 volts had become crossed by a feed wire."
able hand.....	V-2-a	18+	M	While he and two other men were cutting cable, another cable grounded to subway structure through cable rack.
carpenter's helper.....	II-4	32	M	In coming down from roof of building he lost his balance, and to break the fall he caught hold of a 2,200 volt line. Cause of death on death certificate was given as "diabetes." Verdict of coroner's jury was "hypostatic congestion of lungs following electric shock."
Concrete finisher.....	I-2-b	45	M	Dinkey severed light wire. Man in picking up wire took hold of uninsulated part.

Accidents occurring before October 1, 1913, reported after November 1, 1913.

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Table C — Particulars of Fatal Accidents in 1914, by Causes — Continued

CAUSE AND OCCUPATION	Industry. (See Table A)	Age †	Sex	Particulars
C. BUILDING AND ENGINEERING — <i>Continued</i>				
HEAT AND ELECTRICITY — <i>Cont'd</i>				
<i>Electricity — Continued</i>				
Driller.....	V-2-a	28	M	While hoisting iron he was taken spell. Coroner's report states from hypostatic congestion of electric shock.
Engineer, civil.....	II-1	23	M	He had ascended pole and was to pass rope with one hand up reached over top of wires and in doing this made a circuit passing through body.
Form builder.....	I-2-b	25	M	Upper part of form carriage became electric wire. Current went through shocking man.
Ground hand.....	III-8-b	31	M	He received shock from current tane measure from electric line shocked him to death.
Laborer.....	I-1-a	45	M	He had hold of a stone dog to concrete and received an electric shock.
Laborer.....	I-1-d	43	M	He was working on derrick scow to build pier. Scow drifted crossing river. Derrick guy contact with live wires carrying 2,300 volts. Shocked by electricity into the water and drowned.
Laborer.....	I-1-d	22	M	Same as above.
Laborer.....	I-1-b	25	M	Found dead on coffer dam. A thought death was due to Coroner's investigation brought death was caused by contact with steel came in contact with electric short circuit.
*Laborer (tunnel).....	I-2-a	27	M	On top of car near feed wire of accidentally touched feed wire killed by shock.
*Lineman.....	III-8-b	40	M	While pulling up new wire on evidently received a shock and to ground. Probably he came with a 2,200 volt wire.
Lineman.....	III-8-b	58	M	He had ladder against iron trolley handling an 11,000 volt electric. He neglected to open out on his rubber gloves.
Lineman.....	III-8-b	24	M	While working on pole, he was wire. He is thought to have block with hand while adjusting.
Lineman.....	III-8-b	25	M	There were no witnesses. V trouble on street lamp circuit close circuit with power on, he wires and was electrocuted.
Lineman.....	III-8-b	26	M	He was about to connect primary transformer into fuse blocks, must have come into contact with wires and his foot must have messenger wire on the trolley was changing the location of and was equipped with rubber spurs.
Lineman.....	III-8-b	28	M	He went up pole with fellow employee in two phase primary. He had phase and was climbing between to assist fellow employee when contact with fuse box, he became cross arm. The current was 2,200 volts.
Lineman.....	III-8-b	23	M	Standing on arc lamp arm to use wire on second outside pin of 6 he leaned over upper brace grasping the brace with one hand to untie the wire with the other use rubber gloves.

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Table C — Particulars of Fatal Accidents in 1914, by Causes — Continued

CAUSE AND OCCUPATION	Industry. (See Table A)	Age †	Sex	Particulars
C. BUILDING AND ENGINEERING — Continued				
HEAT AND ELECTRICITY — Concd'd				
Electricity — Concluded				
Lineman.....	III-8-b	21	M	He was sent to remove guy wire on pole. The guy being untied, he started down pole. The guy wire which was a short distance below wires carrying current became untwisted and flipped up against wires carrying 3,300 volts.
Lineman.....	III-8-b	26	M	While placing small cross arm on top of pole which carries 33,000 volt line on top and 13,000 volt line below and out to one side, and while working on the 33,000 volt line which was dead, he came in contact with the 13,000 volt wire.
Lineman.....	III-8-b	32	M	In morning he worked on No. 2 circuit which was dead. After lunch he ascended by mistake pole which carried No. 1 circuit which was alive.
Lineman.....	III-8-b	24	M	He was pulling down iron cross arm brace to allow arm to tip downward. He pulled brace in wrong direction, causing it to touch 2,200 volt electric light wires. Fellow employee called out to him but he did not release the brace in time to save himself.
Lineman (foreman).....	III-8-b	39	M	Using portable telephone to communicate with power house, 33,000 volt line dropped on to telephone line.
Lineman.....	III-8-b	26	M	Coroner's verdict was that he was accidentally shocked by electricity while he was up a pole. He was removed from top of pole where he was suspended by a life belt. The wires carried 220 volts.
Shoveler.....	I-2-a	26	M	Dumping concrete car, he struck head against broken globe, receiving shock.
Steam fitter.....	III-7	28	M	Hand touched electric light cord.
Switchboard erector.....	III-8-a	27	M	He was erecting a switchboard and was found dead by his brother who heard a scream. He probably had grasped a live wire carrying over 2,000 volts.
Track foreman.....	I-2-a	41	M	While changing lead wire, he was electrocuted.
Wireman.....	III-8-b	29	M	He was placing cross arm on pipe supports preparing the lower can of oil switch of line No. 3. In doing so he became grounded, coming in contact with No. 3 wire.
Section foreman.....	V-2-b	32	M	Clearing high tension and telephone wire, he climbed tower to drop string to get distance. Received shock, throwing him to ground.
Fire and heat, n. e. c.				
Mason's helper.....	II-2	36	M	Overcome by heat.
*Machinist.....	II-1	....	M	Explosion.
*Machinist.....	II-1	....	M	Same as above.
*Pipe fitter.....	II-1	....	M	Same as above.
*Pipe fitter's helper.....	II-1	....	M	Same as above.
FALL OF PERSON				
From ladders				
By breaking of ladder				
Painter.....	III-6	63	M	He was painting on a swing staging; the ladder was out over the away bars about six feet. He went out near end of ladder and it broke causing him to fall twenty-five feet.
By slipping or twisting of ladder				
Carpenter.....	II-4	50	M	Working on roof of house, he fell when ladder slipped from scaffold.
Painter.....	III-6	18+	M	Working on second floor window, he shook ladder over to paint under it and fell to bottom, the ladder falling over against one upon which was another painter.

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Table C—Particulars of Fatal Accidents in 1914, by Causes—Continued

CAUSE AND OCCUPATION	Industry. (See Table A)	Age †	Sex	Particulars
C. BUILDING AND ENGINEERING—Continued				
FALL OF PERSON—Continued				
From ladders—Concluded				
By slipping or twisting of ladder—Concluded				
Plumber.....	III-7	36	M	While he was on ladder, bot
(Occupation not stated)....	III-2	32	M	slipped and he fell to floor.
By fall from ladder				He was cleaning some newly i
*Awning erector.....	III-6	41	M	covered sash, when ladder al
Carpenter.....	II-4	71	M	der and he fell about ten feet
Carpenter.....	II-4	58	M	He was upon ladder about two
*Electrician.....	III-8-a	57	M	he over balanced and fell to g
Erector.....	II-1	....	M	He was working in the rain an
Mason's helper.....	II-2	....	M	he slipped from ladder.
Painter.....	III-6	73	M	He fell twelve feet from ladde
Painter.....	III-6	....	M	He was on ladder helping tak
From scaffolds				fan. His helper noticed he h
By fall from scaffold				but before he could do anythin
*Carpenter.....	II-4	33	M	pitched forward off the ladde
Carpenter.....	II-4	19	M	Climbing ladder he slipped and
Carpenter.....	II-4	38	M	Climbing ladder, he slipped at
Iron worker.....	II-1	....	M	seven feet from floor and fel
Ironworker's helper.....	II-1	....	M	He fell off five foot step ladde
*Laborer.....	II-2	52	M	paper off wall. He had e
Laborer.....	I-1-d	35	M	with another man because
Laborer.....	II-5	18+	M	well. Died before arrival
Mason.....	II-3	43	M	Coroner's report states he di
By breaking of scaffold				sclerosis, chronic nephritis a
Sheet metal worker's helper....	III-2	22	M	juries of chest and forehead.
Steam fitter's helper.....	III-7	....	M	Climbing ladder with paint pe
By breaking of tackles or supports				wards off ladder.
*Ironworker.....	II-1	....	M	While pulling shingles to roof
Painter.....	III-6	28	M	became twisted, in trying to
Painter.....	III-6	58	M	knocked repeatedly against a
				broke in two, causing side of
				While working on staging, he
				because of breaking of plan
				He had nailed piece of 1 x 2 1
				side of house and nailed bra
				to it. The nails were driven
				wood, causing it to split. Sc
				causing him to fall.
				He was working in riveting ga
				scaffold when 4 x 4 broke, c
				basement.
				While he was standing on scaff
				scaffold broke, causing him to
				Scaffold slipped, causing him t
				He was working on scaffold th
				ground. The scaffold gave
				him to fall.
				Scaffold collapsed, causing him
				While he was building a wal
				scaffold broke in center, dr
				ground.
				Rope holding scaffold broke, o
				third floor of building.
				Scaffolding planks broke causin
				While working on scaffold, the
				fold slipped, tilting the s
				window opening. Deceased
				While scaffold was being low
				broke and scaffold dropped,
				of about 20 feet.
				Slip-knot was not properly tie
				and it loosened, causing man
				fall.

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Table C—Particulars of Fatal Accidents in 1914, by Causes—Continued

CAUSE AND OCCUPATION	Industry. (See Table A)	Age †	Sex	Particulars
C. BUILDING AND ENGINEERING—Continued				
FALL OF PERSON—Continued				
From scaffolds—Continued				
By breaking of tackles or supports—Continued				
Sheet metal worker.....	III-2	18+	M	While he was on scaffold, rope broke; one end of scaffold dropped, throwing men to ground. The men were putting on corrugated iron and had been instructed to cut sheet at top to clear blocks and to wrap rope with burlap.
Sheet metal worker.....	III-2	....	M	While he was on scaffold, rope broke; one end of scaffold dropped, throwing men to ground. The men were putting on corrugated iron and had been instructed to cut sheet at top to clear blocks and to wrap rope with burlap.
Sheet metal worker's apprentice	III-2	19	M	He was about to go upon scaffold to hang gutters, when one of the cross joists broke. Man fell to ground.
all from scaffold, n. e. c.				
Bricklayer.....	IV	30	M	While going from roof of building to scaffold attached to front of building he fell off scaffold.
Bricklayer.....	II-2	50	M	While working on corner of rear wall at court putting up line, he lost balance and fell from horse scaffold on fourth floor to ground.
Bricklayer.....	II-2	57	M	He fell off swinging scaffold.
Bricklayer.....	II-2	39	M	While laying furring blocks, working on a two horse scaffold, he stood on some blocks, slipped and fell.
Bricklayer.....	II-2	30	M	While on scaffold at seventh floor of building he reached up to pry board from doorway, lost balance and fell to ground.
Bricklayer.....	II-2	60	M	He fell over face of wall on which he was working. It is thought that he had a seizure of some kind. Nothing was broken and the wall was eighteen inches high above the scaffold.
Carpenter.....	II-4	....	M	He fell from scaffold. A strong wind was blowing and it is supposed he lost his balance or was blown off.
Carpenter.....	II-4	53	M	Standing on scaffold putting up cornice, he overbalanced and fell from scaffold.
Carpenter.....	II-4	72	M	Laying shingles on eaves while standing on scaffold which extended beyond end of beam, he evidently had a dizzy spell and fell off.
Carpenter (foreman)	II-4	42	M	He missed his step and fell from scaffold attached to cornice.
Elevator constructor	III-9	38	M	While working on car attachment on elevator car, he fell from scaffold in hatch.
Driller.....	V-2-a	28	M	He fell from scaffold.
Handy man.....	II-2	....	M	Coroner's record states he fell from scaffold while washing a wall. Death was due to fracture of skull, multiple contusions and lacerations of body.
Iron worker.....	III-9	32	M	While moving plank he lost balance and fell from scaffold.
Laborer.....	II-5	28	M	He slipped and fell from scaffold.
Laborer.....	II-2	32	M	While unloading brick from hoisting machine, he went off machine after a fellow laborer. In trying to get ahead of him, he drove his barrow between fellow laborer and angle of court, and in running too close to edge the barrow tilted sideways with wheel and body of barrow on scaffold and handles out into the court. He fell from scaffold.
Laborer.....	II-2	....	M	He fell from scaffold. No other information.
Mason.....	II-3	40	M	He is supposed to have climbed to scaffold four and one half feet high and to have tripped over mortar tub or plank, etc., falling backwards to ground.
Mason's helper.....	II-2	45	M	He was wheeling a barrow of mortar on scaffold and in some manner fell off.

Accidents occurring before October 1, 1913, reported after November 1, 1913.

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Table C—Particulars of Fatal Accidents in 1914, by Causes—Continued

CAUSE AND OCCUPATION	Industry. (See Table A)	Age †	Sex	Particulars
C. BUILDING AND ENGINEERING—Continued				
FALL OF PERSON—Continued				
By fall from scaffold—Concluded				
Painter.....	III-6	....	M	He fell from scaffold.
Painter (marine).....	V-2-b	53	M	He fell from scaffold.
Painter (road).....	V-2-b	24	M	While painting building, he ma fell from scaffold.
Painter.....	III-6	45	M	He fell from scaffold.
Painter.....	III-6	24	M	Shifting scaffold under elevat lost his balance and fell to st of about 17 feet.
Painter.....	III-6	....	M	He fell from scaffold probably attack of dizziness.
Plasterer.....	II-2	....	M	Upon stepping backward on a through.
Plasterer.....	II-2	....	M	He was working alone finishing from the scaffold.
*Tinker.....	II-2	63	M	He fell from scaffold probably attack of dizziness.
Other or indefinite				
Carpenter.....	II-4	36	M	Scaffold collapsed with him on
Collapse of structure or part				
Laborer.....	I-2-b	40	M	Platform in drift collapsed a jured man.
Mucker (foreman).....	I-2-b	24	M	Platform in drift collapsed a jured man.
From telephone poles, etc.				
*Cable splicer.....	III-8-b	30	M	He fell from platform which breaking of concrete pole.
Lineman.....	III-8-b	27	M	While descending pole, about eig bottom, his spurs cut out and walk.
Lineman.....	III-8-b	28	M	He fell from pole, apparently lo spur coming out.
Into shafts, hoistways or openings				
*Bricklayer.....	II-2	40	M	Wall being erected, started to ran away and fell through st
*Ironworker (foreman).....	II-1	50	M	He attempted to walk on pla opening and missed foothold. feet through opening.
*Laborer.....	II-3	....	M	He fell through opening in roof was an eighteen inch curb.
Laborer.....	II-5	35	M	He fell down hodhoist shaft fr to first floor.
Laborer.....	II-5	....	M	While hoisting lumber to elev lost balance and fell through
Laborer.....	II-5	22	M	While wheeling barrow backwa caught in plank of runway, m and fell through shaft.
Laborer.....	V-3-a	23	M	While carrying concrete in pail around manhole, his foot slip through the manhole.
Laborer.....	II-2	18+	M	While building scaffolding, w open space in floor and fell, le on floor below.
*Mason.....	II-2	40	M	Working off scaffold, stepped placed hand on panel of wirc broke through grating and fel
Mason's laborer.....	II-2	....	M	Fell from fifth floor, down ho cause of fall unknown.
Sign painter's helper.....	III-6	32	M	Fell fifteen feet down elevator walked in when gates were up
*Awning hanger.....	III-6	40	M	While engaged in putting up aw floor windows, he slipped o and fell to pavement below.
*Bricklayer.....	II-2	18+	M	Man was working on wall usin beams covered with plank as went to work, he leaned ove building and fell to ground.
*Bricklayer's apprentice.....	II-2	21	M	He was laying brick on the thi when he suddenly tumbled o the building and fell forty fe fall not known.

* Accidents occurring before October 1, 1913, reported after November 1, 1913.

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Table C—Particulars of Fatal Accidents in 1914, by Causes—Continued

CAUSE AND OCCUPATION	Industry. (See Table A)	Age †	Sex	Particulars
C. BUILDING AND ENGINEERING—Continued				
FALL OF PERSON—Continued				
From girders, joists, roofs, etc. —				
Continued				
Carpenter.....	V-2-a	46	M	A frame on top of wall slipped, carrying injured man with it, forty feet to the bottom.
Carpenter.....	V-2-a	35	M	A frame on top of wall slipped, carrying injured man with it, forty feet to the bottom.
Carpenter.....	II-4	25	M	Was carrying a 2 x 6 x 16 across beam, lost foothold and fell from 22d floor to street.
Carpenter.....	II-4	28	M	Fell from roof of house.
Carpenter.....	II-4	52	M	Fell off roof, a distance of seven feet and struck a picket fence.
Carpenter.....	II-4	27	M	Was working on a stair tower, twenty-three feet from ground. In some way fell to ground striking on head and shoulders.
Carpenter.....	II-4	.....	M	Cause unknown, except that he fell from fourth tier of beams to ground.
Carpenter.....	II-3	30	M	Lost balance, while reaching out over edge of form, falling a distance of about 16 feet, striking on head.
Carpenter.....	I-1-d	35	M	While working with foreman, injured stepped on a loose timber and fell about thirty feet.
Carpenter.....	I-2-a	30	M	Was working on form which carpenters were preparing to remove from shaft when he fell with form from point near top of shaft to the bottom.
Carpenter.....	I-2-a	38	M	Was working on form which carpenters were preparing to remove from shaft when he fell with form from point near top of shaft to the bottom.
Carpenter.....	I-1-c	22	M	Was taking forms above pier and walked around edge instead of using boatwain's chair, lost balance and fell into the river.
Carpenter.....	I-1-a	28	M	He slipped as they were removing offset forms, and fell to track below.
*Carpenter.....	II-4	54	M	Was standing on 4th wall, leveling beams which had just been set, lost balance and fell into adjoining lot.
*Carpenter.....	II-4	58	M	Fell from roof. Cause of fall unknown.
*Carpenter.....	II-4	76	M	Was found beside building with fractured neck. It is supposed he fell from roof as result of dizzy attack.
*Carpenter.....	II-4	60	M	Throwing board from a flat roof, lost balance and fell three stories to ground.
*Carpenter.....	III-1	40	M	He stepped on cornice and was trying to lift up roofing boards. At the same time he pushed the cornice down with his foot and fell down.
*Carpenter's apprentice.....	II-4	17	M	Laid roof board down on the roof, and a moment later took hold of the board to swing to lower scaffold. Board turned and threw him to ground, "distance of 30 feet."
Carpenter (foreman).....	II-4	42	M	While superintending the construction of a center for a concrete arch, lost his balance and fell from the third to the second floor.
Carpenter (foreman).....	II-4	63	M	Repairing coal trestle, plank on which he was standing slipped and he fell from top of coal trestle about twenty-five feet.
Carpenter's laborer.....	II-4	20	M	Was planing for platform for ladders when he slipped and fell three floors.
Contractor.....	III-1	58	M	Cause unknown, fell from veranda roof to walk. Supposedly was overcome with the heat or lost balance in reaching.
*Contractor.....	II-3	60	M	Was on bridge looking after dumping of concrete into forms, lost his balance and fell 15 feet into the concrete. The bridge was 6 feet, 6 inches wide.
Decorator.....	III-6	54	M	Railing gave way, fell from balcony.
Drill runner (foreman).....	I-2-b	24	M	While instructing drill runner, he slipped from rock and fell to bottom of cut, about 30 feet.
*Electrician.....	III-8-a	21	M	Alone, doing work on roof, found dead in back areaway, with back of head crushed and neck broken.

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Table C—Particulars of Fatal Accidents in 1914, by Causes—Continued

CAUSE AND OCCUPATION	Industry. (See Table A)	Age †	Sex	Particulars
C. BUILDING AND ENGINEERING—Continued				
FALL OF PERSON—Continued From girders, joists, roofs, etc.— <i>Continued</i>				
Engineer (hoisting).....	II-1	36	M	Car overturned, due to fault crew, injured jumped from turned, ran back on bridge footing, falling 65 feet to the sill, one floor, to paved floor.
*Glasier.....	III-4	18+	M	Was putting window and end of bridge, accidentally to bottom of pit, a distance of 130 feet.
*Handy man (track).....	V-2-b	71	M	While crossing plank over sub to hold himself tight enough length of the cable, striking feet and then landing on 130 feet.
Foreman.....	II-5	35	M	Fell from roof of color plant.
Heater.....	II-1	24	M	After work, was coming down to hold himself tight enough length of the cable, striking feet and then landing on 130 feet.
Iron worker.....	III-9	18+	M	Took a piece of joist to sixth floor across elevator shaft and set to work on shaft. Joist gave and fell six floors to cellar.
Iron worker.....	II-1	35	M	Fell from iron girder.
Iron worker.....	II-1	30	M	Was moving needle beam on scaffold, when he fell.
Iron worker.....	II-1	38	M	While repairing and erecting from roof.
Iron worker's helper.....	II-1	....	M	While working on construction for new elevator shaft at 5th balance and fell to cellar.
Laborer.....	II-5	40	M	Fell four stories.
Laborer.....	II-2	45	M	Was helping to lay an iron beam and fell two stories.
Laborer.....	II-2	48	M	Was preparing a scaffold for fifth floor, when he fell to the ground.
Laborer.....	I-1-b	28	M	Was moving a timber over lost balance and held to timber and fell.
*Laborer.....	II-2	50	M	Injured was standing on sheet on second floor; he leaned against covering window, and slipped window into court below.
*Laborer.....	II-2	46	M	In removing a plank he lost fell through stair enclosure floor to bottom.
*Laborer.....	II-2	28	M	Tempering mortar on inside fell out of the window.
Lineman.....	III-8-b	32	M	Injured was sawing off limbs to ground.
Lineman.....	III-8-b	29	M	While changing over tape lines, man was sitting on for the use of one man; see ever, attempted to walk across causing board to break and fall.
Lineman.....	III-8-b	26	M	While changing over tape lines, man was sitting on for the use of one man; see ever, attempted to walk across causing board to break and fall.
Lineman.....	II-1	31	M	Upon finishing up work, injured which was used for a scaffold so became overbalanced and fell from third story window.
Painter.....	III-6	35	M	Ladder slipped while man was against fence.
Painter.....	III-6	21	M	Went to roof to determine scaffold, lost balance and fell to ground.
Painter.....	III-6	35	M	While painting roof, fell to ground.
Painter.....	III-6	26	M	Stepped off roof.

* Accidents occurring before October 1, 1913, reported after November 1, 1913.

† 18 + is used where there is evidence the deceased was over 18 although the age was not stated.

Table C—Particulars of Fatal Accidents in 1914, by Causes—Continued

CAUSE AND OCCUPATION	Industry. (See Table A)	Age †	Sex	Particulars
C. BUILDING AND ENGINEERING—Continued				
<i>FALL OF PERSON—Continued</i>				
<i>From girders, joists, roofs, etc.—</i>				
<i>Concluded</i>				
*Painter.....	III-6	18+	M	Fell from beam, part of building.
Plumber.....	III-7	23	M	Was sitting on partitions in toilet, he removed a gas cap and was overcome by escaping gas; he fell to the tile floor below.
Rigger's helper.....	II-1	55	M	Assisting gang in erecting smoke stack, he lost footing and fell to street.
Riveter.....	II-1	33	M	While about to drive a rivet with a pneumatic hammer, he made a misstep and fell head first "70 feet" to the ground.
*Roofer.....	III-2	....	M	Brick cornices supporting gutter on slate roof gave way.
Sheet metal worker.....	III-2	26	M	While covering a dumb waiter bulkhead with copper, he walked along parapet and lost balance.
*Sheet metal worker.....	III-2	21	M	Was removing planks on roof beams; stepped on end of a plank and fell with plank to first floor.
Steel inspector.....	II-1	45	M	While supervising, he walked on top of elevated structure, slipped and fell.
*Timberman.....	I-2-b	38	M	While working on staging putting up timbers, injured man fell off same, a distance of about 23 feet.
Trackman.....	V-2-b	39	M	While walking elevated tracks, fell to street.
Watchman.....	I-1-a	55	M	Body of man found along side of wall of concrete gate chamber and it is supposed he fell from top.
*Waterproofer.....	III-1	33	M	Walked across plank over area and fell to cellar below.
(Occupation not stated).....	I-1-b	43	M	Man climbed on to bucket to get out of way of water which was due to run through chutes, lost footing on bucket and fell to concrete floor of loek 125 feet below.
(Occupation not stated).....	II-3	....	M	While stripping a jack from the form, injured was called by foreman; in leaving jack he was working on he had to pass another jack; while passing this jack, he lost hold and fell 94 feet.
(Occupation not stated).....	III-1	57	M	While repairing roof, injured reached to adjust rope, overbalanced and fell 12 feet to ground.
*(Occupation not stated).....	I-2-b	....	M	Working on vault light forms, missed step and fell through opening of upper level platform, 30 feet.
*(Occupation not stated).....	II-4	....	M	He was standing astraddle of a beam, which was being raised and one end slipped, throwing him in the air.
*(Occupation not stated).....	II-4	47	M	While shingling house, he fell from roof; accidental death, as reported by coroner's jury.
*(Occupation not stated).....	I-2-b	....	M	Walking from one girder to another, stepped on piece of plank which tipped, and he fell 15 feet, striking on head.
On stairs, steps, etc.				
Carpenter.....	V-2-a	45	M	Employees were erecting steps from platform to track walk on elevated structure. Deceased descending steps, not yet fastened, slipped and fell between bars of railing to the street.
*Chandelier maker.....	III-7	....	M	While carrying a box of glass downstairs either missed a step or slipped and fell three or four steps to the floor.
Into trenches, excavations, etc.				
Foreman.....	I-2-b	31	M	Fell into a hole.
Fall by slipping, n. e. c.				
Watchman.....	I-3-a	56	M	Was walking from shop to tug boat along coal chute and slipped and fell; his trunk being dislodged, aggravated hernia. Died on operating table.

* Accidents occurring before October 1, 1913, reported after November 1, 1913.

† 18 + is used where there is evidence the deceased was over 18 although the age was not stated.

Table C — Particulars of Fatal Accidents in 1914, by Causes;—Continued

CAUSE AND OCCUPATION	Industry. (See Table A)	Age †	Sex	Particulars
C. BUILDING AND ENGINEERING — Continued				
FALL OF PERSON — Concluded				
Other or indefinite				
*Carpenter.....	II-4	35	M	Fell down and was found by man
Deck hand.....	I-3-a	....	M	Supposed he fell from deck of
				water.
Deck hand.....	I-3-a	24	M	Supposed he fell out of scull bo
Laborer.....	II-5	24	M	Man fell overboard while wal
				of boat.
Laborer.....	II-3	35	M	While pulling up lumber by rop
				started to go through block
				attempt to catch the rope, lo
				fell.
Laborer.....	I-3-a	24	M	Was engaged in moving po
				walked on pipe line and slipp
				river.
Laborer.....	I-1-d	40	M	While shoving log away from
				pike pole, pole caught in bri
				and on stepping backwards l
				in floor of chute and was
				stream by current.
Laborer.....	I-1-b	38	M	When loaded, skip was raised
				man fell overboard.
Laborer.....	I-1-b	....	M	Man had gotten on tug; aft
				found he had left wallet
				attempted to jump back o
				landed in water.
Boorman.....	I-1-b	22	M	While winding up pockets of
				lost balance and fell overboa
Watchman.....	II-5	....	M	Went into building in course
				to look for wood and fell into
Water boy.....	I-1-b	15	M	While taking water from cana
				in some way fell into canal.
WEIGHTS AND FALLING OBJECTS				
Falling objects not dropped				
Rock, earth, etc. (open excava-				
tions)				
*Contractor, digger.....	I-1-d	18+	M	Side wall of excavation caved in
*Digger.....	I-1-d	45	M	Side wall of excavation caved in
Laborer.....	V-2-b	18+	M	While working on gravel shov
				caved in and caught him bet
				shovel and gravel.
Laborer.....	V-1	40	M	While in gravel pit, earth caved
Laborer.....	I-1-d	30	M	While in five-foot sewer tren
				bank slid in, crushing de
Laborer.....	I-1-d	23	M	While working at bottom of ex
				from above, having becom
				heavy rains, fell. Deceas
				warned with other workm
				and was struck by a rock.
Laborer.....	I-1-d	....	M	Removing boulder from tren
				caved in catching him.
Laborer.....	I-1-d	19	M	Bank toppled over and crushed
Laborer.....	I-1-d	33	M	While assisting in laying pi
				caved in and smothered man.
*Laborer.....	I-1-d	23	M	While in trench five feet deep,
Mason's laborer.....	II-2	49	M	Deceased went to assistance
				of cave-in and another cave-in
Stone breaker.....	I-1-d	40	M	Stone fell on him while digg
Tile setter.....	I-1-d	21	M	Side of trench caved in and bu
				depth of two feet.
Rock, earth, etc. (tunnels)				
Driller.....	I-2-b	29	M	Rock alide.
Driller (foreman).....	I-2-a	18+	M	Stone fell from roof and struck
Flagman.....	I-2-b	17	M	While sheltering himself from
				excavation caved in, taking
Inspector (concrete).....	I-2-c	25	M	Caisson dropped on one end
				undercurrent which swept ca
				it was being lowered."
Laborer.....	I-2-c	23	M	Caisson dropped on one end
				undercurrent which swept ca
				it was being lowered."

* Accidents occurring before October 1, 1913, reported after November 1, 1913.

† 18 + is used where there is evidence the deceased was over 18 although the age was not sta

STATISTICS OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS, 1914

Table C—Particulars of Fatal Accidents in 1914, by Causes — Continued

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CAUSE AND OCCUPATION	Industry. (See Table A)	Age †	Sex	Particulars
C. BUILDING AND ENGINEERING — Continued				
SETS AND FALLING OBJECTS — Continued earth, etc. (tunnels) — Concl'd				
.....	I-2-b	35	M	Struck bad ground which broke from side, causing timber work to collapse and let derrick fall into cut; "debris caught deceased."
.....	I-2-b	32	M	Struck bad ground which broke from side, causing timber work to collapse and let derrick fall into cut; "debris caught deceased."
.....	I-2-b	18	M	Rock fell on him.
.....	I-2-b	53	M	Was loading bucket, when piece of concrete fell from duck line, striking head and leg.
.....	I-2-b	24	M	While wedging post upright, sheeting on side of shaft shifted upwards, causing stone to fall from side, striking him on foot. was amputated, but septicemia developed causing death.
.....	I-2-b	19	M	Loose material from overhead fell and struck leg and chin.
.....	I-2-a	35	M	Struck by rock falling from roof of tunnel.
.....	I-2-d	38	M	Digging bank to place timber when dirt pushing man down bank, crushing chest.
.....	I-2-b	.....	M	While mucking, a small portion of earth down and pushed injured against vertical post, crushing ribs, which pierced lung.
.....	V-1	58	M	Was mucking with gang when slide from fell in on top of him.
.....	I-1-a	27	M	Hauling curbstone on wagon; turned team load into lot and was picked up with leg arm broken, scalp wound and bruises.
.....	II-3	57	M	"Load fell on him."
.....	III-9	23	M	Was engaged in constructing railway trestle; trestle bent, fell and struck him.
.....	V-1	15	M	Object fell down shaft and struck deceased skull.
.....	IV	18+	M	Was working in grouting machine; a brick fell from above, striking man on head, causing fractured skull.
.....	II-3	25	M	Was going up side of hill when high wind dislodged tree, which fell, striking deceased across head and shoulders.
.....	I-2-d	20	M	In tearing down building, deceased placed a rope around part of wall still standing; a fellow employee pulled on rope and was caught by falling wall.
.....	I-2-b	40	M	Knocked braces from under concrete form, causing same to fall on him.
.....	II-3	.....	M	Was in bottom of cut and part of hopper fell on him.
.....	II-2	18+	M	A beam four inches by four inches by ten feet standing against derrick being erected, and fractured man's skull.
.....	II-2	61	M	While riding hoist from basement, as hoist reached second floor, an eighteen inch shaft wheel jumped off axle on the eleventh floor and fell, striking man on chest.
.....	II-2	26	M	Hit by stone falling on head.
.....	III-2	40	M	Stone falling from sectional wall being down, struck foot. Amputation resulted in death three weeks later.
.....				While removing stone from pier at bridge, another stone fell and caught leg.
.....				While old steel stack was being lowered top of brick chimney thirty feet deceased was standing near chimney.
.....				a guide rope; stack struck stone cap of chimney, causing same to fall, piece of bounded and struck him, breaking ribs penetrating kidneys and lungs.

pouring before October 1, 1913, reported after November 1, 1913.
where there is evidence the deceased was over 18 although the age was not stated.

Table C — Particulars of Fatal Accidents in 1914, by Causes — Continued

CAUSE AND OCCUPATION	Industry. (See Table A)	Age†	Sex	Particulars
C. BUILDING AND ENGINEERING — Continued				
WEIGHTS AND FALLING OBJECTS —				
<i>Concluded</i>				
Other or indefinite — <i>Concluded</i> (Occupation not stated).....	IV	35	M	Was taking down iron pipe, when pipe gave way and one of the posts that supported it fell and struck him on head.
Collapse of structure or part				
Laborer (foreman).....	IV	24	M	Deceased was standing underneath a floor that was overloaded with debris; the floor gave way and fell upon him.
Laborer.....	II-2	54	M	Masons were throwing down planks and as deceased stepped from doorway plank struck him on head.
Scaffold builder.....	II-4	33	M	While in wooden tower under construction for hoisting machine, same fell.
Scaffold builder.....	II-4	31	M	While in wooden tower under construction for hoisting machine, same fell.
Falling tools or objects dropped by other persons				
Lineman (foreman).....	III-8-b	29	M	Bolt, it is claimed, fell from hands of man up a pole and struck head; also a pike pole slipped and struck head.
*Plumber's helper.....	III-6	21	M	Ironworkers were working three floors above where deceased was working; the iron workers dropped a wooden roller, which struck his head.
Fall or weight of objects being handled by injured person				
Objects used in construction and repair by injured person				
Laborer.....	V-2-a	21	M	Deceased received a glancing blow on the head from the end of a concrete chute which gave way, while he was helping to raise same.
Laborer.....	V-2-a	30	M	Gang of men were removing bolster from steam shovel, bolster dropped and caught deceased who was underneath. It was necessary to cut bolts and before all were cut, the bolster dropped.
Objects being moved or carried by hand				
Drill runner.....	I-1-b	26	M	Had drilled a piece of rock and was moving machine with helper. He stepped off rock to another and lost his balance, machine falling on him and striking his head.
Objects being loaded or unloaded				
*Laborer.....	V-1	....	M	While picking up stones and placing them in a wagon, was in the act of throwing a stone in the wagon and fell backwards, the stone falling on top of him.
Laborer.....	I-2-b	27	M	Deceased was helping to fasten a chain around a large stone to be hoisted. The upper part of the stone broke off and fell, fracturing his skull.
VEHICLES AND ANIMALS				
Struck by wagons, cars, etc.				
Driver (mule).....	I-2-b	....	M	Fell off mule in front of loaded muck car which went over his leg, causing amputation of leg, resulting in death.
Janitor.....	I-2-b	65	M	Hit by truck. Died next day.
Mason's laborer.....	I-1-d	60	M	Was standing on track, paid no heed to warning, and was run over by dump car run by gravity.
Mixer runner.....	I-1-a	27	M	Another man was driving a team of mules which ran away, and deceased in trying to stop mules missed his footing and fell, the wagon passing over his chest.
Dump wagons, cars, etc.				
Laborer.....	V-2-a	25	M	Car of dirt was dumped; when car came up again, there was a kink in the chain and one of the laborers struck kink, opening chain, and causing car to come down and strike deceased on the head.

* Accidents occurring before October 1, 1913, reported after November 1, 1913.

† 18 + is used where there is evidence the deceased was over 18 although the age was not stated.

Table C — Particulars of Fatal Accidents in 1914, by Causes — Concluded

CAUSE AND OCCUPATION	Industry. (See Table A)	Age†	Sex	Particulars
C. BUILDING AND ENGINEERING — Concluded				
VEHICLES AND ANIMALS — Concl'd				
Dump wagons, cars, etc.— Concl'd				
Laborer.....	I-2-b	26	M	While dumping loaded dump car, box came back tipping to opposite side, and deceased failing to get out of way was jammed against bank of earth about five feet high.
Laborer.....	I-1-b	20	M	The deceased with three other men dumped car and in bringing back into position was caught between box of car and tracks.
*Laborer.....	I-1-d	....	M	Injured, with twelve other men, were dumping car loaded with cinders; when car tipped, it caught him under it.
*Laborer.....	I-1-d	30	M	Injured was turning crank handle to unload dumper, when handle slipped from his hand and struck stomach.
Kick, push, bite, etc., of animals				
Laborer (foreman).....	I-1-a	32	M	Mule stepped on little toe of right foot; blood poison developed.
Other or indefinite				
Laborer.....	V-1	26	M	Large crusher bin was being hauled over bad piece of road and four men were steadying it, one on each corner. Deceased was one of these four, and as bin tipped over, he ran the wrong way and was caught under it.
HAND TOOLS				
Hammers, hatchets, etc.				
Carpenter.....	II-4	50	M	While repairing a stoop, lacerated finger while driving a nail and lockjaw resulted.
Bars and prying tools, etc.				
Laborer.....	II-5	30	M	In trying to move a stone, crowbar caught in crusher jaws and hit him in stomach, rupturing intestines.
MISCELLANEOUS				
Cut on glass				
*Roofer (gravel).....	III-1	38	M	Was out slightly by broken pane of glass.
Poisonous gases				
Laborer.....	V-2-b	46	M	Deceased had been drinking and laid down in an ash heap, ashes were on fire and the gas from them caused asphyxiation.
Laborer.....	I-1-d	42	M	Deceased's foreman told him to finish digging a tunnel and then stop work. The deceased and a companion started to tap a main in the tunnel, and, after removing the machine, escaping gas killed him.
Laborer.....	I-1-d	38	M	Deceased's foreman told him to finish digging a tunnel and then stop work. The deceased and a companion started to tap a main in the tunnel, and, after removing the machine, escaping gas killed him.
All other causes				
Asphalt tamper.....	V-1	22	M	Deceased with another laborer were unloading tools from truck, when he complained of cold and left to go into boiler room to get warm. Was found later on floor of yard office in semi-unconscious condition with fractured skull; cause unknown.
Deck hand.....	I-3-b	24	M	Deceased was walking pontoon line with one and one-half inch rope and stepped off between two pontoons into river.
Foreman (well).....	I-2-d	42	M	After witnessing and assisting at accident of another employee, he collapsed from shock and heart failure.
Ground man.....	III-8-b	....	M	Boat, in which he was rowing, capsized, causing him to drown.
Lineman (foreman).....	III-8-b	33	M	Boat, in which he was rowing, capsized, causing him to drown.
Lineman (foreman).....	III-8-b	....	M	Had been repairing an arc lamp and was found dead lying in the street.
Laborer.....	I-2-a	21	M	Was shoveling concrete from car and without any warning fell to the floor of forms.
Laborer.....	I-1-b	33	M	Was crossing to pontoon line. When foreman checked his men, this man was missing, and later, found to have been drowned.

* Accidents occurring before October 1, 1913, reported after November 1, 1913.

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Bulletins of the New York State Department of Labor

Quarterly Bulletins. The publication of a quarterly Bulletin was begun by the former Bureau of Labor Statistics in 1899 and continued by the Department of Labor (into which that Bureau was incorporated in 1901) until 1913. Of these Quarterly Bulletins (Nos. 1 to 56, constituting Vols. I to XV, or one for each year 1899 to 1913) only the following numbers can now be supplied: 2 (1899); 15 (1902); 20 (1904); 24 (1905); 35 (1907); 36, 37, 38 (1908); 47, 48, 49 (1911); 50, 51, 52, 53 (1912); 54 (1913).

Special Bulletins. In 1914 the quarterly Bulletin was superseded by the present series of Special Bulletins on particular subjects. The list of these Special Bulletins is as follows:

Year 1914

- No. 57. Idleness of Organized Wage Earners on September 30, 1913 (7 pages).
Out of print.
- No. 58. Idleness of Organized Wage Earners in 1913 (53 pages). *Out of print.*
- No. 59. Digest of the New York Workmen's Compensation Law (21 pages).
Out of print.
- No. 59. (Revised.) The Workmen's Compensation Law (47 pages). *Out of print.*
- No. 60. Statistics of Trade Unions in 1913 (145 pages).
- No. 61. Idleness of Organized Wage Earners in the First Half of 1914 (16 pages).
- No. 62. New York Labor Laws of 1914 (100 pages). *Out of print.*
- No. 63. Directory of Trade Unions, 1914 (104 pages). *Out of print.*
- No. 64. Changes in Union Wages and Hours in 1913 (116 pages).
- No. 65. Union Rates of Wages and Hours in 1913 (186 pages).
- No. 66. Strikes and Lockouts in 1912 and 1913 (139 pages).
- No. 67. International Trade Union Statistics (24 pages).
- No. 68. Statistics of Industrial Accidents in 1912 and 1913 (175 pages).

Year 1915

- No. 69. Idleness of Organized Wage Earners in 1914 (41 pages).
- No. 70. New York Court Decisions Concerning Labor Laws (118 pages).
- No. 71. Government Labor Reports, October, 1913, to May, 1915 (29 pages).
- No. 72. New York Labor Laws of 1915 (67 pages).
- No. 73. Idleness of Organized Wage Earners in the First Half of 1915 (16 pages).
- No. 74. Statistics of Trade Unions in 1914 (146 pages).

Year 1916

- No. 75. Statistics of Industrial Accidents, 1914 (77 pages).

Monthly Bulletin. In October, 1915, was begun the publication of a Monthly Bulletin as the official organ of the Industrial Commission which now administers the Department of Labor. The purpose of this Bulletin is to give current information concerning the work of the Department and the official acts of the Commission. The October and December issues are out of print. Other numbers can be supplied.

Previous Publications Concerning Occupational Diseases

Statistics of occupational diseases reportable by physicians to the Department of Labor appeared in the quarterly Bulletins during the years 1912-1913 (numbers 50-56 inclusive).

Beginning with 1908, the annual reports of the Medical Inspector of Factories, appearing in the annual reports of the Commissioner of Labor, have contained reports upon, and discussions of, occupational diseases in New York State. Included in these reports are accounts of the following special investigations of particular industries, together with proposed regulations for their conduct:

Bakeries in Manhattan borough, 1909, pp. 88-99.

Calico print industry, 1909, pp. 80-88 (this account appeared also in Bulletin No. 41).

Cloak and suit industry in New York City, 1911, pp. 87-96.

Felt hat industry, 1911, pp. 57-67.

Pearl buttons, 1910, pp. 93-103.

Phosphorus matches, 1910, pp. 83-93.

Potteries, 1909, pp. 100-112.

The following special reports on ventilation have also appeared in the reports of the Medical Inspector:

Results of air analyses in certain factories, 1910, pp. 104-111.

Results of air analyses in cloak and suit factories in New York City and in the felt hat industry, 1911, pp. 108-133.

Ventilation of factories, 1908, pp. 65-94.

Ventilation of a department store, 1911, pp. 83-86.

Other material published includes the following:

Sanitary Conditions in the Printing Trade (82 pp.). Annual Report of Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1906, pp. lxxi-clii.

Health of Printers (8 pp.). Bulletin No. 33, 1907, pp. 258-265.

An English Report on Physical Deterioration (8 pp.) Bulletin No. 30, 1906, pp. 372-379.

Special Rules and Regulations Adopted by the British Government for the Regulation of Certain Dangerous Trades (47 pp.). Annual Report of Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1906, pp. 833-879.

The Dangerous Trades in England (4 pp.). Bulletin No. 33, 1907, pp. 255-258.

Poisoning by Wood Alcohol Fumes from Brewers' Varnish. Bulletin No. 51, pp. 130-137. Also printed separately.

Lead Poisoning Eliminated in a Factory (relates to protection against dust in the sand-papering of castings). Bulletin No. 54, pp. 64-70.

Anthrax in Woolen Mills and Tanneries. Bulletin No. 56 pp. 402-5.

Chrome and Lime Sores in Tanneries. Bulletin No. 56, pp. 405-6.

Advice to Workmen for Prevention of Lead Poisoning (cards for distribution to workers, printed in English, German, Italian, Hungarian, Polish and Yiddish).

The Reporting of Industrial Diseases (small pamphlet containing the reporting law, explanation of purpose of reporting, and lists of diseases and harmful substances).

Of the publications above referred to, files of which may be found in many public libraries, the Department can supply only the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labor for 1909 and 1910, Bulletins 51 and 54, reprints of the article on wood alcohol in Bulletin 51, the cards concerning lead poisoning, and the pamphlet on Reporting of Industrial Diseases.



STATE OF NEW YORK
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
SPECIAL BULLETIN

**Issued Under the Direction of
THE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION**

No. 76

**EUROPEAN REGULATIONS FOR PREVENTION
OF OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES**

**Prepared by
THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS AND INFORMATION**

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SPECIAL BULLETIN

Published by the New York State Industrial Commission

No. 76

ALBANY

March, 1916

EUROPEAN REGULATIONS FOR PREVENTION OF OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES

There are presented in this Bulletin a collection of regulations in force in leading industrial European countries which are designed to minimize, and to protect the employees from, the dangers of occupational diseases. This collection is not complete, either as to industries or as to countries. What is included are the regulations of latest adoption for a number of industries, each of which is also represented in New York State.

In the year 1913 a radical departure from former methods was effected in New York State in the regulation of industrial processes dangerous to life and health. Prior to that time, such regulation in New York State had been statutory, the sole exception being that the Commissioner of Labor was empowered to make rules for the prevention of accidents in mines, quarries and tunnels. The impracticability of drawing general statutes which should satisfactorily safeguard employees against the dangers of particular processes was at length realized here as it had been for a long time in the industrial countries of Europe. Accordingly the principle of incorporating in the statute broad general requirements for safety and sanitation, and of delegating authority for framing specific rules and regulations for the conduct of particular industries was adopted. This rule making power, which was at first entrusted to the Industrial Board, is now lodged with the Industrial Commission.

The Commission has power to make special rules and regulations for the conduct of "any industry, trade, occupation or process" which involves "danger to the lives, health or safety of persons employed therein." Such regulations constitute the Industrial Code and "shall have the force and effect of law." The Commission is authorized to secure the assistance of employers, employees and experts in framing rules and regulations, and a public hearing is required on all proposed regulations prior to

adoption. Up to the present, twelve sets of regulations have been issued, dealing in part with prevention of accidents and in part with protection of health. These have been published in the current edition of the Labor Law.

The prevention of occupational diseases which has only recently received attention in the United States has been the subject of much more extensive regulation in European countries. Included in this Bulletin are European regulations concerning five of the eight industrial diseases (poisoning by lead, brass, and mercury, compressed air illness and anthrax) reportable by physicians to the Labor Department under the New York Law.

Great Britain

Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, empowers the Secretary of State to make regulations for dangerous trades. Before making such regulations, the Secretary of State must satisfy himself of, and certify to, the dangerous character of the work to all, or to any class of, persons engaged in it. He must also publish in advance notice of the proposed regulations. Any objections made by interested parties must be presented in writing. If the Secretary of State does not consent to modify the regulations, he must, unless the objection seems to him to be frivolous, submit the matter to an inquiry. The inquiry must be conducted in public by a Commissioner appointed by the Secretary of State, and any person who is affected may appear in person or by proxy. The Commissioner after hearings and investigation makes recommendations to the Secretary of State as to changes and amendments, which recommendations are not, however, necessarily binding upon the latter. The regulations must then be laid before Parliament, either House of which may, within forty days, annul all or any part of them.

The regulations for twelve British industries are here reproduced. In ten of these the regulations were prepared by the authority of section 79 of the 1901 Act and in accordance with the method described above. The authority for the regulations in the remaining two is described below.

Prior to the Factory and Workshop Act of 1901, the Secretary of State had the power under the Factory and Workshop Acts of 1891 and 1895 to make special rules for dangerous

trades. All such special rules continue in force until superseded by regulations adopted under the 1901 Act. In a few trades only have such "special rules" not been superseded by "regulations" authorized by the latter Act. Among such trades is vulcanizing of rubber, the rules prescribed for which in accordance with the Acts of 1891 and 1895 are here reproduced. The statutory provisions of the 1901 Act concerning humidity and ventilation in cotton cloth factories have been replaced by regulations made by the Secretary of State in accordance with the Act of 1911 as to such establishments. These regulations are here included.

Germany

Section 120-e of the Imperial Industrial Code authorizes the Federal Council (Bundesrat) to issue regulations for the conduct of industries involving special danger to health or life. These regulations must be published in the Imperial Law Journal and be brought to the attention of the Federal Assembly (Reichstag) at its next session. Such regulations have been promulgated by the Federal Council for a number of industries, two of which — those applicable to the manufacture of cigars and of alkaline chromates — are here reproduced. In case regulations for any industry are not promulgated by the Federal Council, each State may issue them, and, failing action on the part of the State, the police authorities have such power. Except where issued by the Federal Council, however, the proposed regulations must be submitted to representatives of employers and employees for deliberation and advice.

France

Section 67 of Book 2 of the Labor Code adopted in 1912 empowered the Minister of Labor to make regulations for the protection of health in industry. On October 1, 1913, such regulations were promulgated for a number of industries, seven of which are included in this Bulletin. The regulations were, in each case, after having been prepared by the Minister of Labor, submitted successively to the Commission of Industrial Hygiene, the Consultative Committee of Arts and Manufactures, and to the Council of State.

Austria

Section 74-a of the Industrial Code empowers the Minister of Commerce and the Minister of the Interior, after granting approvals to the associations of commerce and industry concerned, to issue regulations for the protection of health of workers in dangerous and unhealthy trades. The detailed regulations promulgated in 1911 for the safety and health of workmen employed in mining and type-founding establishments are here reproduced.

Netherlands

An act of May, 1905, for the protection of workers in compressed air, together with the detailed regulations issued by Royal Decree in pursuance of that Act are here reproduced.

Casting of Brass

GREAT BRITAIN

Regulations, dated June 20, 1908, made by the Secretary of State, for the casting of brass.*

Whereas the casting of brass or any alloy of copper with zinc has been certified in pursuance of Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act to be dangerous, I hereby, in pursuance of the powers conferred on me by that Act, make the following regulations, and direct that they shall come into force on the 1st day of January, 1910, and shall apply to all factories in which the casting of brass is carried on, with the following exceptions:

(i.) The regulations shall not apply to a sand-casting shop having an air-space equivalent to 2,500 cubic feet for each of the persons employed, nor to any other casting shop having an air-space equivalent to 3,500 cubic feet for each of the persons employed. Provided —

(a) that provision is made for the egress of the fumes during casting by inlets below and outlets above of adequate size, and

(b) that a notice in the prescribed form, giving the prescribed particulars, shall be kept affixed at or near the entrance of the casting shop and that a copy thereof shall be sent to the Inspector of the district, and

(c) that the conditions of exemption stated in such notice are not departed from.

(ii.) So much of Regulation 1 as requires that exhaust draught shall be maintained during the process of casting shall not apply in the case of strip or solid drawn tube casting or any other class of casting which the Secretary of State may certify on that behalf, provided that —

(a) the exhaust draught cannot be so maintained without damage to the metal (proof of which shall be upon the occupier); and

(b) the exhaust draught is put into operation immediately after the casting; and

(c) provision is made for the egress of fumes during casting by inlets below and outlets above of adequate size.

(iii.) Where it is proved to the satisfaction of the chief inspector of factories that by reason of exceptional features in the construction or situation of a casting shop or by reason of the infrequency of the casting or the small quantity or the nature or composition or other circumstances all or any of the regulations are not necessary for the protection of the persons employed he may by certificate in writing (which he may in his discretion revoke) exempt such casting shop from all or any of the provisions of the same subject to such conditions as he may by such certificate prescribe. In these regulations (including the above provisions and exceptions) —

“Brass” means an alloy of copper and zinc.

“Casting” includes the pouring and skimming of brass.

“Casting shop” means any place in which casting of brass is carried on.

“Sand-casting” means casting in moulds prepared by hand in sand or loam or sand and loam.

“Sand-casting shop” means a place in which no kind of casting other than sand-casting is carried on.

“Pot” includes any crucible, ladle or other vessel in which the brass is skimmed or from which it is poured.

“Employed” means employed in the casting-shop in any capacity.

“Persons employed” means the maximum number of persons at any time employed.

It shall be the duty of the occupier to observe Part I of these regulations, and the conditions contained in any certificate of exemption.

It shall be the duty of all persons employed to observe Part II of these regulations.

*Factory and Workshop Orders, 1914 edition, p. 95.

Part I. Duties of Occupiers

1. Casting of brass shall not be carried on unless the following conditions are complied with:

(a) There shall be an efficient exhaust draught operating by either of (i) a tube attached to the pot, or (ii) a fixed or movable over the point where the casting takes place, or (iii) a fan in the part of the casting shop, or (iv) some other effectual contrivance for the prompt removal of the fumes from the casting shop and preventing diffusion therein. The exhaust draught shall be applied as near the point of origin of the fumes as is reasonably practicable, having regard to the requirements of the process, the maintenance of the exhaust draught during the process of casting, and (as regards casting shops in use on January 1, 1908) the structure of the premises, and the cost of installing the exhaust draught in that manner.

(b) There shall be efficient arrangements to prevent the fumes from entering any other room in the factory in which work is carried on.

(c) There shall be free openings to the outside air so placed as not to interfere with the efficiency of the exhaust draught.

2. There shall be provided and maintained in a cleanly state and in repair, for the use of all persons employed, a lavatory, under cover, (a) a sufficient supply of clean towels, renewed daily, and of soap and nail brushes, and (ii) with either —

(a) A trough with a smooth, impervious surface, fitted with a waste pipe without plug, and of such length as to allow at least two feet of space for every five such persons, and having a constant supply of warm water from taps or jets above the trough at intervals of not more than two feet.

(b) At least one lavatory basin for every five such persons, fitted with a waste pipe and plug, or placed in a trough having a waste pipe, having either a constant supply of hot and cold water, or warm water laid on, or (if a constant supply of heated water be not reasonably obtainable) a constant supply of cold water laid on and a supply of hot water always at hand when required for use by persons employed.

3. No female shall be allowed to work, in any process whatever, in any casting shop.

Part II. Duties of Persons Employed

4. No person employed shall leave the premises or partake of food without carefully washing the hands.

5. No persons employed shall carry on the pouring of brass without the apparatus provided in pursuance of Regulation 1(a).

6. No person employed shall in any way interfere without the knowledge and concurrence of the occupier or manager with the means provided for the removal of fumes.

Bronzing**GREAT BRITAIN**

Regulations, dated April 11, 1912, made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in pursuance of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in relation to bronzing with dry metallic powders in letterpress printing, lithography, and coating of metal sheets.*

In pursuance of section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, I hereby make the following regulations and direct that they shall apply to all factories and workshops or parts thereof in which is carried on the process of bronzing (these regulations referred to as bronzing) of applying dry metallic powder to, or dusting them off from, surfaces previously printed or otherwise prepared, in:

LETTERPRESS PRINTING, or
LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTING, or
COATING OF METAL SHEETS.

These regulations shall come into force on June 1, 1912.

*Factory and Workshop Orders, 1914 edition, p. 125.

Exemptions

1. Regulation 2 shall not apply to bronzing by hand for the purpose of proof-pulling;

2. Exemption shall be allowed from Regulation 2 on not more than two days in a week, and on not more than fifty days in any calendar year, subject to the following conditions:

(a) notice, in the prescribed form and with the prescribed particulars, shall be affixed in the factory or workshop not less than seven days before use is first made of the exemption, and shall be kept so affixed as long as the exemption is used; and a copy of such notice shall at the same time be forwarded to the inspector for the district;

(b) the prescribed particulars shall be entered in the prescribed register before the commencement of the work on each day on which any use is made of the exemption; and any day in respect of which such entry is made shall be counted as a day on which this exemption has been used, and

(c) at least one day shall intervene between any two days on which this exemption is used.

Definitions

In these regulations:

"Efficient exhaust draught" means localized ventilation effected by mechanical means for the removal of dust so as to prevent it as far as practicable from escaping into the air of any occupied room. No draught shall be deemed efficient which fails so to remove smoke generated at the point where such dust originates.

Duties

It shall be the duty of the occupier to observe Part I of these regulations, and the conditions attached to exemption 2 as above, if used by him.

It shall be the duty of every person employed to observe Part II of these regulations.

Part I. Duties of Occupiers

1. Bronzing by machine shall not be done except under such conditions as to prevent as far as practicable the escape of dust into the air of any occupied room.

2. Subject to the exemptions hereinbefore mentioned, bronzing by hand shall not be done except in connection with:

(a) an efficient exhaust draught, or

(b) an appliance so constructed as to prevent as far as practicable the escape of dust into the air of any occupied room.

3. There shall be provided and maintained in a clean state and in good repair, for the use of all persons employed in bronzing, a lavatory, under cover, with a sufficient supply of clean towels, renewed daily, and of soap and nail brushes, and with either:

(a) a trough with a smooth, impervious surface, fitted with a waste pipe without plug, and of such length as to allow at least two feet for every five such persons, and having a constant supply of warm water from taps or jets above the troughs at intervals of not more than two feet; or

(b) at least one lavatory basin for every five such persons, fitted with a waste pipe or plug or placed in a trough having a waste pipe, and having either a constant supply of hot and cold water or warm water laid on, or (if a constant supply of heated water be not reasonably practicable) a constant supply of cold water laid on and a supply of hot water always at hand when required for use by such persons.

4. There shall be provided:

(a) suitable overalls for all persons employed in bronzing, and head-coverings for females employed in bronzing, which shall be collected at

the end of every day's work, and be washed or renewed at least every week;

(b) for all persons employed in bronzing, a suitable place or places for putting off clothing put off during working hours.

Part II. *Duties of Persons Employed*

5. Every person employed in bronzing shall:

(a) wash the face and hands before partaking of any food or leaving the premises;

(b) wear the overalls provided in pursuance of Regulation 4(a);

(c) deposit clothing put off during working hours in the place or places provided in pursuance of Regulation 4(b) and every female employed in bronzing shall wear the head-coverings provided in pursuance of Regulation 4(a).

6. No person employed shall:

(a) introduce, keep, prepare, or partake of any food or drink (other than milk or tea provided by the occupier) in any part of the factory or workshop in which bronzing is carried on;

(b) make use of tobacco in any part of the factory or workshop in which bronzing is carried on;

(c) interfere in any way without the concurrence of the occupier or manager with the means and appliances provided for the removal of dust and for carrying out these regulations.

Aceto-arsenite of Copper. (Schweinfurth's green; Paris green.)

FRANCE

Decree of October 1, 1913, concerning special protective measures adopted in establishments manufacturing aceto-arsenite of copper.*

Art. 1. In establishments manufacturing aceto-arsenite of copper, the employers, directors and managers, apart from the general regulations contained in the decree of July 10, 1913, shall observe the special protective sanitary rules set forth in the following articles:

Art. 2. The floors and the walls of the workshops where the solution of products employed, and the precipitation and the filtering of the green products, shall be washed frequently and kept constantly in a moist condition. The same rule shall apply to the exterior surface of vats and other containers used for operations carried out at a temperature below the boiling point.

Art. 3. The apparatus in which the liquids are brought to a boiling point shall be well closed, or at least surmounted by a hood communicating with the outside.

Art. 4. The drying of the green shall take place in a chamber hermetically closed, with the exception of the ventilating pipe.

No workmen shall be allowed to enter this chamber before the products are cooled.

Art. 5. Employers, directors or managers shall provide the employees engaged in the various operations with masks, moist sponges, or other efficacious means for the protection of the respiratory organs, and canvas gloves for the protection of the hands. Gloves, sponges and masks shall be renewed frequently. The employees shall be provided with talcum or fecula powder to cover their hands and other parts of their body exposed to the absorption of dust.

Art. 6. Employers, directors or managers shall provide their employees with clothes to be worn exclusively at work and that can be tightened at the neck, wrists, and ankles.

Said clothes shall be washed frequently.

*Bulletin du Ministère du Travail et de la Prévoyance Sociale. Paris, November 1913, p. *95.

Art. 7. Employers, directors or managers shall cause to be posted in a conspicuous place of the workshop:

1. The text of the present decree.
2. Workshop regulations requesting workmen to make use of the masks, moist sponges, gloves, talcum and fecula powder, working clothes, and other protective means provided for them in conformity with Articles 5 and 6.

Smelting and Manufacture of Lead Materials

GREAT BRITAIN

Regulations, dated August 12, 1911, made by the Secretary of State, for the smelting of materials containing lead, the manufacture of red or orange lead, and the manufacture of flaked litharge.*

In pursuance of section 79 of the factory and workshop act, 1901, I hereby make the following regulations, and direct that they shall apply to all factories and workshops or parts thereof (other than laboratories), in which any of the following processes are carried on:

THE SMELTING OF MATERIALS CONTAINING LEAD;
THE MANUFACTURE OF RED OR ORANGE LEAD;
THE MANUFACTURE OF FLAKED LITHARGE.

These regulations shall come into force on October 1, 1911, except that so much of Regulations 2 and 3 as requires the provision of efficient exhaust draught shall come into force on May 1, 1912.

Definitions

In these regulations:

"Lead material" means:

- (i.) material containing not less than five per cent of lead, including lead ore, bullion ore (lead ore rich in precious metals), red lead, orange lead, and flaked litharge; and
- (ii.) zinc ore, and material resulting from the treatment thereof, containing not less than 2 per cent of lead;

except ores which contain lead only in the form of sulphide of lead.

"Furnace," "melting pot," "retort," "condensing chamber," mean structures as aforesaid which are used in the treatment of lead material.

"Flue" means a flue leading from a furnace.

"Lead process" means:

- (i.) manipulation, movement or other treatment of lead material, whether by means of any furnace, melting pot, retort, condensing chamber, flue, or otherwise; and

- (ii.) cleaning or demolition of any furnace, melting pot, retort, condensing chamber, flue, or part thereof or reconstruction thereof with material which has formed part of any such structure.

"Surgeon" means the certifying factory surgeon of the district or a duly qualified medical practitioner appointed by written certificate of the chief inspector of factories, which appointment shall be subject to such conditions as may be specified in that certificate.

"Suspension" means suspension from employment in any lead process by written certificate in the health register, signed by the surgeon, who shall have power of suspension as regards all persons employed in any lead process.

Definitions

"Damp" means sufficiently moist to prevent the escape of dust.

"Efficient exhaust draught" means localized ventilation effected by heat or mechanical means, for the removal of gas, vapor, fumes or dust so as to prevent them (as far as practicable under the atmospheric conditions usually

*Factory and Workshop Orders, 1914 edition, p. 121.

prevailing) from escaping into the air of any place in which work is on. No draught shall be deemed efficient which fails so to remove generated at the point where such gas, vapor, fumes or dust originate.

Duties

It shall be the duty of the occupier to observe Part I of these regulations.
It shall be the duty of every person employed to observe Part II of regulations.

Part I. Duties of Occupiers

1. Where a lead process is carried on so as to give rise to dust or fumes:
 - (a) the floor, other than sand beds, shall be maintained in good condition; and
 - (b) the floor, except such portion as is permanently set apart for the deposit of lead material, shall be sprayed with water at least once a day.
2. (1) No lead material (other than ingots of metal) shall be deposited or allowed to remain on any part of the floor not permanently set apart for the purpose, and no lead material (other than ingots of metal) shall be taken to a furnace, unless such lead material is:
 - (a) damp; or
 - (b) under an efficient exhaust draught; or
 - (c) so enclosed as to prevent the escape of dust into the air of any place in which work is carried on.
- (2) Provided, however, that where none of the above conditions are applicable, lead material may be moved to a furnace by persons wearing efficient respirators.
3. None of the following processes shall be carried on except with an efficient exhaust draught:
 - melting old or dirty scrap lead;
 - heating lead material so that vapor containing lead is given off;
 - cooling molten flaked litharge;
 or, unless carried on in such manner as to prevent escape of gas, fumes or dust into any place in which work is carried on;
 - feeding any furnace or retort;
 - manipulating lead material in any furnace or retort;
 - removing lead material from any furnace or retort;
 - placing in any hopper or shoot, or packing, red or orange lead or litharge.
4. No sack which has contained lead material shall be cleaned, and, in the process of sampling, no lead material shall be broken up, crushed or ground, unless such sack or lead material is damp, or is placed in an enclosure so enclosed as to prevent the escape of dust.
5. No lead material giving off vapor containing lead shall be removed from the efficient exhaust draught required by Regulation 3, unless in a receptacle with an efficient cover.
6. No person shall be allowed to enter any furnace, melting pot, condensing chamber, or flue, until it has been ventilated.
7. No person shall be allowed to remain in any flue (unless damp) or condensing chamber for more than three hours without an interval of at least half an hour.
8. There shall be provided suitable overalls for the use of all persons employed in any of the following processes; which overalls, when required for such use, shall be washed, cleaned, or renewed at least once every week:
 - (a) cleaning any flue (unless damp) or condensing chamber;
 - (b) demolishing any part of a furnace, melting pot, retort, condensing chamber, or flue, unless either damp or under an efficient exhaust draught;
 - (c) reconstructing any part of a furnace, melting pot, retort, condensing chamber, or flue, with material which has formed part of such structure, unless damp;

(d) breaking up, crushing, or grinding, in the process of sampling, lead material unless either damp or placed in an apparatus so enclosed as to prevent the escape of dust;

(e) placing in any hopper or shoot, or packing, red or orange lead or flaked litharge.

9. There shall be provided suitable respirators for the use of all persons employed in any process named in Regulation 2(2) or in Regulation 8; which respirators, when required for such use, shall be washed or renewed at least once every day.

10. No person under 16 years of age, and no female, shall be employed in any lead process.

11. There shall be provided and maintained for the use of all persons employed in any lead process:

(a) a suitable meal room, unless the works are closed during meal hours;

(b) a suitable place or places for clothing put off during working hours; and

(c) a suitable place or places for the storage of overalls provided in pursuance of Regulation 8; which place or places shall be separate from those required by paragraphs (a) and (b) of this regulation:

all of which shall be so located as not to be exposed to dust or fumes from any manufacturing process.

12. There shall be provided and maintained in a cleanly state, and in good repair for the use of all persons employed in any lead process:

(a) a lavatory, under cover, with a sufficient supply of clean towels, renewed daily, and of soap and nail brushes, and with either:

(i.) a trough with a smooth impervious surface, fitted with a waste-pipe without plug, and of such length as to allow at least two feet for every five such persons employed at any one time, and having a constant supply of warm water from taps or jets above the trough at intervals of not more than two feet; or

(ii.) at least one lavatory basin for every five such persons employed at any one time, fitted with a waste-pipe and plug, and having either a constant supply of hot and cold water or warm water laid on, or (if a constant supply of heated water be not reasonably practicable) a constant supply of cold water laid on, and a supply of hot water always at hand when required for use by such persons and

(b) sufficient and suitable bath accommodation (douche or other) with hot water laid on, unless the hot water provided under paragraph (a) is so arranged that a warm douche for the face, neck and arms can be taken.

Provided that, when the number of persons so employed at any time is temporarily increased by reason of flue cleaning, it shall not be necessary to provide (by reason only of such temporary increase) additional accommodation in pursuance of paragraph (a) of this regulation if adequate time is allowed to all such persons for washing immediately before each meal (in addition to the regular meal times) and immediately before the end of the day's work.

13. (a) Every person employed in a lead process shall be examined by the surgeon once in every calendar month (or at such longer or shorter intervals as may be prescribed in writing by the chief inspector of factories) on a date of which due notice shall be given.

(b) A health register containing the names of all persons employed in any lead process shall be kept in a form approved by the chief inspector of factories.

(c) No person after suspension shall be employed in any lead process without sanction from the surgeon, entered in the health register.

Part II. Duties of Persons Employed

14. (a) Every person employed in any lead process shall deposit in the place or places provided in pursuance of regulation 11(b) all clothing put off during working hours.

(b) Every person for whose use an overall is provided in pursuance of Regulation 8 shall wear the overall when employed in any process named in that regulation, and remove it before partaking of food or leaving the premises, and deposit it in the place provided under Regulation 11(c).

(c) Every person for whose use a respirator is provided in pursuance of Regulation 9, shall wear the respirator while employed in any process to which Regulation 2(2) or Regulation 8 applies.

15. No person employed shall introduce, keep, prepare or partake of food or drink (other than a non-alcoholic drink approved by the surgeon) or make use of tobacco, in any place in which any lead process is carried on.

Provided that, except in processes named in Regulation 8, this regulation shall not prevent any person from using tobacco, other than a cigar or pipe, if his hands are free from lead.

16. Every person employed in any lead process, or in any place where a lead process is being carried on, shall, before partaking of food, wash his face and hands, and before leaving the premises, wash the face, neck and arms, in the lavatory provided in pursuance of Regulation 12.

17. Every person employed in any lead process shall present himself at the appointed time for examination by the surgeon in pursuance of Regulation 13(a).

18. No person employed shall, after suspension under these regulations, be employed under any other regulations or special rules applying to factories or workshops where any process involving the use of lead is carried on, work in a lead process without written sanction from the surgeon, entered in the register.

19. No person employed shall interfere in any way, without the sanction of the occupier or manager, with the means provided for the removal of gas, vapor, fumes and dust, and for the carrying out of these regulations.

Lead Poisoning

FRANCE

Decree of October 1, 1913, concerning the special sanitary rules to be observed in industries where the employees are exposed to lead poisoning.

Art. 1. In the following industries using lead: metallurgy, assay, silver-lead, manufacture of accumulators, glass works, manufacture of enamels, application of lead enamels, manufacture of pottery, decoration of porcelain and china, ceramic chromo-lithography, manufacture of alloys, oxides and colors containing lead, the employers, directors and managers shall, in addition to the general regulations contained in the decree of July 10, 1902, observe the special protective and sanitary rules set forth in the following articles.

Art. 2. The pots for melting lead shall be located in a well-ventilated room separate from the other shops.

Hoods or other effective means for expelling the fumes shall be installed.

(a) Over the tapping-holes in the iron and lead industries.

(b) In front of the furnace doors in the industries manufacturing oxides of lead.

(c) Above the pots used for smelting lead or lead alloys in the industries enumerated in article 1.

Art. 3. Employers, directors or managers shall take the necessary measures so that all work with oxides and other lead compounds liable to produce dust shall be performed under the following conditions:

The material on which such work is done shall be kept, whenever possible, in a moist condition.

When it is impracticable to use water or another liquid in such work, it shall be done mechanically or in a closed, air-tight apparatus.

*Bulletin du Ministère du Travail et de la Prévoyance Sociale. Paris, No. 1913, p. 90.

In case it is found impossible to comply with either of the above rules, the work in question shall be performed under a strong draught from an exhaust fan placed in such a way that the dangerous substances are carried off. Finally, if none of these systems is possible, workmen shall be provided with respirators.

Art. 4. Oxids and other lead compounds, whether dry or wet, in suspension or in solution, shall never be handled with bare hands. The employer shall provide his employees engaged in this work with impermeable gloves, such as rubber gloves, or with suitable tools, and said objects shall be kept in good condition and frequently cleaned.

Art. 5. The tables on which products are handled shall be covered with impermeable material, perfectly water-proof.

The same shall apply to the floor of the shops, which shall be inclined in the direction of a tight receptacle, in which the waste matter containing lead shall be collected.

The shop floors shall be kept moist.

Work shall be so arranged to avoid splashing. Tables, floors and walls shall be washed at least once a week.

Art. 6. Without prejudice to the regulations contained in Article 3, the grinding of material containing lead, the mixing and the use of the same in the form of powder shall be done in special, well-ventilated rooms.

Workmen shall be provided with respirators when it is impossible to moisten the materials.

Art. 7. Dipping of pottery, with bare hands, in mixtures containing litharge, red lead, galena and white lead, shall be prohibited.

Art. 8. It shall be forbidden to bring into the workshop any food or drink.

Art. 9. Employers shall provide their employees with overalls or clothes to be used exclusively at work, also with gloves and respirators.

These articles shall be kept in good condition.

Art. 10. In establishments where employees are exposed to lead poisoning the dressing-rooms and washrooms shall be located in places separate from the shops in which lead dusts or fumes are produced.

The dressing-rooms and washrooms provided for the employees exposed to lead dusts or fumes shall be provided with a sufficient number of basins or faucets, an abundant supply of water and soap, and a towel, renewed at least once a week, for each workman. Such rooms shall also be provided with cupboards or lockers that can be closed with a key or padlock and arranged in such a way that street clothes can be kept separate from working clothes.

Art. 11. A warm bath or shower-bath shall be provided each week for the employees exposed to lead dusts or fumes. A warm bath or shower-bath shall be provided each day for those workmen who are employed at cleaning condensation chambers, repairing furnaces in lead works, carrying lead from the pits in white lead works, barrelling up red lead, pulverizing lead enamels or dry grinding.

Art. 12. Employers shall post in a conspicuous place of the workshop notices containing

(1) The text of the present decree;

(2) Workshop regulations imposing the following duties on workmen: to make use of the tools, gloves, respirators, working clothes provided for them gratuitously; not to take into the workshop any food or drink; to take the greatest care, before each meal, to cleanse thoroughly nostrils and hands; to take each week or each day the bath mentioned in Article 11.

Art. 13. Employers, directors or managers shall provide a medical service under the following conditions:

Art. 14. A physician appointed by the employer shall make the examinations and reports provided by Articles 15 and 16. The compensation to the physician shall be paid by the employer.

Art. 15. No workman shall be permitted to do the kind of work mentioned in Article 1 unless he has obtained from the physician a certificate declaring that he shows no sign of lead poisoning nor of any disease liable to be dangerously aggravated through lead poisoning.

Art. 16. No workman shall be retained at such work unless said contract is renewed one month after beginning work, and once every three months thereafter.

Art. 17. A special register, kept up to date, and open for the examination of the factory inspectors, shall contain for each workman:

- (1) The dates and duration of absences on account of any whatever;
- (2) The dates of the certificates presented to justify the absences, the physician's observations noted in the certificates, name of the physician by whom the certificates are delivered.
- (3) The reports of the physician employed by the establishment in conformity with Articles 15 and 16.

Art. 18. The Minister of Labor may, by an order issued with the approval of the consultative committee of arts and manufactures, grant to a workman, for a specified term, an exemption from all or part of the provisions of Article 5 (paragraph 2), and of Article 6 (paragraph 1), in case it is recognized that the enforcement of said provisions is practically impossible and that sanitary and safety conditions at least equal to those provided by the present decree, are assured for the workmen.

Pottery

GREAT BRITAIN

Regulations, dated January 2, 1913, made by the Secretary of State for the manufacture and decoration of pottery.*

In pursuance of section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, I hereby make the following regulations, and direct that they shall apply to all factories and workshops in which the manufacture or decoration of pottery or any process incidental thereto is carried on; including factories and workshops in which lithographic transfers, frits, or glazes are made in the manufacture or decoration of pottery.

Provided that, if at any time it is shown to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State in the case of any manufacture or process or any operation forming part thereof, that injury to health is adequately prevented by appliances or under other conditions than those prescribed by these regulations, he may, by order, modify the whole or any part of the regulations as they apply to such manufacture or process. Any such order may be revoked, modified, or extended by further order.

And provided, further, in regard to Regulation 10(a), the Secretary of State may, by order

- (i.) grant exemptions from this regulation in the case of any branch of the industry if it can be shown that every means has been tried for the purpose of conforming to the prescribed limit;

- (ii.) Substitute a limit higher than 70° Fahrenheit in the case of printing or other specified shops, if it can be shown to be necessary.

Definitions

In these regulations:

"Pottery" includes earthenware, china, tiles, and any other articles made from clay, with or without the addition of other material.

"Coarse ware" means pottery not shaped by compression of plastic material, and not fired more than once in the process of manufacture.

In the case of fireclay works in which the ware is generally fired on the whole of the works may, with the approval in writing of the competent authority, be regarded as a coarse ware factory, notwithstanding that some of the clay ware is hardened by fire before any slip or body coating is applied to the fireclay body; subject, however, to the following conditions:

- (i) no slip or body coating shall be applied before such hardening;
- (ii) neither the ware so hardened nor any subsequently applied slip or body coating shall be sandpapered or treated by any other process which would generate dust;

*Factory and Workshop Orders, 1914 edition, p. 128.

(iii) the approval of the chief inspector of factories shall be kept attached to the general register, and shall be subject to the further conditions, if any, specified therein, and shall be revocable by further notice in writing.

"Leadless glaze" means a glaze which does not contain more than one per cent of its dry weight of a lead compound calculated as lead monoxide.

"Low solubility glaze" means

(1) a glaze which does not yield to dilute hydrochloric acid more than five per cent of its dry weight of a soluble lead compound calculated as lead monoxide when determined in the manner described below; or

(2) a glaze containing no lead or lead compound other than galena.

A weighed quantity of dried material is to be continuously shaken for one hour, at the common temperature, with 1,000 times its weight of an aqueous solution of hydrochloric acid containing 0.25 per cent of HCL. This solution is thereafter to be allowed to stand for one hour, and to be passed through a filter. The lead salt contained in an aliquot portion of the clear filtrate is then to be precipitated as lead sulphide, and weighed as lead sulphate.

"Galena" means the native sulphide of lead containing not more than five per cent of a soluble lead compound calculated as lead monoxide when determined in the manner described in the definition of low solubility glaze. Galena shall not for the purpose of these regulations be deemed to be an unfritted lead compound.

"Leadless glaze factory" means a factory the occupier of which has given an undertaking, to the satisfaction of the chief inspector of factories, that none but leadless glaze shall be used therein, and in which none but leadless glaze is in fact used.

"Low solubility glaze factory" means a factory the occupier of which has given an undertaking, to the satisfaction of the chief inspector of factories, that none but low solubility glaze shall be used therein, and in which none but low solubility glaze is in fact used.

"Majolica painting" includes painting in majolica or other glaze.

"Surgeon" means the certifying factory surgeon of the district, who shall have, as regards all persons examined by him in pursuance of these regulations, power of suspension and of permission to work, by certificate which may either be entered in the health register by the surgeon personally or be sent by him to the occupier.

"Entered in the health register" means:

(a) Entered in the prescribed register kept at the factory in pursuance of Regulation 3; or

(b) Entered in the portable register prescribed for the use of casual workers.

"Suspension" means suspension, by signed certificate of the surgeon, from employment in any process in which examination by the surgeon is required by these regulations.

"Permission to work" means permission, by signed certificate of the surgeon, either

(a) Terminating a suspension, or

(b) Permitting employment of a certain specified kind.

"Potters' shops" includes any place where tiles or other articles are made by pressing clay dust, as well as every place where articles of pottery are shaped by a plastic or other process.

"Wedging of clay" means the treatment of clay which has not been pugged or rolled, by raising one piece of clay by hand and bringing it down upon another piece; but does not include the process, frequently known as "slapping of clay" in which two pieces of clay, each small enough to be held in one hand, are slapped together.

"Workroom" shall not, for the purposes of Regulation 10, include any stove or drying chamber which is not entered by workers except for the purpose of carrying ware in or out or turning it.

"Bedding" means the placing of flat ware in powdered flint for the biscuit firing when the sagger or box containing the ware is filled up with powdered flint.

"Flinting" means the placing of flat ware in powdered flint for the firing when the sagger or box containing the ware is not filled up with powdered flint.

"Scouring" includes fine brushing, as well as sandpapering, brushing every other scouring process, as applied to biscuit ware.

"Stopping of biscuit ware" means the filling up of cracks in ware which has been fired once and before glaze is applied to it.

"Glost placing" includes the operations of carrying saggars of ware from the glost oven and carrying them out again after the glost firing, as well as the operation of placing the ware in the saggars for glost firing; placing of ware on cranks or similar articles prior to their transfer to saggars or kilns by other persons.

"Flow material" means any material containing lead, which is placed in saggars with a view to its entire or partial volatilization during the firing of the ware.

"Thimble picking" means the picking over, sorting, or rearranging ware for further use, of thimbles, stilts, spurs, strips, saddles or any similar articles which have been used for the support of articles of pottery during the firing of glost firing.

"Efficient exhaust draught" used in connection with a process means an exhaust draught which effectually removes, as near as possible to the point of origin, the dust generated in the process. No draught shall be deemed efficient which fails effectually to remove smoke generated at any point where dust originates in the process.

Duties

It shall be the duty of the occupier to observe Part I. of these regulations.

It shall be the duty of all persons employed to observe Part II. of these regulations.

Exemptions

1. The following regulations and parts of regulations shall not apply to leadless glaze factories:

Paragraphs ii, iii, vi, vii, of Regulation 1a;

Regulations 1f, 1g, 1h, 1k;

Paragraph xii of Regulation 7a;

Regulations 7h, 7k, 7i;

Paragraph ii of Regulation 8a;

Regulation 12b, so far as regards the processes marked a and b in the Schedule;

Regulations 12d, 14, 15a, 15b, 16, 17a, 17b, 18;

Regulation 19, so far as regards factories in which flow material is not used;

Regulation 20;

Regulation 24a, so far as regards threading up, and so far as regards thimble picking in factories in which flow material is not used;

Regulations 35a, 35b;

Regulations 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 11, 13, 17, 24, 25 (except 25a, 25b, 26, 29, 30, 31, 33, 35, so far as regards the processes marked a, b, c, e, f, g, in Part I. of the Schedule).

2. The following regulations and parts of regulations shall not apply to low solubility glaze factories:

Paragraph iii of Regulation 1a;

Regulations 1f, 1g, 1h;

Paragraph xii of Regulation 7a;

Regulation 7k;

Regulation 12b, so far as regards the process marked c in the Schedule;

Regulations 12d, 15a, 15b, 16;

Regulation 19, so far as regards factories in which flow material is not used;

Regulation 24a, so far as regards threading up, and so far as regards thimble picking in factories in which flow material is not used;

Regulations 2, 3, 29, so far as regards the processes marked b, c, d, e, f, g, in Part I. of the Schedule.

If the occupier of a low solubility glaze factory satisfies the chief inspector of factories that leadless glaze is used for a substantial part of the output, the regulations and parts of regulations named in exemption 1 (except so far as regards the preparation or manufacture of frits or glazes) shall not apply to such factory unless and until so required by notice in writing from the chief inspector of factories.

3. The following regulations and parts of regulations shall not apply, unless and until so required by notice in writing from the chief inspector of factories, to the manufacture of coarse ware in factories in which no pottery other than coarse ware is made:

Paragraphs i, iv, vii, viii, of Regulation 1a;

Regulations 7a (except paragraph xii), 7e, 7f, 7g.

Regulations 9, 10, 12 (except 12f and 12g), 13, 14c, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24a;

All regulations so far as regards the processes marked h, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, in the Schedule.

Nothing in Regulations 4, 5, 6, 8, 14, 17, 25, 30, 31, or 35, shall apply to leadless glaze factories or low solubility glaze factories in which no pottery other than coarse ware is made.

4. Nothing in these regulations shall apply to the manufacture of: sanitary or drain pipes; or bricks, glazed or unglazed; or unglazed or salt-glazed coarse ware in a factory in which no other pottery is made.

Nothing in these regulations (except Regulation 28) shall apply to the manufacture of architectural terra-cotta, glazed or unglazed, made from plastic clay in a factory in which no lead is used.

5. Nothing in Regulations 4 and 30 shall be deemed to require overalls or head coverings to be provided for, or worn by, any man during the time he is engaged in drawing a glost oven.

Nothing in Regulation 12 or 13 shall be deemed to require the use of moisture in cleaning floors or work benches in lithographic transfer-making shops.

6. Men employed only as glost drawers shall not be deemed to be employed in a process included in Part I. of the Schedule if they do not work in any place in which a process named in Part I. of the Schedule is being carried on.

Part I. *Duties of Occupiers*

1. Age and Sex

(a) No woman, young person, or child shall be employed in the following processes:

(i) stopping of biscuit ware with a material which yields to dilute hydrochloric acid more than 5 per cent of its dry weight of a soluble lead compound calculated as lead monoxide when determined in the manner described in the definition of low solubility glaze;

(ii) weighing out, shoveling, or mixing of unfritted lead compounds in the preparation or manufacture of frits, glazes, or colors;

(iii) lawning of glaze, except where less than a quart of glaze is lawned at a time for the worker's own use;

(iv) preparation or weighing out of flow material;

(v) cleaning, as prescribed in Regulation 12, of floors of potters' shops or stoves or any place in which any process included in the Schedule is carried on;

(vi) cleaning, as prescribed in Regulation 17, of boards used in the dipping house, dippers' drying room, ware cleaning room, or glost placing shop;

(vii) cleaning of mangles or any part thereof;

(viii) washing of saggars with a wash which yields to dilute hydrochloric acid more than 5 per cent of its dry weight of a soluble lead

compound calculated as lead monoxide when determined in the manner described in the definition of low solubility glaze.

(b) No young person or child, other than a male young person who works with clay only for his own use, shall be employed in the wedging of clay; and no woman shall be so employed without a certificate of permission to work.

(c) No young person or child shall be employed in the carrying of or other systematic carrying or lifting work, without a certificate of permission to work, specifying the maximum weight which he or she may carry, and no young person or child so employed shall be allowed to lift or carry any weight in excess of that named in the certificate.

Provided that:

(i) No certificate shall permit the carrying of more than 30 pounds by any one under 16 years of age; and

(ii) No girl under 16 years of age and no boy under 15 years of age shall be allowed to carry clay, except that such a worker who is working for himself or herself, and is not an attendant of another worker, shall be allowed to carry such clay as is to be used by himself or herself in making articles of pottery.

(d) No female shall be employed for more than seven days as a wheel turner for a thrower without a certificate of permission to work.

(e) No girl under 16 years of age shall be employed as a lathe treadle.

(f) No young person or child shall be employed as a dipper.

(g) No girl under 17 years of age and no boy under 16 years of age shall be employed as a dipper's assistant or ware cleaner.

(h) No woman, young person, or child shall be employed as a glost placer except in the placing of china furniture or electrical fittings; and no person under 17 years of age and no boy under 16 years of age shall be employed as a glost placer in the placing of china furniture or electrical fittings except that male young persons over 16 years of age may be employed in the process of glost placing for the purpose of preparing saggars and assistants in the sagger-house during the drawing of ovens, provided that they do not place any ware in the saggars.

(k) In low solubility glaze factories:

(i) No person under 16 years of age shall be employed as a dipper.

(ii) No person under 15 years of age shall be employed as a dipper's assistant, ware cleaner, or glost placer.

(l) Except as provided in Regulation 1 (k) (ii) no person under 16 years of age shall be employed in any process included in Part I. of the Schedule; and no person under 15 years of age shall be employed in any process included in Part II. of the Schedule.

(m) No female shall carry a sagger full of ware; but

(i) the moving of such a sagger from one part of a bench to another contiguous part of the same bench on the same level; or

(ii) the moving of such a sagger by any two females from a bench to the nearest convenient floor space in the same workroom if no sagger so moved are piled to a greater height than four feet, shall not be deemed to be a contravention of this requirement.

2. Periodical Examinations

(a) All persons employed in any process included in Part I. of the Schedule shall be examined once in each calendar month by the surgeon; and all persons employed in any process included in Part II. of the Schedule shall be examined once in every twelve months by the surgeon.

(b) All persons for whom certificates of permission to work are required by Regulation 1 shall be examined by the surgeon within seven days of the commencement of their employment in a process in which such a certificate is required.

(c) All young persons and children employed in the carrying of clay or other systematic carrying or lifting work, shall be re-examined by the surgeon twice in the first period of six months, and once in each period of six months thereafter until they attain the age of 18.

(d) Any female examined for employment as a wheel-turner shall be presented for re-examination at a later date, if the surgeon considers it necessary.

(e) The fees for all medical examinations made in pursuance of these regulations shall be paid by the employer and shall not be charged to the worker, whether he be in regular or casual employment. Provided that casual workers examined at the surgeon's surgery shall pay a fee of one shilling for each certificate entered in the portable register; this fee shall be refunded by the occupier who first employs the worker after such examination; and the occupier shall record in the portable register the fact that the fee has been refunded.

(f) A notice shall be affixed in a prominent place in the factory, showing clearly the time appointed for the surgeon's periodical visit; and an amending notice shall be affixed forthwith if it is found necessary to alter the date or hour; wherever possible, not less than three days' notice of a change of date shall be given.

(g) A private room shall be provided for all medical examinations. No one shall be present except such other medical man as the surgeon may with the worker's consent admit; and in addition in the case of a female any one female relative may be present, or alternatively any one workwoman in the factory approved by the worker and the surgeon.

(h) No person after suspension shall be allowed to work in any process in which examination by the surgeon is required by these regulations, without a certificate of permission to work.

3. Health, Etc., Register

(a) A register, in the form or forms prescribed, shall be kept, in which the surgeon may enter the dates and results of his visits, the number of persons examined in pursuance of these regulations and particulars of any directions given by him. This register shall contain a correct list of all persons employed in the processes included in the Schedule, and of all persons for whom a certificate has been obtained in pursuance of Regulation 1; as well as all other particulars required to be entered in the register in pursuance of these regulations.

(b) The register shall be open to the inspection of any worker so far as concerns the entries relating to that worker. All such entries as indicate the general health of the worker shall be so expressed as to be readily understood both by occupiers and persons employed.

(c) When a certificate of suspension or permission to work is sent by the surgeon to the occupier, it shall be forthwith attached to the register, and shall be kept so attached until replaced by a personal entry by the surgeon in the register.

4. Overalls and Head-Coverings

(a) The occupier shall provide and maintain suitable overalls and head-coverings for all persons employed in the processes included in the Schedule; except that head-coverings need not be provided for persons employed in majolica painting or glost placing.

(b) Head-coverings shall be adequate to protect the hair from dust, and shall be worn in such a manner as to be effective for this purpose.

(c) The occupier shall provide and maintain suitable aprons of a water-proof or similar material which can be sponged daily, for all dippers, dippers' assistants and ware cleaners; provided that, if the front of the overall supplied to any such worker in pursuance of these regulations is made of material which can be sponged daily, no separate apron need be provided for that worker.

(d) No person shall be allowed to work in any process included in the Schedule without wearing the above-named overalls and head-coverings, as well as aprons when provided in pursuance of the preceding paragraph; except that head-coverings need not be worn by persons employed in majolica painting or glost placing.

(e) All aprons made of waterproof or similar material, and all or parts of overalls made of such material, shall be thoroughly cleaned by the wearers by sponging or other wet process. All other overalls of overalls and all head-coverings shall be washed or renewed at least a week; and the occupier shall provide for washing, renewal and repairs of all overalls and head-coverings to be done either at the or at a laundry; and no worker shall be allowed to take home any head-coverings, or aprons provided in pursuance of these regulations.

(f) All overalls, head-coverings, and aprons provided in pursuance of these regulations, when not in use or being washed or repaired, shall be kept in proper custody; for this purpose there shall be provided a cupboard or cupboards or room or rooms suitably situated and sufficiently large to hold the overalls, head-coverings, and aprons; a separate peg shall be provided for each worker who is required by these regulations to wear

5. Outdoor Clothing

(a) A cupboard or cupboards or room or rooms shall be provided for workers to deposit clothing put off during working hours; the accommodation provided for this purpose shall be sufficient to hold the outdoor clothing of all workers who are required by these regulations to wear overalls; a separate peg shall be provided for each such worker; all such cupboards or rooms shall be entirely separated from any source of lead or other dust, and from any place provided for the keeping of overalls, head-coverings, aprons, and shall be kept thoroughly clean by the occupier.

(b) The occupier shall make adequate provision for drying such clothing, if wet, during the time it is put off in working hours; the provision shall not be made in any place where there is any source of dust or other dust, or in any place provided for the keeping of overalls, head-coverings, or aprons, or in any mess-room provided in pursuance of these regulations, unless such provision consists of cupboards arranged against a wall and ventilated directly to the outside air, in which case the space occupied by such cupboards shall not be deemed to be part of the mess-room accommodation, and the provision shall be subject to the approval of the inspector of factories for the district.

6. Food

(a) No person shall be allowed to keep, or prepare, or partake of food, drink, or tobacco, or to remain during meal times in any place in which is carried on any process included in the Schedule, or the process of tanning, or the process of tile-making by the compression of dust, or any process which the inspector of factories for the district shall certify to be sufficiently dusty to render the room in which it is carried on an unhealthy place, in his opinion, for persons to remain during meal-times.

(b) Mess-room accommodation shall be provided for the workers employed in the processes included in the Schedule, and for such others as are excluded from their own workrooms during meal-times in pursuance of paragraph (a) of this regulation.

(c) This accommodation shall consist of a clean, well-ventilated, and well-lighted room or rooms in which no manufacturing process is carried on; it shall be at or near the factory, and shall be sufficiently large to accommodate all the workers employed in the processes included in the Schedule, and all others who are excluded from their own workrooms during meal-times in pursuance of paragraph (a) of this regulation, allowing floor space in accordance with the following scale:

In mess-rooms for:

6 persons and under.....	10½ sq. ft. per person
Over 6 persons and up to 12.....	7½ sq. ft. per person
Over 12 persons and up to 20.....	6 sq. ft. per person
Over 20 persons and up to 28.....	5½ sq. ft. per person
Over 28 persons and up to any number.....	5 sq. ft. per person

(d) Provided that if the inspector of factories for the district shall certify that in his opinion the special circumstances of any factory are such as to render the provisions of mess-room accommodation for all such workers unnecessary, it shall be sufficient to provide accommodation, calculated on the above scale, for such a proportion of all such workers as is named on the certificate of the inspector; but in no case shall this proportion be less than one-third, subject, in cases of difficulty, to appeal to H. M. chief inspector of factories; and the inspector for the district shall have the right, at any time, to cancel or amend any such certificate.

(e) All mess-rooms provided in pursuance of this regulation shall be furnished with proper tables and seats; provision shall be made for maintaining proper temperature not below 55 degrees Fahrenheit; and all mess-rooms shall be thoroughly cleaned daily at the occupier's expense.

(f) No person shall be allowed to take into a mess-room any overall, head-covering, or apron, worn in a process included in the Schedule.

(g) The washing conveniences prescribed by the regulations shall not be maintained in any mess-room.

(h) A suitable place for the deposit of food shall be provided for each worker using the mess-room. Such provision shall not be made in a room in which any manufacturing process is carried on, and shall be subject in each case to the approval of the inspector of factories for the district.

(k) Adequate facilities shall be provided to enable workpeople to heat their food.

(l) A supply of milk, or cocoa made with milk, shall be provided for all women and young persons working in processes included in Part I of the Schedule, who commence work before 9 A. M. Not less than half a pint shall be provided for each such worker at the expense of the occupier.

7. Suppression of Dust

(a) The following processes shall not be carried on without the use of an efficient exhaust draught:

(i) The fettling of flat ware, whether china or earthenware, by towing or sandpapering, provided that this shall not apply to the occasional finishing of pieces of china or earthenware without the aid of mechanical power;

(ii) The sand-sticking of sanitary ware;

(iii) Any other process of fettling on a wheel driven by mechanical power, except where:

(a) The fettler is fettling, as an occasional operation, only ware of his or her own making; or

(b) The fettling is done wholly with a wet sponge or other moist material; or

(c) The fettling is done by the worker who has made the articles, whilst the latter are still in a moist state.

(iv) The sifting of clay dust for making tiles or other articles by pressure, except where:

(a) This is done in a machine so enclosed as effectually to prevent the escape of dust; or

(b) The material to be sifted is so damp that no dust can be given off.

(v) The pressing of tiles from clay dust; an exhaust opening being connected with each press; this clause shall also apply to the pressing from clay dust of articles other than tiles, unless the material is so damp that no dust is given off.

(vi) The fettling of tiles made from clay dust by pressure, except where the fettling is done wholly on or with damp material; this clause shall also apply to the fettling of other articles made from clay dust, unless the material is so damp that no dust is given off.

(vii) The processes of bedding and flinting.

(viii) The brushing of earthenware biscuit, unless the process is carried on in a room provided with efficient general mechanical ventilation or other ventilation which is certified by the inspector of factories for the district as adequate, having regard to all the circumstances of the case.

(ix) Scouring of biscuit ware which has been fired in power except where this is done in machines so enclosed as effectually prevent the escape of dust.

(x) Batting of biscuit ware which has been fired in powder.

(xi) Glaze blowing.

(xii) Ware cleaning after the application of glaze by dipping process, except as set forth later in this regulation.

(xiii) The preparation or weighing out of flow material which dilute hydrochloric acid more than five per cent. of its dry weight soluble lead compound calculated as lead monoxide when used in the manner described in the definition of low solubility glaze.

(xiv) The lawning of dry colors, except where not more than one at a time is lawned for use in painting.

(xv) Ground laying, including the wiping off of color after its application to the surface of the ware.

(xvi) Color dusting, whether under-glaze or on-glaze, including the wiping off of color after its application to the surface of the ware.

(xvii) Color blowing or aerographing, whether under-glaze or on-glaze, including the wiping off of color after its application to the surface of the ware.

(xviii) The making of lithographic transfers, including the application of color after its application to the surface of the transfer sheet.

(b) In the process of mold-making, every bin or similar receptacle for holding plaster of Paris shall be provided with an efficient exhaust so arranged as to prevent the escape of plaster of Paris dust from the workplace; except where a cover is provided for the bin or receptacle, and the plaster of Paris is conveyed in a sack, the mouth of the sack shall be tied and only loosened after it has been placed in the bin or other receptacle.

(c) The dry grinding of materials for pottery bodies shall be done with an efficient exhaust draught for the removal of dust, or in a room so enclosed as effectually to prevent the escape of dust; except that a hood not be deemed necessary in pursuance of this regulation to provide an exhaust draught to remove small amounts of dust given off at the mouth of an enclosed machine in the course of feeding the same, if an outlet exhaust duct or to the outside air is fitted to the receptacle into which powdered material is delivered.

(d) In the process of sand-sticking of sanitary ware, suitable receptacles shall be made for collecting any material which falls on the floor.

(e) In the process of making tiles from clay dust by pressure, the material shall be conveyed to the work benches in such a manner as to prevent as little dust as possible into the air; clay dust shall not be carried into any press shop in sacks except where hoppers or similar receptacles are provided for receiving the clay dust, in which case a sack in so used shall be used and the mouth of the sack shall be tied and only loosened after it has been placed in the hopper or other receptacle, which shall be provided with a cover. This clause shall also apply to the making from clay articles other than tiles, unless the material is so damp that no dust is given off.

(f) After one year from the date on which these regulations shall be in force, biscuit flat ware which has been bedded for firing shall not be fired from the saggars after firing, except at a bench fitted with an efficient exhaust appliance for the removal of dust.

(g) Flat-knocking and fired-flint-sifting shall be carried on in closed receptacles, which shall be connected with an efficient exhaust draught unless so contrived as to prevent effectually the escape of dust.

(h) In the process of ware cleaning of earthenware after the application of glaze by dipping or other process, wherever it is practicable to use sponges or other damp materials they shall be provided in addition to the knife or other instrument, and shall be used.

(k) Nothing in these regulations shall render it compulsory to provide an exhaust draught for ware cleaning if this process is carried on with the use of wet materials; or if the ware cleaning be done

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the moment when the glaze was applied; but an efficient draught shall always be provided and used if any dry materials or implements, such as knives or scrapers, are used after the glaze is dry or more than 15 minutes after the moment when the glaze was applied.

(1) In the process of ware cleaning, after the application of glaze by dipping or other process, sufficient arrangements shall be made for any glaze scraped off, which is not removed by the exhaust draught, to fall into water. All water troughs or other receptacles provided in pursuance of this clause shall be cleaned out and supplied with fresh water as often as necessary, and use less often than once a week; and no scrapings of glaze shall be collected in a dry condition on the sides of the water receptacle. Grids or gratings are fitted over the water trough or other receptacle for the foregoing paragraph, they shall be kept clean by repeated sponging with wet material during the time that the process of ware cleaning is being carried on. No boards or other articles shall be placed, even on any such water trough, in such a way as to interfere with the use of the trough.

10 In all processes the occupier shall, as far as practicable, adopt effi-
11 cient measures for the removal of dust and for the prevention of any injurious
12 effects arising therefrom.

n) Every process for which an exhaust draught is prescribed shall be carried out inside a hood or exhaust funnel; provided that, where the occupier shows that this is impracticable, it shall be sufficient if the work is done in the effective range of an exhaust opening.

8. Respirators

person shall be allowed to work without wearing a suitable and
irator, such as a damp sponge tied across the mouth and nos-
of the following processes:
he emptying of sacks of plaster of Paris into a bin in a mold-
shop.

The weighing out, shovelling, or mixing of unfritted lead compounds in the preparation or manufacture of frits, glazes or colors containing lead, or any process carried on in a room wherein any such weighing out, shovelling, or mixing has taken place within the previous 24 hours; or

(b) All respirators required by this regulation shall be provided and maintained in a clearly state by the occupier; and each respirator shall bear the name of the manufacturer and a distinguishing mark of the worker to whom it is supplied.

9. Ventilation

(a) Every place in which any worker or workers are employed shall be sufficiently ventilated.

(b) All workrooms in which articles are left to dry shall be ventilated in a way as to insure a continuous movement of the air in the room in a way from the workers and towards the articles in question.

(c) All drying stoves shall be ventilated direct to the outside air by shafts upward inclinations and terminating vertically, or by louveres in the roof or by other effective means.

(d) All mangles shall be so ventilated as to provide for the maintenance of a flow of air into the hot chamber from the adjoining workroom.

(i) The pipes for heating the mangle shall be fixed above the top of any opening at which workers put in or take off ware; and

(ii) There shall be a free outlet into the air above, so formed and placed as to insure an outflow whatever the direction of the wind.

(e) Fresh air shall, where practicable, be admitted to all workrooms by inlets placed along the sides of the room at a height of as nearly as possible

six feet above the floor level, hopper opening being used for the same wherever possible.

(f) Where it is not practicable to provide such fresh air inlets, arrangements shall be made for the entry of an adequate amount of pure fresh air with apertures at intervals along its length, or other means, to secure an even distribution of the air through the room.

(g) In no case shall fresh air inlets be so arranged that a draught blow direct from them on to any worker.

(h) Wherever the natural air currents are found to be insufficient assistance to afford thorough ventilation, exhaust fans or other means of creating a current of air shall be provided and maintained.

(k) Where an exhaust draught is provided for the removal of dust in a manufacturing process, precautions shall be taken to prevent dust from being drawn into the general atmosphere of the room from other sources or places in the vicinity; communication with such places shall be so arranged wherever possible, and the fresh air inlets hereinbefore mentioned shall be so arranged as to insure that no extraneous dust is drawn towards them by the exhaust draught.

10. Temperature

(a) Such a condition of the atmosphere shall be maintained in workrooms that the reading of the wet-bulb thermometer shall not exceed 70 degrees Fahrenheit, except at such times as the reading of the wet-bulb thermometer in the shade in the open air exceeds 65 degrees Fahrenheit.

(b) A thermometer, suitably mounted for observing the wet-bulb temperature, shall be provided in every workroom in which any articles are dried, or in connection with which artificial heat is used in aid of any manufacturing process, whether in the workroom itself or in drying mangles or other appliances adjoining the workroom.

(c) Wherever steam or hot water pipes pass through a workroom, they shall be efficiently protected, and if not used for the purpose of heating the room, they shall be efficiently covered with non-conducting material.

(d) The following regulations shall apply to the drawing of ovens:

(i) The temperature, whether taken at the bottom of the oven or at the top drawer stands, or at any lower stage where men are engaged, shall not exceed 125 degrees Fahrenheit at any time when men are engaged in the oven.

(ii) Except that, in the case of any oven, in which:

(a) cooling dampers are in use, and in respect of which

(b) there has been no unnecessary delay in setting in motion the oven, it shall be permissible, on the joint agreement of employer and workmen, to suspend the above rule not more than four times in any twelve months; but such suspension of the rule shall be conditional on immediate notice being sent to the inspector of factories for the district, stating the name or number of the oven which is being cooled, the temperature exceeding 125 degrees Fahrenheit, taken as above, for the purpose of this exception, every oven to which it applies shall be marked with a distinctive name or number which shall be recorded in the Particulars of any notice sent to the inspector of factories for the district in pursuance of this exception shall also be recorded in the Particulars.

(iii) When notice is given by the oven-men, whether verbally to the manager or occupier, or by handing in a written notice at least before 5:30 P. M., to the effect that the oven-men wish to have the temperature tested before the oven is drawn next day, arrangements shall be made for a responsible representative of the occupier to be present for the purpose at the time when the drawing in question commences.

(iv) The temperature of ovens shall also be taken on a demonstration made by the oven-men at any time when they are engaged in drawing.

11. Lavatories

(a) The occupier shall provide and continually maintain for the persons employed in processes named in the Schedule, at least one lavatory basin for every five such persons. Each such basin shall be provided

waste pipe and plug, or the basins shall be placed in a trough fitted with a waste pipe. There shall be a constant supply of hot and cold water laid on to each basin.

(b) Or, in the place of basins, the occupier shall provide and maintain troughs of enamel or similar smooth impervious material, in good repair, of a total length of at least two feet for every five persons employed, fitted with waste pipes, and without plugs, with a sufficient supply of warm water constantly available from taps or jets above the trough at intervals of not more than two feet. Provided that if the inspector of factories for the district certifies that in his opinion it is not reasonably practicable for hot or warm water to be laid on to the lavatories in any factory or in any part of a factory, it shall be deemed to be sufficient if an adequate supply of hot water is provided as near as practicable to such lavatories. The inspector of factories for the district shall have the right at any time to cancel or amend any such certificate.

(c) The lavatory shall be kept thoroughly cleaned at the cost of the occupier.

(d) Before each meal and before the end of the day's work, at least ten minutes, in addition to the regular meal-times, shall be allowed for washing to each such person, provided that if the lavatory accommodation specially reserved for such persons exceeds that required by the preceding paragraphs, the time allowance may be proportionately reduced, and that if there be one basin or two feet of trough for each such person, no allowance of time shall be required.

(e) The lavatories shall be under cover and shall be fitted up as near as practicable to the places in which the workers for whom they are provided are employed.

(f) There shall be in front of each washing basin, or trough, a space for standing room which shall not be less in any direction than 21 inches.

(g) Sufficient space shall be provided under cover in or adjoining the lavatory for such workers as use the lavatory while awaiting their turn to wash.

(h) One roller towel, fastened in position, at least 15 square feet in area, shall be provided for every three workers, and shall be washed or renewed daily.

(k) Or, one roller towel, fastened in position, at least 15 square feet in area, shall be provided for every nine workers, and shall be washed or renewed after every meal-time and at the close of the day's work.

(l) Or, a towel at least 5 square feet in area shall be provided for each worker, and shall be washed or renewed daily; in this case a peg with the worker's name shall be provided for each towel.

(m) One nail brush shall be provided for each basin or every two feet of trough, and shall be maintained in a cleanly and efficient condition. If fastened down, it shall be taken up once a week, and cleaned or renewed.

(n) A sufficient supply of soap shall be always available at each basin, or every two feet of trough.

(o) Separate lavatories for males and females shall be provided. An adjustable wooden partition across a lavatory shall be deemed to be sufficient separation, provided that it ensures complete privacy for females while washing.

12. Floors

(a) The floors of all slip-houses shall be kept thoroughly clean.

(b) In all potters' shops, including such drying stoves as are entered by workpeople, and in all places where the following processes are carried on, viz.:

Making or mixing of frits, glazes, or colors containing lead,
Application of majolica, or other glaze, by blowing, painting, or any other process except dipping,
Preparation, or weighing out, of flow material,
Ground laying, including the wiping off of color after this process,

Color dusting } whether on-glaze or under-glaze, including the wiping
 Color blowing } off of color after either of these processes,
 Color grinding for color blowers,
 Lithographic transfer making.

the following regulations shall apply:

(i) There shall be provided and maintained:

(a) Either impervious floors;

(b) Or wooden floors with a thoroughly smooth and sound surface, constructed in such a substantial manner as to be free from permanent sag, and maintained in such repair that they can be properly cleaned by a moist method, and that no dust can fall through into rooms below.

(ii) The floors, when the rooms are in use, shall be thoroughly cleaned daily, by a moist method, by an adult male after work has ceased for the day, and before 3 A. M. next morning; except that in rooms in which ground laying is done, the cleaning prescribed by this regulation may be done before work commences in the morning, provided that in no case shall any work be carried on in the room within one hour after such cleaning as aforesaid has ceased.

(iii) Scraps of clay and other debris, including any which have collected under benches, shall not be allowed to accumulate unduly, and all such scraps and debris shall be carried out at least once a day. Scraps of clay in potters' shops shall be dampened before being carried out.

In all drying stoves which are entered by workpeople, boxes shall be provided for the reception of broken or waste clay ware.

(iv) Suitable provision shall be made, for the storage of all molds when not in use. In existing installations the tops of drying stoves shall not be used for this purpose unless it is shown to the satisfaction of the inspector of factories for the district that no other suitable place is available. In any new erections, suitable provision shall be made without utilizing the tops of stoves for this purpose, unless the top of the stove is made into a separate chamber.

(c) The floors of all biscuit placing and glost placing shops shall be impervious, even floors of brick, flag or similar hard material, and shall be kept in good repair; they shall be thoroughly sprinkled and swept by an adult male whenever the work of setting in an oven has ceased, and under any circumstances at least once a day.

(d) The floors of all dipping houses, dippers' drying-rooms, and ware cleaning rooms shall be washable impervious floors, and shall be thoroughly cleaned daily by an adult male, after work has ceased for the day, with a sufficient supply of water and a mop or similar implement; provided that, in the case of china dippers' drying rooms, this cleaning may be done before work commences in the morning, instead of after work has ceased for the day.

The floors of all dipping houses, dippers' drying rooms, and ware-cleaning rooms erected after the date on which these regulations come into force, shall be properly sloped towards a drain.

(e) In any new erection where steam pipes are used for heating a drying stove, dippers' drying room, or any place where articles are left to dry, the pipes shall, if possible, be fixed in the form of a rack of horizontal pipes in a vertical plane. Where this is impossible, the pipes shall be fixed in such a position as to allow a thorough cleaning under and around them.

In existing installations, if it is impracticable to comply with the preceding paragraph, the steam pipes shall be enclosed in a box in such a manner as to permit of the thorough cleaning of all parts of the box on which persons may walk or stand, and adequate measures shall be taken to prevent dust escaping from within the box. Slides, drawers, trap-doors or other contrivances shall be provided wherever necessary to facilitate cleaning under pipes.

All stillages shall be so arranged as to allow the floor to be thoroughly cleaned underneath them.

(f) In all workrooms not specially mentioned in the foregoing paragraphs of this regulation, the following regulations shall apply:

All floors shall be maintained in such repair that they can be properly cleaned by a moist method, and shall be so cleaned daily.

All ashes, dirt or other débris, including any which have accumulated under benches shall be carried out daily.

(g) The above requirement as to the daily cleaning of floors by a moist method shall not apply to places where saggars, retorts or crucibles are made, or to those parts of floors on or immediately above which articles of pottery are necessarily left overnight, if adequate provision is made for the cleaning of the floors as soon as the articles are removed.

13. Work Benches

The following regulations shall apply to work benches in potters' shops, and in places where processes named in the Schedule are carried on:

(a) Work benches, if not covered with sheet metal or constructed with an impervious surface, shall be strongly and solidly constructed of closely jointed timber, and the surface of the work benches shall be well maintained.

(b) All work benches in use shall be thoroughly cleaned daily by a moist method.

14. Lead-house

(a) Raw lead compounds shall not be handled except with at least 5 per cent of added moisture.

(b) They shall, further, be kept in their original packages until weighed out, and the tub or other receptacle containing them shall be so fitted either with a cover or a damp screen as to prevent the issue of any lead dust from its mouth.

(c) In every lead-house, except such as are used for less than eight hours in any week, a special lavatory basin with a supply of hot and cold water, nail brush, soap and towel shall be provided and maintained; and a solution of soluble sulphides shall be provided in which workers in the lead-house shall rinse their hands after washing so as to show if they are free from lead.

15. Dipping House, Etc.

(a) In dipping houses, all parts of walls sufficiently near to any dipping tub to be splashed with glaze shall be tiled, or painted with washable paint, or otherwise treated in such a manner to permit a thorough cleaning by a wet process.

(b) The above-named parts of walls, as well as the dipping tubs and any other objects which are splashed with glaze, shall be thoroughly cleaned daily by a wet process.

(c) All dipping houses and ware cleaning rooms shall be well lighted; neither dipping nor ware cleaning shall be done in places which, in ordinary fine weather, are dependent on borrowed light or artificial light during the hours of daylight.

16. Threading-up

In the process of threading-up, rubber or other washers, used to keep articles apart when being dipped, shall be thoroughly washed in a colander after each dipping. Wires shall also be washed after each dipping.

17. Boards

(a) Every board on which dipped ware has been placed shall, on each occasion after it has been used for one set of articles and before being used for another, be thoroughly cleaned with clean water by an adult male.

(b) "Nailed" or "pegged" boards shall be cleaned under a strong jet of water; no new boards of this description shall be introduced except where necessary to hold china furniture or other special articles which cannot be carried on ribbed or plain boards.

(c) Boards for use in process included in Part I of the Schedule shall be clearly marked by painting them red at the ends and for a distance of at least 6 inches from each end of the board on both sides, so as to distinguish them from other boards which do not come into contact with lead. Boards so

marked shall not be used in any department unless they have been cleaned, and shall not be used in the clay departments under any circumstances. Boards not so marked shall not be taken into any place where included in Part I of the Schedule is carried on; but this shall not prevent placing shops in which both biscuit and glaze ware are being placed that the boards used for biscuit ware are kept separate and return to their respective departments without any contact with the boards used for glaze ware.

18. Mangles

All mangle shelves shall be thoroughly cleaned by a wet process at least once a week, after work has ceased for the day on which this cleaning is to take place shall be fixed by the register kept in pursuance of Regulation 3.

19. Thimble Picking

All material collected from floors or work benches shall be received in an enclosed receptacle before it is taken to a thimble picking room.

20. Majolica Painting

The following regulations shall apply to the process of majolica painting:

(a) A sponge and bowl of clean water, to rinse the fingers shall be provided on the work bench beside each person employed in majolica painting.

(b) In all majolica painting shops where there is no adjoining accommodation, there shall be provided in the room a lavatory sink, a cold water tap, a constant supply of water, and towels.

(c) All splashes of glaze falling on the benches, or surrounding surfaces shall be immediately removed with a wet sponge or other wet material.

(d) No floor or work bench shall be deemed to have been thoroughly cleaned in accordance with Regulation 12 or 13, unless all splashes of glaze are completely removed.

(e) Mottling, or any similar method of applying glaze, shall only be used under regulations applying to majolica painting.

(f) All cleaning and scraping, including panel-cutting, after mottling, painting, or blowing, shall be deemed to be ware cleaning and shall only be done in compliance with the rules for the latter process.

21. Cotton-wool in Ground Laying, Color-Dusting, and Lithographing

All pieces of cotton-wool or similar materials which have been used in the process of ground laying, or color dusting, or lithographic transfer shall be kept in a proper receptacle. All pieces of waste cotton-wool or similar materials which have been so used shall be immediately burnt.

21. Making

22. Aërographing

(a) No short-sighted person shall be employed to do glaze or color blowing unless wearing suitable glasses. No person shall be employed as a color blower, unless the surgeon has entered in the health register a statement stating that he has examined the worker's sight and is satisfied that he can be so employed without breach of this regulation.

(b) All hoods in which the blowing of glaze or color is carried on shall be thoroughly cleaned daily by a wet process.

(c) Glaze or color blowing shall not be done with the mouth.

(d) Decoration on unfired clay ware by means of colored clay shall not be regarded as color blowing for the purposes of any of the regulations applying specially to the latter process.

23. Lithographic Transfer Making

Machines used in lithographic transfer making shall not be brushed down, but shall be cleaned either —

- (a) with moist materials, such as oily rags, in such a manner as not to disperse any dust into the air; or
- (b) by means of an exhaust current of air, such as that afforded by a vacuum-cleaner.

24. Separation of Processes

(a) Thimble picking or threading-up shall not be carried on except in a place sufficiently separated from any process included in the Schedule.

(b) When a process included in the Schedule is being carried on in a room where other work is also done.

(i) Either the place where the scheduled process is carried on shall be screened off from the rest of the room by a partition not less than eight feet high,

(ii) Or all persons working in the room shall be deemed to be persons employed in the scheduled process.

25. Hours of Employment

(a) No person employed in a process included in Part I of the Schedule, except glost placing and lithographic transfer making, shall be employed for more than four hours without an interval of at least half an hour for a meal.

No person shall be employed in the process of glost placing or in the process of lithographic transfer making for more than $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours, or in any other process for more than 5 hours, without an interval of at least half an hour for a meal.

(b) No woman or young person who is employed in any process included in Part I of the Schedule shall be employed in the factory in any capacity for more than 48 hours in any one week.

(c) No adult male who is employed as a dipper, dipper's assistant, or ware cleaner shall be employed in the factory in any capacity for more than 48 hours in any week, provided that where such an adult male worker has been employed in a process included in Part I of the Schedule, for not more than 8 hours in any one day or 30 hours in all in a week, he may be employed during the same week on work not involving contact with lead up to a limit of 54 hours for that week.

(d) No adult male who is employed as a glost placer shall be employed in the factory in any capacity for more than 54 hours in any week.

(e) Except, that it shall be permissible to employ adult male dippers, dippers' assistants, ware cleaners, and glost placers overtime in addition to the prescribed weekly periods of 48 and 54 hours; provided that such overtime shall not, in any factory to which these regulations apply, exceed 4 hours in any week, or 36 hours in any period of twelve months. The occupier shall enter in the prescribed register particulars of all such overtime, and shall also send notice, with the prescribed particulars, to the inspector of factories for the district, before eight o'clock in the evening of any day when a man is employed overtime in pursuance of this exception. An occupier who avails himself of this exception shall, if called upon, produce to the inspector of factories for the district evidence of press of orders or other circumstances rendering the overtime necessary.

Adult male dippers, ware cleaners and glost placers may be employed, in addition to the above-named hours, as sitters-up with an oven after the termination of the period of employment on one day in the week and before the commencement of the period of employment on the next day; provided that no such worker shall be employed in any capacity within 12 hours of the cessation of the period of sitting-up.

(f) In potters' shops, and in any place where towing or any other dusty process is carried on, including any process for which a certificate by an inspector of factories has been given in pursuance of the first paragraph of

Regulation 6, no woman or young person shall be employed for more than 6½ hours on Saturday.

(g) All the above weekly and daily periods shall be the maximum permissible periods of actual work, exclusive of meal-times.

26. Affixing of Regulations

In addition to the printed copies of these regulations required to be posted up in pursuance of section 86 of the Factory and Workshop Act, there shall be kept constantly affixed in every potters' shop and in every place in which any process included in the Schedule is carried on, a copy of the regulations printed in bold type so that it can be easily read, setting forth those regulations of the regulations which apply to that particular work-place.

27. Observance of Regulations

(a) A person or persons shall be appointed who shall see to the observance throughout the factory, of the regulations, and whose duty it shall be to carry out systematic inspection of the working of all the regulations in the departments for which they are individually responsible. The names of the persons so appointed shall be recorded in the register.

(b) Each person so appointed shall be a competent person fully conversant with the meaning and application of the regulations in so far as they relate to the departments for which he is responsible. He shall keep in the factory a book in which he shall record any breach of the regulations, or any defect in the apparatus (fans, etc.) needed for carrying out the provisions of the regulations, or that may have been brought to his notice within the 24 hours preceding 24 hours, together with a statement of the steps taken to remedy such defects or to prevent the recurrence of such breach. Entries in such book shall be dated and initialed by the person appointed, and at the end of each week shall make a further entry stating that the requirements required by paragraph (a) has been carried out, and that all the breaches observed or brought to his notice have been recorded in the book. The book shall be kept in the factory for at least six months after the last entry therein.

(c) Accurate extracts, clearly and legibly expressed, shall be made of the regulations once a week, and signed by the occupier, or someone whom he may appoint, and displayed during the following week in a conspicuous place in the departments to which they refer, and copies of all such extracts shall at the same time be displayed in a conspicuous place in the mess-rooms.

28. Samples for Analysis

(a) The occupiers shall allow any of His Majesty's inspectors of Factories to take at any time sufficient samples for analysis of any material used or mixed for use.

(b) Provided that the occupier may at the time when the sample is taken, and on providing the necessary appliances, require the inspector to sign a receipt and deliver to him a duplicate sample.

(c) But no analytical result shall be disclosed or published in any manner except such as shall be necessary to establish a breach of these regulations.

Part II. Duties of Persons Employed

29. Periodical Examinations

(a) All persons employed in the processes included in the Schedule shall present themselves at the appointed times for examination by the inspectors provided in Regulation 2.

(b) No person after suspension shall work in any process in which he is employed until permission by the surgeon is required by these regulations without a certificate of permission to work.

30. Overalls, Etc.

(a) All persons employed in any process included in the Schedule shall, when at work, wear overalls, head-coverings, and aprons, as required by Regulation 4. The said overalls, head-coverings and aprons shall not be worn outside the factory or workshop, and shall not be removed therefrom except for the purpose of being washed or repaired. No overalls, head-coverings or aprons, provided in pursuance of Regulation 4, shall, under any circumstances, be taken to a worker's home.

(b) The head-coverings provided in accordance with Regulation 4, shall be worn in such a manner as effectually to protect the hair from dust, and the hair must be so arranged as to permit of this.

(c) The overalls, head-coverings, and aprons, when not being worn, and clothing put off during working hours, shall be deposited in the respective places provided by the occupier for such purposes under these regulations.

(d) Respirators shall be worn as required by Regulation 8.

31. Food

(a) No person shall introduce, keep, prepare, or partake of any food, drink, or tobacco, or remain during meal-times in any place in which is carried on any process included in the Schedule, or the process of towing, or the process of tile-making by the compression of dust, or any other process which the inspector of factories for the district shall certify as sufficiently dusty to render the room in which it is carried on an unsuitable place, in his opinion, for persons to remain during meal-times.

(b) Every worker for whom milk or cocoa is provided in accordance with Regulation 6 shall drink the same, unless a medical certificate is produced showing cause for exemption from this requirement.

32. Ventilation — Dust

No person shall in any way interfere, without the knowledge and concurrence of the occupier or manager, with the means and appliances provided by the employers for ventilation, and for the removal of dust.

33. Washing

(a) No person employed in any process included in the Schedule shall leave the works or partake of meals without previously and carefully cleaning and washing his or her hands.

(b) No person employed shall remove or damage the washing basins or conveniences provided under these regulations.

35. Boards

(a) The boards used in the dipping house, dippers' drying room, or glost placing shop shall not be used in any other department, except after being cleaned, as directed in Regulation 17.

(b) No board on which dipped ware has been placed shall be used for a second set of dipped articles until it has been thoroughly cleaned, in accordance with Regulation 17. Where a convenient grid or other suitable contrivance is provided for depositing such boards after use and before being cleaned, the worker who has removed the ware from any such boards shall place the board thereon.

(c) Boards which are marked for use in lead processes shall not be used in any department unless they have been thoroughly cleaned, and shall not be used in the clay departments under any circumstances.

36. Avoidance of Dust, Etc.

Every worker shall so conduct his or her work as to comply strictly with these regulations, and to avoid as far as practicable, making or scattering dust, or refuse, or causing accumulation of such.

SCHEDULE

Part I. *Lead Processes*

- (a) Making or mixing of frits, glazes, or colors containing lead.
- (b) Dipping or other process carried on in the dipping house.
- (c) Application of majolica, or other glaze, by blowing, painting, other process except dipping.
- (d) Drying after the application of glaze by dipping, blowing, painting, or other process.
- (e) Ware cleaning after the application of glaze by dipping, blowing, painting, or other process.
- (f) Placing of ware on cranks or similar articles prior to their transfer to saggers or kilns for the glaze firing.
- (g) Glaze placing.
- (h) Washing of saggers with a wash which yields to dilute hydrofluoric acid more than five per cent of its dry weight of a soluble lead compound calculated as lead monoxide when determined in the manner described in the definition of low solubility glaze.
- (k) Preparation, or weighing-out, of flow material.
- (l) Ground laying, including the wiping off of color after this process.
- (m) Color dusting (whether on-glaze or under-glaze, including the wiping off of color after either of these processes.
- (n) Color blowing (whether on-glaze or under-glaze, including the wiping off of color after either of these processes.
- (o) Color grinding for color blowers.
- (p) Lithographic transfer making.
- (q) Any other process in which materials containing lead are handled in the dry state, or in the form of spray, or in suspension in any other than oil or similar medium; provided that the stopping of biscuit ware with a material containing lead shall not be deemed to be a process included in this schedule.

Part II. *Other Processes*

- (r) Scouring of biscuit ware which has been fired in powdered flint.
- (s) Emptying of biscuit ware which has been fired in powdered flint from the baskets or other receptacles in which it has been conveyed to the warehouse or scouring shop.

Vitreous Enameling of Metal or Glass

GREAT BRITAIN

Regulations, dated December 18, 1908, made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, under the authority of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in pursuance of the powers conferred on him by that Act, in relation to the process of vitreous enameling of metal or glass.*

Whereas the process of vitreous enameling of metal or glass has been carried on in pursuance of section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in a dangerous manner;

I hereby, in pursuance of the powers conferred on me by that Act, make the following regulations and direct that they shall apply to all factories and workshops in which vitreous enameling of metal or glass is carried on in a dangerous manner;

Provided that nothing in these regulations shall apply to —

- (a) the enameling of jewelry or watches; or
- (b) the manufacture of stained glass; or
- (c) enameling by means of glazes or colors containing less than five per cent of lead.

These regulations shall come into force on April 1st, 1909.

Definitions

In these regulations —

"Enameling" means crushing, grinding, sieving, dusting or laying on, brushing or wooling off, spraying, or any other process for the purpose of covering or decoration of metal or glass;

*Factory and Workshop Orders, 1914 edition, p. 97.

"Employed" means employed in enameling;

"Surgeon" means the certifying surgeon of the district or a duly qualified medical practitioner appointed by written certificate of the chief inspector of factories, which appointment shall be subject to such conditions as may be specified in that certificate;

"Suspension" means suspension by written certificate in the health register, signed by the surgeon, from employment in any enameling process.

Duties

It shall be the duty of the occupier to observe Part I of these regulations.
It shall be the duty of all persons employed to observe Part II of these regulations.

Part I. Duties of Employers

1. Every room in which any enameling process is carried on —
 - (a) shall contain at least 500 cubic feet of air space for each person employed therein, and in computing this air space no height above 14 feet shall be taken into account;
 - (b) shall be efficiently lighted, and shall for this purpose have efficient means of lighting both natural and artificial.
2. In every room in which any enameling process is carried on —
 - (a) the floors shall be well and closely laid, and be maintained in good condition;
 - (b) the floors and benches shall be cleansed daily and kept free of collections of dust.
3. No enameling process giving rise to dust or spray shall be done save either —
 - (a) under conditions which secure the absence of dust and spray; or
 - (b) with an efficient exhaust so arranged as to intercept the dust or spray and prevent it from diffusing into the air of the room.
4. Except in cases where glaze is applied to a heated metallic surface, dusting or laying on, and brushing or wooling off, shall not be done except over a grid with a receptacle beneath to intercept the dust falling through.
5. If firing is done in a room not specially set apart for the purpose, no person shall be employed in any other process within 20 feet from the furnace.
6. Such arrangements shall be made as shall effectually prevent gases generated in the muffle furnaces from entering the workrooms.
7. No child or young person under 16 years of age shall be employed in any enameling process.
8. A health register, containing the names of all persons employed, shall be kept in a form approved by the chief inspector of factories.
9. Every person employed shall be examined by the surgeon once in every three months (or at such intervals as may be prescribed in writing by the chief inspector of factories) on a date of which due notice shall be given to all concerned.
10. The surgeon shall have power of suspension as regards all persons employed, and no person after suspension shall be employed without written sanction from the surgeon entered in the health register.
11. There shall be provided and maintained for the use of all persons employed —
 - (a) suitable overalls and head coverings, which shall be collected at the end of every day's work, and be cleaned or renewed at least once every week;
 - (b) a suitable place, separate from the cloakroom and meal room, for the storage of the overalls and head coverings;
 - (c) a suitable cloakroom for clothing put off during working hours;
 - (d) a suitable meal room separate from any room in which enameling processes are carried on, unless the works are closed during meal hours.
12. There shall be provided and maintained in a cleanly state and in good repair, for the use of all persons employed, a lavatory, under cover, with a sufficient supply of clean towels, renewed daily, and of soap and nail brushes, and with either —

(a) a trough with a smooth impervious surface, fitted with a waste pipe without plug, and of such length as to allow at least two feet for every five such persons, and having a constant supply of warm water from taps or jets above the trough at intervals of not more than two feet; or

(b) at least one lavatory for every five such persons, fitted with a waste pipe and plug or placed in a trough having a waste pipe, and having either a constant supply of hot and cold water or warm water laid on, or (if a constant supply of heated water be not reasonably practicable) a constant supply of cold water laid on and a supply of hot water always at hand when required for use by persons employed.

13. The occupier shall allow any of H. M. inspectors of factories to take at any time sufficient samples for analysis of any enameling material in use or mixed for use.

Provided, that the occupier may at the time when the sample is taken, and upon providing the necessary appliances, require the inspector to take, seal and deliver to him a duplicate sample.

No results of any analysis shall be published without the consent of the occupier, except such as may be necessary to prove the presence of lead when there has been infraction of the regulations.

Part II. *Duties of Persons Employed*

14. Every person employed shall —

(a) present himself at the appointed time for examination by the surgeon as provided in Regulation 9;

(b) wear the overall and head covering provided under Regulation 11(a), and deposit them and clothing put off during working hours, in the places provided under Regulations 11(b) and (c);

(c) carefully clean the hands before partaking of any food or leaving the premises;

(d) so arrange the hair that it shall be effectually protected from dust by the head covering.

15. No person employed shall —

(a) after suspension, work in any enameling process without written sanction from the surgeon entered in the health register;

(b) introduce, keep, prepare, or partake of any food, drink, or tobacco, in any room in which an enameling process is carried on;

(c) interfere in any way, without the concurrence of the occupier or manager, with the means and appliances provided for the removal of dust or fumes, and for the carrying out of these regulations.

White Lead

FRANCE

Decree of October 1, 1913, concerning the use of white lead in painting work.*

Art. 1. In painting work, the employers, directors or managers, apart from the general regulations contained in the decree of July 10, 1913, shall take the special protective and sanitary measures set forth in the following articles.

Art. 2. In cases where the use of white lead is not prohibited under Articles 78-80 of Book II of the Labor Law, it shall be used only in the form of a paste.

Art. 3. No paint containing white lead shall be applied directly by hand.

Art. 4. Dry scraping and pumicing of white lead is prohibited.

Art. 5. When wet scraping and pumicing is done, and in general, on all work connected with white lead painting, employers shall provide their employees with overalls to be worn exclusively during working hours.

*Bulletin du Ministère du Travail et de la Prévoyance Sociale. Paris, November, 1913, p. 92.

These clothes shall be kept in good condition and frequently washed.
 Workmen shall be provided with articles necessary for cleanliness on the work place itself.
 Machinery and tools shall be kept clean, and the cleaning shall be done without dry scraping.

Storage Batteries

GREAT BRITAIN

Regulations, dated November 21, 1903, made by the Secretary of State for the manufacture of electric accumulators.*
 Whereas the manufacture of electric accumulators has been certified in pursuance of Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, to be dangerous;
 I hereby, in pursuance of the powers conferred on me by that Act, make the following regulations, and direct that they shall apply to all factories and workshops or parts thereof in which electric accumulators are manufactured.
 In these regulations "lead process" means pasting, casting, lead burning, any work involving contact with dry compounds of lead.
 Any approval given by the chief inspector of factories in pursuance of these regulations shall be given in writing, and may at any time be revoked notice in writing signed by him.

Duties of Occupier

Every room in which casting, pasting or lead burning is carried on shall contain at least 500 cubic feet of air space for each person employed therein, and in computing this air space, no height above 14 feet shall be taken into account.
 These rooms and that in which the plates are formed, shall be capable of thorough ventilation. They shall be provided with windows made to open.
 Each of the following processes shall be carried on in such manner and under such conditions as to secure effectual separation from one another and from any other process:
 (a) Manipulation of dry compounds of lead;
 (b) Pasting;
 (c) Forming;
 (d) Melting, and lead burning necessarily carried on therewith;
 provided that melting down of old plates.
 5(b) manipulation of dry compounds of lead carried on as in the floors need not be separated from pasting.
 The floors of the rooms in which manipulation of dry compounds of lead or pasting is carried on shall be of cement or similar impervious material, shall be kept constantly moist while work is being done.
 Every floor of these rooms shall be washed with a hose pipe daily.
 No melting pot shall be covered with a hood and shaft so arranged as to remove the fumes and hot air from the workrooms.
 The purpose and old plates shall be kept in receptacles specially provided for the purpose.
 Manipulation of dry compounds of lead in the mixing of the paste or processes, shall not be done except (a) in an apparatus so closed, or so arranged with a room; or an exhaust draught, as to prevent the escape of dust into the air guide (b) at a bench provided with (1) efficient exhaust draught and a grating so arranged as to draw the dust away from the workers, and time shall on which each receptacle of the compound of lead in use at the benches at which pasting is done shall be covered with sheet lead or impervious material, and shall have raised edges.
 No woman, young person, or child shall be employed in the manipulation of dry compounds of lead or in pasting.

8. (a) A duly qualified medical practitioner (in these regulations referred to as the "appointed surgeon") who may be the certifying surgeon shall be appointed by the occupier, such appointment unless held by a certifying surgeon to be subject to the approval of the chief inspectors of factories.

(b) Every person employed in a lead process shall be examined at least once a month by the appointed surgeon, who shall have power to suspend employment in any lead process.

(c) No person after such suspension shall be employed in a lead process without written sanction entered in the health register by the appointed surgeon. It shall be sufficient compliance with this regulation for the certificate to be given by the appointed surgeon and attached to the health register, such certificate to be replaced by a proper entry in the health register at the appointed surgeon's next visit.

(d) A health register in a form approved by the chief inspectors of factories shall be kept, and shall contain a list of all persons employed in lead processes. The appointed surgeon will enter in the health register the names and results of his examinations of the persons employed and part of the directions given by him. He shall on a prescribed form furnish the chief inspector of factories on the 1st day of January in each year a list of the persons suspended by him during the previous year, the duration of such suspension and the number of examinations made.

The health register shall be produced at any time when required by the inspectors of factories or by the certifying surgeon or by the appointed surgeon.

9. Overalls shall be provided for all persons employed in the manipulation of dry compounds of lead or in pasting.

The overalls shall be washed or renewed once every week.

10. The occupier shall provide and maintain:

(a) a cloakroom in which workers can deposit clothing put on or taken off during working hours. Separate and suitable arrangements shall be made for the storage of the overalls required in Regulation 9.

(b) a dining room unless the factory is closed during meal times.

11. No person shall be allowed to introduce, keep, prepare or use any food, drink, or tobacco, in any room in which a lead process is carried on. Suitable provisions shall be made for the deposit of food brought into the factory by workers.

This regulation shall not apply to any sanitary drink provided for the occupier and approved by the appointed surgeon.

The occupier shall provide and maintain for the use of the persons employed in lead processes a lavatory, with soap, nail brushes, towels, and a separate one lavatory basin for every five such persons. Each such basin shall be provided with a waste pipe, or the basins shall be placed on a tray with a waste pipe. There shall be a constant supply of hot and cold water laid on to each basin.

Or, in the place of basins the occupier shall provide and maintain a trough of enamel or similar smooth impervious material, in good repair, of a length of two feet for every five persons employed, fitted with waste pipes and without plugs, with a sufficient supply of warm water laid on to it.

13. Before each meal and before the end of the day's work, at least fifteen minutes, in addition to the regular meal times, shall be allowed for rest to each person who has been employed in the manipulation of dry compounds of lead or in pasting.

Provided that if the lavatory accommodation specially reserved for the use of persons exceeds that required by Regulation 12, the time allowed for rest may be proportionately reduced, and that if there be one basin or two feet of trough for each such person this regulation shall not apply.

14. Sufficient bath accommodation shall be provided for all persons employed in the manipulation of dry compounds of lead or in pasting, with hot and cold water laid on, and a sufficient supply of soap and towels.

This rule shall not apply if in consideration of the special circumstances of any particular case, the chief inspector of factories approves the use of local public baths when conveniently near, under the conditions (if any) named in such approval.

15. The floors and benches of each workroom shall be thoroughly cleansed daily, at a time when no other work is being carried on in the room.

Duties of Persons Employed

16. All persons employed in lead processes shall present themselves at the appointed times for examination by the appointed surgeon as provided in Regulation 8.

No persons after suspension shall work in a lead process, in any factory or workshop in which electric accumulators are manufactured, without written sanction entered in the health register by the appointed surgeon.

17. Every person employed in the manipulation of dry compounds of lead or in pasting shall wear the overalls provided under Regulation 9. The overalls, when not being worn, and clothing put off during working hours, shall be deposited in the places provided under Regulation 10.

18. No person shall introduce, keep, prepare, or partake of any food, drink (other than any sanitary drink provided by the occupier and approved by the appointed surgeon), or tobacco, in any room in which a lead process is carried on.

19. No person employed in a lead process shall leave the premises or partake of meals without previously and carefully cleaning and washing the hands.

20. Every person employed in the manipulation of dry compounds of lead or in pasting shall take a bath at least once a week.

21. No person shall in any way interfere, without the concurrence of the occupier or manager, with the means and appliances provided for the removal of the dust or fumes, and for the carrying out of these regulations. These regulations shall come into force on the 1st day of January, 1904.

Printing Establishments

AUSTRIA

Regulations issued on August 23, 1911, by the Department of Commerce, in conjunction with the Department of the Interior, concerning the safety and health of workmen employed in printing, lithographic printing, and type-founding establishments.*

I. SPECIAL REGULATIONS CONCERNING BUILDINGS, WORKSHOPS AND APPARATUS

Section 1. General Regulations Concerning Workrooms

Unless exemptions are granted in subsequent provisions of these regulations, and in the case of new installations, all rooms in which printing, lithographic and type-founding work is performed, shall at least conform to the conditions required by the Ministerial Order of November 23, 1905 (a change in location of an old establishment is considered as a new installation in so far as such a change requires a new authorization); rooms in establishments in existence at the present time shall be well lighted, and easily heated and ventilated. In composition shops, and also in shops where type-founding by hand or by machine, and type sorting take place, measures shall be taken to insure suitable natural light, and sanitary artificial light.

Air Space

Shops in which any of the operations mentioned hereafter take place shall be large enough to provide 15 cubic meters of air and 3 square meters of

* Soziale Rundschau, Vienna, 1911, p. 1427.

floor space for each person employed. The minimum height of the shall be 3 meters, unless police regulations require more. Said op include:

1. The manufacture of lead alloys for types (melting, mass-melting, remelting).
2. The manufacture of types and other typographical material from alloys.
3. Stereotyping and molding of stereotype plates.
4. Work with linotype and monotype machines when lead alloys are used for the types.
5. Handling of composition material, especially in composing, distributing, sorting, packing, etc.
6. Work with dry lead colors.
7. Bronzing with bronze powder and cleaning of machinery and apparatus used for that purpose.

In other rooms, 12 cubic meters of air and 2.6 square meters of floor space per person employed shall be deemed sufficient.

In case of temporary or extraordinary necessity, the industrial authority of the first instance may authorize the simultaneous presence of a number of workmen in composing rooms for a maximum of 60 workmen a year, and for a maximum of 30 days in the other rooms of an establishment; however, in the rooms specified in paragraph 2 of the present article the air space shall not be less than 12 cubic meters per workman employed and not less than 10 cubic meters in other rooms.

Underground Rooms

In new installations, no underground rooms shall be used for work mentioned in paragraph 2, under subds. 2 to 7, nor for printing work, with the exception of the heavy rotary presses and other presses especially adapted for underground work. Underground rooms shall be used only when, on the side where the work is located, four-fifths of their height receive natural light from above the level of the ground in case the rooms are not more than 4 meters high, and three-fourths of the rooms are above ground in case their height exceeds 4 meters. The present provisions shall apply, in a general way, in the event of the change of location of an establishment, in so far as the change of location requires a new authorization. However, exceptions may be granted by the administrative authorities, when the sanitary standard of the underground rooms is satisfactory, considering the purpose for which they are used, and especially when they receive a sufficient amount of daylight. They can be well ventilated by windows of adequate size, opening into the air and not into air shafts. In regard to work mentioned in paragraph 2, under subds. 1 to 4, and subd. 6, exceptions shall be granted only when the number of workmen employed at the same time does not exceed 5 for work mentioned under subds. 1 and 2; 3 for work mentioned under subds. 3 and 4; and 2 for work mentioned under subd. 6.

Separation of Individual Workrooms

Separate workshops, or at least workrooms especially separated from the printing rooms shall be used for work that entails the production of heat or dust, as the melting of lead or lead alloys, the operation of linotype and monotype machines, stereotyping, the finishing and dressing of types and similar work, and whenever it is technically possible, the heat and dust that are generated shall not disturb or endanger the workpeople occupied at other work.

Besides, composing rooms shall be separate from printing rooms, as far as possible.

Bronzing Machines

Bronzing with bronze powder shall be done, whenever technically possible, in special shops or rooms, and if bronzing is done on a large scale, it shall be done with suitable machines that, so far as possible, do not allow the escape of dust.

Section 2. Floors

All shops mentioned in section 1, paragraph 2, as well as those in which printing is done, shall be provided with a hard and smooth floor, free from cracks, easily washed, or that is covered with a dust binding coating to be renewed as often as necessary, but at least twice a year. A floor of wooden boards tightly jointed shall be considered satisfactory, except in shops where work mentioned in section 1, paragraph 2, under subds. 1 to 4, and subd. 6, takes place, excepting the case where small quantities of dry lead colors are ground in the printing shop itself. In workshops where a workman is obliged to remain constantly at the same place on account of the kind of work he is performing, the floor shall be constituted, at least at that place, of a material non-conductor of heat.

Walls

In shops where work mentioned in section 1, paragraph 2, under subds. 1-6 is done, with the exception of the grinding of small quantities of lead color, the walls shall be covered, up to a height of 2 meters at least, with a coating of oil paint that is smooth, free from cracks, easily washed, and which shall be kept constantly in good condition. A coat of whitewash shall be deemed sufficient for the rest of the walls and the ceilings, and for other rooms, this coat to be renewed whenever necessary. An exemption from the obligation to put an oil coating on the walls may be granted by the industrial authorities in the case of rented shops, when the employer is to vacate the place in a relatively short time.

Cuspidors

All workrooms mentioned in section 1, paragraph 1, shall be provided with cuspidors filled with a liquid or some damp matter which shall be cleaned at least twice a week.

Section 3. Washrooms, Dressing Rooms and Lunch Rooms

In new establishments, and so far as possible in existing establishments employing an average of more than 20 workmen, special wash- and dressing-rooms shall be provided, arranged in such a way that working clothes and street clothes can be kept separate. Said rooms shall be suitably heated in the cold season.

In existing establishments in which it is not possible to install special wash- and dressing-rooms, as well as in establishments not employing an average of more than 20 workmen, the workmen mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall at least have for their use tight clothes-presses in which ordinary clothes and working clothes can be kept separately.

In establishments where printing or type-founding is done regularly at night, namely between 8 P. M. and 5 A. M., a special lunch room, suitably heated in winter, shall be installed for the workmen.

Section 4. Protection against Accidents

The regulations contained in the decree of November 23, 1905, in so far as the following regulations are not more stringent, shall apply to boilers and motors, transmission gears, machinery and other apparatus, elevators and conveying machines.

(a) Each machine shall be provided with a stopping device which can be reached quickly and easily, and from his usual place, by the workman employed at the machine, and which shall be constructed and safe-guarded in such a way to prevent it from working automatically. Flat bed presses which are fed from two sides, and rotary presses, shall be provided with stopping devices on both long sides. High-speed presses and rotary presses shall also be provided with a suitable device to prevent them from starting untimely or automatically. High-speed presses and rotary presses operated by electricity shall be provided also with a disconnector located at a suitable distance from the preceding apparatus.

(b) Rotary presses shall be provided with signals, loud enough to be heard above the noise of the machinery, to announce the starting of the operation of the press.

(c) The places above the floor occupied by workmen employed at rotary presses, and at high-speed presses, when necessary, shall be safe-guarded against falls.

(d) Appropriate facilities shall be provided for the transportation, placing or removing of heavy stones or forms. Appropriate arrangements shall be made for the mounting of rollers and other heavy parts when large machines are assembled or repaired.

(e) Platen presses shall be provided with safeguards that protect effectively the hands of the workmen when the press is being closed.

(f) The cutting-edge of the knives in paper-cutting machines shall be protected by a metal sheet in front of the machine.

Section 5. *Protection against Gases, Vapors and Heat Radiation*

The melting pots for the alloys from which types, stereotype plates, etc., are made, and — whenever possible — the melting pots of linotype and monotype machines, shall be covered with efficient exhaust apparatus opening directly into the outer air or into a special chimney. This apparatus shall be covered with non-conducting material or installed in such a way that employees are not affected by the radiation of the heat.

The melting pots themselves shall, if possible, be covered with non-conducting material.

Receptacles

Tin plates or trays of sufficient size shall be placed under the linotype and monotype machines, when the construction of those machines allows it.

II. SPECIAL WORKSHOP REGULATIONS

Section 6. *Accident Prevention*

The handling of rolls and forms, or similar work, shall be done only while the machine is not in motion. This prohibition or warnings to the same effect shall be posted in the shops.

Inflammable liquids (turpentine, benzine, alcohol, etc.) shall be kept in shops only in quantities needed for a day's work, and only in explosion proof receptacles.

Women employed at the machines shall not wear loose garments, nor plaits and hair hanging down. The sleeves of their clothes, when reaching further than the elbows, shall be fastened around the wrists.

Workmen shall take off the rings they may have on their fingers before beginning work at the machines, and the rotary and high-speed presses.

First Aid

The first-aid box that shall always be ready in case of accident shall contain an adequate supply of cloth, bandages, aseptic gauze, and remedies to stop bleeding.

Section 7. *Women and Minors*

No females, and no males less than 16 years old, except apprentices, shall be employed at treading platen presses, nor at work mentioned in section 1, paragraph 2, nor at work at which it is impossible to avoid stains from lead colors, such as the washing of color rolls and the cleaning of color boxes.

Exemptions from this prohibition may be granted only in the case of:

1. The employment of women more than 17 years old at bronzing work;
2. The employment of women more than 16 years old at the following work connected with typefoundry: distribution, classing and other sorting work, and handling and packing of types.

Apprentices less than 16 years old shall not be employed at bronzing, blowing out of type cases, nor at other work of cleaning liable to produce dust.

Section 8. *Lighting, Heating, Airing and Ventilation*

All workrooms shall be well lighted and heated during working hours, constantly ventilated, and besides thoroughly aired outside of working hours, at least once a day, and at least twice a day as far as the rooms mentioned in section 1, paragraph 2, are concerned.

Industrial establishments in which work mentioned in section 1, paragraph 1, is done by day and night shifts, shall be thoroughly aired after the departure of each shift and during the main rest-period of each shift.

Section 9. *Cleaning of Work Rooms and Equipment*

The floors of the workshops shall be cleaned every day, outside of working hours, and if more satisfactory for the purpose, with water.

Wash-, dressing- and lunch-rooms mentioned in section 3, shall always be kept in good condition and clean.

The washable parts of the walls that are accessible shall be cleaned with water at least once a month.

The composition tables, shelves and other installations shall be placed either so close to the ground that no dust may accumulate beneath, or, if there is an open space, it shall be sufficient to permit the cleaning of the floor underneath.

Type cases ordinarily in use shall be cleaned whenever it is necessary, and at least once in three months, and other type cases each time before being used, and the date of the last cleaning shall be clearly marked on each case.

The cleaning of cases and of set-up forms shall take place, whenever possible, by means of suction apparatus, or by a wet process, and in any case, in such a way that persons employed at such work shall be protected against the dust connected with it. Cleaning by blowing shall take place in the outside air only.

Compositors' tables and shelves shall be cleaned whenever it is necessary, and at least once every three months, and, if possible, with efficient suction apparatus.

All rooms, and especially the walls, shelves for molds, etc., shall be thoroughly cleaned at least twice a year.

Cleaning work liable to produce a large amount of dust shall take place outside of working hours.

No unsanitary cleaning and washing material, especially unrefined turpentine, shall be used.

Section 10. *Lead Colors*

When colors containing lead are prepared, the pounding and grinding of white lead and other lead compounds, and the mixing, kneading, etc., of those ingredients with oil or varnish, shall only be done with mechanical appliances, and in such a way that the employees be protected against dust during those operations as well as while filling or emptying the receptacles, and that no dust may escape into the workrooms.

All receptacles and containers which are used for lead colors shall bear distinctive marks indicating the nature of their contents.

Section 11. *Working Clothes*

The employer shall, through proper notices posted in the workplaces, request workmen employed at work mentioned in section 1, paragraph 2, as well as pressmen and machine tenders who are using lead material or bronze powder, to wear the proper working clothes, and shall provide said clothes for persons employed at work mentioned in section 1, paragraph 2, subds. 6 and 7, and also for women, apprentices and helpers employed at type founding. Workmen employed at work mentioned in section 1, paragraph 2, subds. 6 and 7, shall be provided with head coverings also.

The working clothes provided shall be washed, at the employer's expense, every time it is necessary, and the clothes and head coverings of the workmen employed at work mentioned in section 1, paragraph 2, under subd. 7, shall be cleaned every day if bronzing takes place daily, and in other cases every time they have been used.

Respirators

In work accompanied with a great deal of dust, such as bronzing, grinding of dry lead colors, etc., the employer shall provide his employees with special apparatus to protect mouth and nose from dust (respirators, etc.).

Section 12. Drinking and Washing Facilities

The employer shall provide workmen employed at work mentioned in section 1, paragraph 1, with a sufficient quantity of pure drinking water, and also suitable washing accommodations, with running water — warm water, whenever practicable — soap, nail brushes, and one clean towel a week for each employee.

As a rule there shall be provided at least one wash-place for each five employees.

Section 13. Duties of Workmen

Workmen who fail to observe the regulations issued by the employer incur the penalties provided in section 17.

Workmen employed at work mentioned in section 1, paragraph 2, as well as pressmen and machine tenders using material containing lead or bronze powder, shall:

- make use of the working clothes, head coverings and protective apparatus specified in section 11;

- wash carefully face, hands and mouth with water — warm water, if available — after work or at each interruption of work, and especially clean their hands with soap and a brush;

- keep their working clothes only in the dressing-rooms or clothes presses provided in section 3;

- undergo regularly a medical examination, as provided in section 15;

- and have recourse to the physician of the sickness fund as soon as there are any signs of lead poisoning, or upon the order of the physician in charge of the periodical examinations.

It shall be forbidden for workmen mentioned in paragraph 2:

- to bring food or alcoholic drinks into the workroom, or keep and consume the same therein;

- to use tobacco in any form or manner (cigars, cigarettes, smoking tobacco, chewing tobacco, or snuff), except in the rooms where it is specially permitted;

- to enter the lunch rooms provided in section 3 while wearing their working clothes or without having washed themselves thoroughly beforehand;

- or to expectorate on the floors.

The employer shall not permit workmen mentioned in paragraph 2 to smoke or use tobacco, except in lunch and rest rooms.

*III. REGULATIONS CONCERNING SPECIAL SUPERVISION**Section 14. Duties of the Employer*

It shall be the duty of the employer to cause to be posted in all workrooms mentioned in section 1, paragraph 1:

1. a copy of the present regulations;

2. a notice, to be certified without cost by the industrial authorities, as to its accuracy, indicating in meters the length, width and height of each room, the cubic air space, and the number of workmen that may be employed in conformity with section 1. Said notice shall be posted in a conspicuous place where it can be easily read.

The employer shall also supply each workman employed at work mentioned in section 1, paragraph 1, with a copy of the information appended to the present regulations. To insure strict compliance with these regulations, the employer shall post notices, or appoint inspectors from among the workmen for the enforcement of the regulations.

Notices posted in the workrooms shall inform the workmen of the names and addresses of the physicians of the sickness fund, as communicated to the employers by the administration of said fund.

Section 15. *Medical Examinations*

The official physicians of the administrative authorities of the first instance shall examine all workmen mentioned in section 13, paragraph 2, in the establishments where they are employed, at least once in three months when such establishments are located within 3.8 kilometers from the physician's official place of residence, and at least once a year in other establishments, in order to ascertain whether any workmen present symptoms of lead poisoning. For this purpose, the official physician shall inform the employer in advance in regard to the day and hour when the examination is to take place.

The examination shall take place in the establishment, and as a rule, outside of working hours, either before or immediately after work, but not after overtime work. The examination may take place during working hours, with the consent of the employer. Workmen shall not be entitled to any compensation for the time required for the examination and neither shall there be any deduction made from wages for the same reason.

The physician shall inform the employer of the results of the examination and shall send to the physician of the sickness fund every person showing signs of lead poisoning. The results shall be registered on special forms prescribed for that purpose, and be transmitted to the factory inspection authorities.

Suspension from Work

Workmen concerning which the employer has been notified that they are suffering from lead poisoning, or workmen that are found to show signs of lead poisoning by the examining physician, shall not be employed at work mentioned in section 13, paragraph 2, unless they have first obtained an authorization from a physician. In that case, the workmen shall remit to the employer a certificate from the physician of the sickness fund, or from the physician by whom they are treated.

Section 16. *Accident Reports*

The management of an establishment where an accident occurs shall be immediately notified by the victim of the accident, or, if this is not possible, by persons who have witnessed the accident.

IV. PENALTIES

Section 17

Non-compliance with these regulations shall be punished in accordance with the penalties provided by the Ministerial Order of September 30, 1857 (Reichsgesetzblatt No. 198), unless it is punishable under the Penal Code, or constitutes an infraction of the Industrial Code.

V. WHEN TO TAKE EFFECT

Section 18

The present regulations shall apply immediately to plants established after the publication of these regulations, and shall come into force one year after date of publication as regards plants already existing or authorized.

In regard to establishments built or authorized on the day of publication of these regulations, the provisions of said regulation shall apply only in so far as the changes required thereby can be effected without infringing on the rights granted in the authorization, unless it should be for the purpose of remedying defects prejudicial to the life and health of the workmen, or it shall be possible to enforce said provisions without too great an expense, or a too serious disturbance in the working of the establishment.

APPENDIX *Information*

All work requiring the handling of lead or lead compounds is liable lead poisoning.

Lead poisoning occurs when lead in any form enters the body, even in small quantities, but on repeated occasions, on account of lack of cleanliness of hands, hair, bread or clothes, while eating or drinking, or on account of entering the mouth when smoking, snuffing or chewing tobacco, or when dust is inhaled during work or absorbed in any other way.

The results of this absorption of lead are noticed only after a long time when the quantity of lead has increased to the extent of producing lead poisoning.

The signs of lead poisoning consist usually in a bluish-gray border around the gums, called "lead border," and a certain paleness of the face, especially the lips, as well as indigestion and lack of appetite. Other signs of the disease which may be especially noted, are: abdominal cramps proceeding from the umbilical region, accompanied with vomiting and constipation, motion sickness with diarrhea (so-called lead colic), pains in the joints, paralysis, great restlessness, general cramps, fainting spells, loss of eyesight and other diseases that often end fatally.

Lead poisoning can be cured when treated in time and properly, and persons affected are able to avoid further contact with lead.

Lead poisoning can be prevented by observing the following rules:

Rules for the Prevention of Lead Poisoning

1. The greatest cleanliness shall be observed both during and outside of working hours. Any unnecessary generating of dust shall be strictly prohibited.
2. Workmen shall wear constantly special working clothes, which shall be changed at least once a week. Street clothes shall be put aside when working and protected against dirt and dust.
3. Workmen handling lead, lead compounds or lead colors, shall not eat, drink, or use smoking food, rich in fats, and abstain from alcoholic liquors.
4. No food or alcoholic drink shall be brought into, kept or consumed in the workrooms, and the use of tobacco in any form (cigars, cigarette, snuffing and chewing tobacco) shall be absolutely avoided in workrooms except in such places where it is explicitly allowed.
5. Food and drink, brought to the establishment, shall be kept, until consumed, outside of the workrooms, in such a way as to be fully protected against dirt, and be consumed only during the rest periods provided for that purpose, and if there are any special lunch rooms, in those rooms only.
6. After work, and when work is interrupted, the face and hands, and especially beard and mouth shall be thoroughly washed with warm water before drinking the mouth shall be rinsed with pure water.
7. Said cleansing shall take place, whenever possible, outside of the workrooms.
8. No pipes, tobacco, or food shall be kept in the pockets of the workmen's clothes.
9. Each workman shall take a bath at least once a week, and at the end of the day time thoroughly wash his hair and beard.
10. Each workman affected by the slightest ailment shall consult a physician and notify the latter that his work is connected with the handling of lead material.

Further Notice

Promiscuous spitting in the workrooms shall be avoided.

The management of the establishment shall be immediately notified in case of a work accident.

Tinning of Metal Hollow-Ware

GREAT BRITAIN

Regulations, dated June 30, 1909, made by the Secretary of State for the tinning of metal hollow-ware, iron drums, and harness furniture.*

Whereas the coating of metal articles with a mixture of tin and lead, or lead alone, has been certified in pursuance of section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, to be dangerous, I hereby in pursuance of the powers conferred on me by that Act make the following regulations, and direct that they shall apply to all factories and workshops, where tinning is carried on in the manufacture of metal hollow-ware, iron drums, and harness furniture.

Provided that these regulations shall not apply to:

- (a) any process in silver plating;
- (b) any process in which a soldering iron is used;
- (c) any other process if and so far as it is exempted by written certificate of the chief inspector of factories, on the ground that he is satisfied that any of these regulations are not required for the protection of the persons employed, by reason of the intermittency or infrequency of the tinning or other special circumstances. Any such certificate of exemption shall be subject to the conditions therein prescribed and may be revoked at any time.

These regulations shall come into force on October 1st, 1909, except that regulation 1 shall come into force on April 1st, 1910.

Definitions

In these regulations:

"Tinning" means the dipping and wiping of any metal in the process of coating it with a mixture of tin and lead or lead alone where hydrochloric acid or any salt of that acid is used.

"Mounting," "Denting," and "Scouring" mean the mounting, denting and scouring of hollow-ware articles tinned on the outer surface.

"Surgeon" means the certifying surgeon of the district or a duly qualified medical practitioner appointed by written certificate of the chief inspector of factories, which appointment shall be subject to such conditions as may be specified in that certificate.

"Suspension" means suspension from employment in tinning by written certificate in the health register, signed by the surgeon.

"Efficient Draught" means localized ventilation effected by heat or mechanical means for the removal of fumes or dust so as to prevent them as far as practicable from escaping into the air of any room in which work is carried on.

No draught shall be deemed efficient which fails so to remove smoke generated at the point where such fumes or dust originate.

Duties

It shall be the duty of the occupier to observe Part I of these regulations. It shall be the duty of all persons employed to observe Part II of these regulations.

Part I. Duties of Employers

1. No tinning shall be carried on except under an efficient draught. The article to be tinned shall not be removed from such draught from the time when dipping is commenced until wiping is completed. This regulation shall not apply to the wiping of sheet metal 18 inches or more in length, where the person is wiping such sheet metal for his own use or some other process of his work.
2. No person under 16 years of age shall be employed in tinning.

* Factory and Workshop Orders, 1914 edition, p. 114.

3. The skimmings from the dipping bath shall not be removed from under the efficient draught until they have been placed in a covered receptacle. When removed they shall not be deposited in any room in which work is carried on.

4. The dust and refuse collected from the floor shall not be deposited in any room in which work is carried on.

5. A health register containing the names of all persons employed in tinning shall be kept in a form approved by the chief inspector of factories.

6. Every person employed in tinning shall be examined by the surgeon once in every three months (or at such shorter or longer intervals as may be prescribed in writing by the chief inspector of factories) on a day of which due notice shall be given to all concerned.

The surgeon shall have the power of suspension of all persons employed in tinning, and no such person after suspension shall be employed in tinning without written sanction from the surgeon entered in the health register.

7. There shall be provided for the use of all women employed in tinning:

(a) a cloak-room, or other suitable place, separate from any room in which work is carried on, for clothing put off during working hours;

(b) aprons or other equivalent protection.

8. There shall be provided for the use of all persons employed in tinning, mounting, denting, or scouring, a room, separate from any room in which such work is carried on, where such persons may have meals, unless the works are closed during meal hours.

9. There shall be provided and maintained in a cleanly state and good repair for the use of all persons employed in tinning, mounting, denting, or scouring, a lavatory, under cover, with a sufficient supply of clean towels, renewed daily, and of soap and nail brushes, and with either:

(a) a trough with a smooth, impervious surface, fitted with a waste pipe without plug, and of such length as to allow at least two feet for every five persons, and having a constant supply of warm water from taps or jets above the trough at intervals of not more than two feet; or

(b) at least one lavatory basin for every five such persons, fitted with a waste pipe and plug, and having either a constant supply of hot and cold water or warm water laid on, or (if a constant supply of heated water be not reasonably practicable) a constant supply of cold water laid on, and a supply of hot water always at hand when required for use by persons employed.

Part II. Duties of Persons Employed

10. Every person employed in tinning shall present himself at the appointed time for examination by the surgeon as provided in Regulation 6.

11. No person employed in tinning shall:

(a) after suspension, work at tinning without written sanction from the surgeon entered in the health register; or,

12. Every person employed in tinning, mounting, denting, or scouring shall wash his hands before partaking of food or leaving the premises.

13. No person employed in tinning, mounting, denting, or scouring shall keep or prepare or partake of any food or alcoholic drink in any room in which such work is carried on.

Tin Ware

FRANCE

Decree of October 1, 1913, concerning the operation called "pumping" in the tin ware industry.*

Art. 1. In the tin ware industry, the employers, directors or managers, apart from the general regulations contained in the decree of July 10, 1913, shall observe the special protective and sanitary rules set forth in the following articles:

*Bulletin du Ministère du Travail et de la Prévoyance Sociale. Paris, November, 1913, p. 93.

Art. 2. The operation called "pumping," consisting in the act of aspirating the air from the inside of hollow vessels to test their tightness, is prohibited.

Art. 3. The employers shall provide their employees with the apparatus necessary for the testing of manufactured articles.

Art. 4. Employers shall cause to be posted in a conspicuous place of the workshop:

1. The text of the present decree.
2. Workshop regulations requesting workmen to make use of the apparatus provided for them in conformity with article 2.

Grinding of Metals and Racing of Grindstones

GREAT BRITAIN

Regulations, dated October 15, 1909, made by the Secretary of State for the grinding of metals and racing of grindstones.*

In pursuance of section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, I hereby make the following regulations, and direct that they shall apply to all factories (including tenement factories and tenements thereof in which no person is employed by the occupier) in which is carried on any manufacture or process included in Schedule 1, but only so far as concerns such manufacture or process.

Provided that nothing in these regulations shall apply to any manufacture or process carried on without the aid of steam, water, or other mechanical power.

Definition

For the purpose of these regulations:

"Dry Grinding" means the dry abrasion of metal, by means of a grindstone, or of a grinding wheel made of compressed emery or other similar composition.

Duties

It shall be the duty of the occupier to provide and maintain the appliances required for the purposes of Regulation 1, and the respirators and other appliances, as the case may be, required for the purposes of Regulation 2, and to comply with Regulation 3 (a) and (c).

Provided that if any room in a tenement factory shall be in the occupation of one person, on a half-yearly or longer tenancy, and that person shall, by agreement in writing with the occupier of such factory, undertake the whole or any of the above duties in respect of that room, such person shall, to the extent of such arrangement, be substituted for the occupier, provided always that a copy of such agreement shall be kept attached to the general register.

It shall be the duty of every person who is employed or engaged upon any work of dry grinding or of racing to make full and proper use of the appliances provided for any of the purposes of these regulations, and to keep such appliances, as far as they are under his control, in a cleanly state and free from obstruction, and to report forthwith to the occupier, owner, or manager any defect in the same.

All the workmen employed or engaged in any room to which these regulations apply upon any work whatsoever shall be jointly and severally responsible for the due carrying out of Regulation 3 (b) and (d), and also of Regulation 2 (c), and shall be severally responsible for the due carrying out of Regulation 3 (e).

Every occupier and manager of any factory to which these regulations apply shall be bound to observe the same, and every person employed or engaged in any such factory shall be so bound, except in so far as any duty is hereinbefore expressly imposed on any other person.

In the application of these regulations to tenement factories the owner or other person supplying the power shall for all the purposes aforesaid be sub-

* Factory and Workshop Orders, 1914 edition, p. 117.

stituted for the occupier, and so far as is necessary for such purpose special regulations contained in section 87 of the aforesaid Act shall apply or extended.

1. No dry grinding and no finishing process, other than crocus included in Schedule 2, shall be done without the use of adequate means for the interception of the dust, as near as possible to the point thereof, having regard to the nature and necessities of the process and for its removal and disposal so that it shall not enter any occupied room and for the purposes of this regulation, the appliances shall not be adequate unless they either include:

(a) A hood or other appliance, so constructed, arranged and positioned as to be substantially to intercept the dust thrown off; and

(b) A duct of adequate size, air-tight, and so arranged as to be capable of carrying away the dust, which duct shall be provided with suitable means of access for inspection and cleaning, and shall be kept free from obstruction; and

(c) A fan or other efficient means of producing a draught sufficient to extract the dust;

or are such as, in the case of the particular factory or place, or of the particular manufacture, process, or operation, which they are used, shall be proved to be at least as effective as such interception, removal, and disposal as such hood, duct, or fan would be.

2. The following precautions shall be observed in the racing of grinding stones:

(a) Suitable respirators shall be worn by all persons employed in racing, whether in a room or in the open air; and

(b) No persons shall do any work other than racing in a room in which racing is carried on, either at the time of racing or at any time thereafter until such cleansing as is next hereinafter mentioned has been done, except work required for the purposes of cleaning the room.

(c) A sufficient interval after racing in a room shall first be allowed for the dust to subside, and then the floor, belt races, and uncovered parts of the machinery and tools shall be cleansed in like manner as required by section 3 (b) provided.

Provided always that the above precautions need not be observed in the case of adequate appliances shall be used to prevent the escape of dust into the room, whether by means of a cover and exhaust draught, or by means of a spray of water directed upon the point of contact of the racing tool with the grinding stone, or by other equivalent means.

3. In every room in which is carried on any wet grinding, dry grinding, or the racing of grindstones, or any process included in Schedule 2:

(a) The floor and belt races shall be firm and capable of being washed, and in case of new buildings or extensions shall be water-tight;

(b) The floor, belt races, and uncovered parts of the machinery and tools shall at least once in each week, on a fixed day, be cleansed from dust, and for the purpose of such cleansing the floor and belt races shall be damped or otherwise treated to prevent dust from rising;

(c) The walls and ceiling or top (whether they be plastered or not) shall, if they have not been painted with oil or varnished on the inside within seven years, be limewashed once at least every fourteen months to date from the time when they were last limewashed; and if they have been so painted or varnished, shall be washed with hot water once at least every fourteen months, to date from the time when they were last washed;

(d) The windows shall be thoroughly clean;

(e) Each workman on finishing work for the day shall leave the room in a place free from dust, and shall also cleanse the same from dust, and every racing that shall be done in the room.

Exemptions

If at any time it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State in the case of any manufacture or process or any operation forming part thereof that either:

- (a) Dust is not created to an extent injurious to health; or
 - (b) Injury to health is adequately prevented by other appliances, or under other conditions, than those prescribed by these regulations; or
 - (c) The application of these regulations, or some part thereof, would for any reason be impracticable,
- the Secretary of State may, by order, exempt such manufacture or process from the whole or any part of these regulations, and either absolutely or subject to such conditions as may in such order be prescribed, and may at any time amend or revoke such order.

Time of Operation

Regulations 2 and 3 shall come into force on the 1st day of December, 1909, and Regulation 1 on the 1st day of June, 1910.

Provided always that if at any time before the last mentioned day it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the chief inspector of factories that the occupier of any factory has endeavored in good faith to carry out any work of construction required for the purposes of Regulation 1 by such day, but has been and will be prevented from so doing by causes beyond his control, and that he has made effectual arrangements for carrying out the same without unnecessary delay, the said chief inspector may by certificate in writing extend the time, so far as relates to such works in such factory for any period not exceeding twelve months which he may think fit, and for such purpose may take into account the character of any provisional arrangements made for protecting the health of the workmen, and also the days on which the factory is ordinarily closed for holidays.

Schedule I

Every manufacture or process in the manufacture of—

- (a) Cutlery (including swords, bayonets, files and saws).
- (b) Tools, or cutting or piercing instruments, of iron or steel; except
 - (1) The manufacture, repair, or sharpening of saws, tools, or instruments for use in machines for the cutting or working of metals, or for use in the factory or for the purposes of the work thereof;
 - (2) The manufacture of needles, pins, and fish-hooks.

Schedule II

The processes of—

Dry rough glazing in which emery or other similar abrading material is used without the admixture of grease;

Any other finishing process, involving the abrasion of metal, in which dust is created to an extent injurious to health.

Cigars**GERMANY**

Regulations of February 17, 1907, concerning establishments manufacturing cigars.*

In conformity with section 120-e of the Industrial Code, the Federal Council has issued the following regulations in regard to establishments manufacturing cigars:

Sec. 1. The following regulations shall apply to all factories and other industrial establishments where work in connection with the manufacturing

* Reichsarbeitsblatt, vol. 5, p. 268. Berlin, 1907.

or sorting of cigars is performed, excepting such premises where the men of the employer's family are exclusively at work.

Sec. 2. Workrooms, stockrooms or drying rooms shall not be used as rooms, sleeping rooms, kitchens or pantries. The entrances from workrooms, stockrooms, and drying rooms into living rooms, bed rooms, kitchens or pantries, as well as the entrances from workrooms into stockrooms or drying rooms shall be provided with tight, self-closing doors, which shall remain closed during working hours.

Sec. 3. Rooms where tobacco stripping and the wrapping, rolling and drying of cigars take place, shall conform to the following requirements:

1. The rooms shall not have their floors more than half a meter above the surface of the surrounding ground, and if they are located directly under a roof, shall be plastered or boarded.
2. They shall be at least three meters high.
3. They shall have solid and tight floors.
4. They shall be provided with windows opening directly to the outside air, sufficient in number and dimensions to allow the entrance of an adequate supply of air and light. Windows shall be so constructed that they may be opened to the extent of half of their surface.
5. Rooms shall be large enough to allow at least ten cubic meters of air space for each person employed.

Sec. 4. The following regulations shall apply also to rooms mentioned in section 3.

1. No tobacco shall be mixed in those rooms except in a moist condition, and no tobacco shall be dried therein.

The supply of tobacco or tobacco goods in process of manufacture shall not exceed the requirements for a day's work. Also, no more cigars than are manufactured in a day shall be kept in said rooms. In establishments employing not more than five workmen, tobacco and tobacco products in process of manufacture may be kept in the amount required for a week's work, and also as many cigars as are manufactured in an average week, provided said goods are kept in tight receptacles.

2. The rooms shall be aired at least three times a day, for half an hour each time, namely, in the morning, before the beginning of work, during the rest period in the middle of the day, and after working hours. When the airing takes place, all windows and doors shall be opened except the doors that communicate with living and sleeping rooms, kitchens or pantries. No workman shall remain in a room that is being aired.

3. Rooms and their fittings, especially walls, ceilings, windows and shelves shall be thoroughly cleaned at least twice a year.

Dust shall be removed from floors and work tables at least once a day by means of washing or rubbing with a damp dust cloth.

4. Cuspidors, at least one in number for every five persons, shall be placed in the rooms, and shall daily be filled with water and cleaned.

5. Adequate washing facilities with towels and soap shall be provided in the workrooms or in their immediate vicinity.

Sec. 5. Clothes that are removed during working hours shall be kept on one side of the workrooms, stockrooms or drying rooms. They may remain in said rooms only if they are kept in tight-closing clothes presses that remain closed during working hours.

Sec. 6. Establishments employing ten or more workmen shall have separate water-closets with separate entrances for males and females, and in so far as possible clothes are changed at the beginning or at the end of work, separate dressing rooms.

Sec. 7. Women and minors shall be employed only when engaged directly by the employer. Such persons shall not be employed for the account of other workmen, or paid by other workmen, except when said persons and the employer or workers stand in the relation of husband and wife, brothers and sisters, brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law, or are related to each other in a direct line.

Sec. 8. The higher inspection authorities may, on application, grant exemptions from the provisions of section 3, subd. 2; section 3, subd. 4, sentence

section 3, subd. 5; and section 4, subd. 2, if the workrooms are provided with an adequate system of ventilation. However, in case exemptions are granted from the provisions of section 3, subd. 5, there shall be available a minimum of seven cubic meters of air space for each person employed.

The higher inspection authorities may, on application, grant exemptions from the provisions of section 3, subd. 2, for such rooms in which there is a larger air space per person available than that required by section 3, subd. 5. Exemptions may also be granted from the provisions of section 3, subd. 4, sentence 2, for workrooms in sheds as well as for such rooms as are provided with a specially large window space.

The higher inspection authorities may exempt establishments employing not more than five workmen, from the provisions of section 2, and section 4, subd. 1, sentence 1, and allow the drying of tobacco in the kitchen or in the workroom, provided that adequate precautions are taken for the protection of the health of the employees.

Sec. 9. The foregoing regulations shall not affect the power of the authorities to issue orders concerning individual establishments (section 120-d of the Industrial Code), or concerning all establishments of a given district (section 120-e, paragraph 2), namely to

1. require the installation of special apparatus for the renewing of air in workrooms,
2. prescribe the necessary rules for the maintenance of ceilings and walls,
3. issue regulations in regard to seats and work tables,
4. prescribe measures to prevent the dissemination of dust when machines are used.

Sec. 10. Employers shall issue orders that shall be binding on the employees, as follows:

1. Forbidding employees to expectorate on the floor.
2. Forbidding employees to use their mouth in making cigars or moisten cigar knives with saliva.

The orders thus issued by the employers shall include a notification that workmen who, in spite of repeated warnings, fail to obey the orders issued by the employers, shall be discharged without regard to employment contract and without previous notice.

If work regulations are issued for an establishment (section 134 of the Industrial Code), the orders mentioned above shall be incorporated in such work regulations.

Sec. 11. In workrooms where tobacco stripping, and wrapping, rolling or sorting of cigars take place, there shall be posted on the entrance door a notice, signed by the local police, indicating:

1. the length, width and height of the workroom;
2. the amount of air space in cubic meters;
3. the number of persons who may, accordingly, work in the room;
4. the possible exemptions granted by the higher inspection authorities in conformity with section 8.

In each room there shall also be posted, in a conspicuous place, a written or printed notice, containing the text of these regulations and the orders issued by the employer.

Sec. 12. The above regulations shall take effect on May 1, 1907, and replace the regulations in regard to cigar manufacturing establishments issued by the chancellor of the empire on July 8, 1893 (Imperial Law Journal, p. 218), and on April 9, 1905 (Imperial Law Journal, p. 236). For establishments in existence at the time of publication of the present regulations, the provisions in regard to the amount of air space required per workman shall take effect on January 1, 1913, and until then the regulations of section 5, issued on July 8, 1893, shall apply.

Manufacture of Benzene Derivatives and Explosives GREAT BRITAIN

Regulations, dated December 30, 1908, made by the Secretary of State for the manufacture of nitro- and amido-derivatives of benzene, and the manufacture of explosives with use of dinitrobenzol or dinitrotoluol.*

Whereas the manufacture of nitro- and amido-derivatives of benzene, and the manufacture of explosives with use of dinitrobenzol or dinitrotoluol have been certified in pursuance of section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, to be dangerous;

I hereby, in pursuance of the powers conferred on me by that act, do hereby make the following regulations, and direct that they shall apply to all factories and workshops in which the said manufactures are carried on.

Provided that Regulations 1 (a), 2, 3, 4, and 14 (c) shall not apply to any process in the manufacture of explosives in which dinitrobenzol is not used.

Definitions

"Employed" means employed in any process mentioned in the Schedules.
"Surgeon" means the certifying factory surgeon of the district, or a qualified medical practitioner appointed by written certificate of the chief inspector of factories, which appointment shall be subject to such conditions as may be specified in that certificate.

"Suspension" means suspension by written certificate in the hands of the surgeon, signed by the surgeon, from employment in any process mentioned in the Schedules.

Duties

It shall be the duty of the occupier to observe Part I of these regulations.
It shall be the duty of all persons employed to observe Part II of these regulations.

Part I. Duties of Occupiers

1.—(a) Every vessel containing any substance named in Schedule A shall, if steam is passed into or around it, or if the temperature of the contents be at or above the temperature of boiling water, be covered in such a way that no steam or vapor shall be discharged into the open air at a height than twenty feet above the heads of the workers.

(b) In every room in which fumes from any substance named in Schedule A or B are evolved in the process of manufacture and are not removed by adequate through ventilation shall be maintained by a fan or other efficient means.

2. No substance named in Schedule A shall be broken by hand in a mortar or lizing pan, nor shall any liquor containing it be agitated by hand, or by means of an implement at least six feet long.

3. No substance named in Schedule A shall be crushed, ground, or melted in the crystalline condition, and no cartridge filling shall be done in a room with an efficient exhaust draught so arranged as to carry away the fumes as near as possible to the point of origin.

4. Cartridges shall not be filled by hand except by means of a funnel or scoop.

5. Every driving stove shall be efficiently ventilated to the outside in such manner that hot air from the stove shall not be drawn into a room.

No person shall be allowed to enter a stove to remove the contents until a free current of air has been passed through it.

6. A health register, containing the names of all persons employed in the factory, shall be kept in a form approved by the chief inspector of factories.

* Factory and Workshop Orders, 1914 edition, p. 110.

7. No person shall be newly employed for more than a fortnight without a certificate of fitness granted after examination by the surgeon by signed entry in the health register.

8. Every person employed shall be examined by the surgeon once in each calendar month (or at such other intervals as may be prescribed in writing by the chief inspector of factories) on a date of which due notice shall be given to all concerned.

9. The surgeon shall have power of suspension as regards all persons employed, and no person after suspension shall be employed without written sanction from the surgeon entered in the health register.

10. There shall be provided and maintained for the use of all persons employed:

(a) suitable overalls or suits of working clothes which shall be collected at the end of every day's work, and (in the case of overalls) washed and renewed at least once every week; and

(b) a suitable meal room, separate from any room in which a process mentioned in the Schedules is carried on, unless the works are closed during meal hours; and

(c) a suitable cloakroom for clothing put off during working hours; and

(d) a suitable place, separate from the cloakroom and meal room, for the storage of the overalls;

For the use of all persons handling substances named in the Schedules:

(e) india-rubber gloves, which shall be collected, examined, and cleansed at the close of the day's work and shall be repaired or renewed when defective, or other equivalent protection for the hands against contact;

For the use of all persons employed in processes mentioned in Schedule A:

(f) clogs or other suitable protective footwear.

11. There shall be provided and maintained in a cleanly state and in good repair for the use of all persons employed:

A lavatory under cover, with a sufficient supply of clean towels, renewed daily, and of soap and nail brushes, and with either:

(a) a trough with a smooth, impervious surface, fitted with a waste pipe without plug, and of such length as to allow two feet for every five such persons, and having a constant supply of warm water from taps or jets above the trough at intervals of not more than two feet; or

(b) at least one lavatory basin for every five such persons, fitted with a waste pipe and plug or placed in a trough having a waste pipe, and having either a constant supply of hot or cold water or warm water laid on, or (if a constant supply of heated water be not reasonably practicable) a constant supply of cold water laid on and a supply of hot water always at hand when required for use by persons employed:

For the use of all persons employed in processes mentioned in Schedules A and B:

(c) sufficient and suitable bath accommodation (douche or other), with hot and cold water laid on and a sufficient supply of soap and towels. Provided that the chief inspector may in any particular case approve of the use of public baths, if conveniently near, under the conditions (if any) named in such approval.

12. No person shall be allowed to introduce, keep, prepare or partake of any food, drink, or tobacco in any room in which a process mentioned in the Schedules is carried on.

Part II. Duties of Persons Employed

13. Every person employed shall:

(a) present himself at the appointed time for examination by the surgeon as provided in Regulation 8;

(b) wear the overalls or suit of working clothes provided
lation 10 (a), and deposit them, and clothing put off dur
hours, in the places provided under Regulation 10 (c) and

(c) use the protective appliances supplied in respect of an
which he is engaged;

(d) carefully clean the hands before partaking of any food
the premises;

(e) take a bath at least once a week, and when the ma
tioned in the Schedules have been spilt on the clothing so a
skin. Provided that (e) shall not apply to persons employed
mentioned in Schedule C, nor to persons exempted by signed
surgeon in the health register.

14. No person employed shall:

(a) after suspension, work in any process mentioned in t
without written sanction from the surgeon entered in the hea

(b) introduce, keep, prepare, or partake of any food, drink
in any room in which a process mentioned in the Schedules is

(c) break by hand in a crystallizing pan any substanc
Schedule A, or agitate any liquor containing it by hand, exce
of an implement at least six feet long;

(d) interfere in any way, without the concurrence of the
manager, with the means and appliances provided for the res
fumes and dust, and for the carrying out of these regulatio

Schedules

A

Processes in the manufacture of:

Dinitrobenzol.

Dinitrotoluol.

Trinitrotoluol.

Paranitrochlorbenzol

B

Processes in the manufacture of:

Anilin oil

Anilin hydrochloride.

C

Any process in the manufacture of explosives with use of di
dinitrotoluol.

Manufacture of Alkaline Chromates

GERMANY

Regulations of May 16, 1907, concerning establishments manufac
line chromates.*

In conformity with section 120-e of the Industrial Code, the F
cil has issued the following regulations affecting establishments
ing alkaline chromates (bichromate of potassium or bichromate of

Sec. 1. Raw materials, (chrome iron ore, quicklime, soda, et
crushed and mixed only in apparatus so constructed, to prevent
possible the dissemination of dust into the workrooms.

Sec. 2. All apparatus liable to generate dust or fumes containin
shall be provided with effective appliances to prevent the escape
fumes into the workrooms.

* Reichsarbeitsblatt, Vol. V., p. 1236. Berlin, 1907.

The fused mass, except when near the furnaces, shall be stored in a separate room. While hot, the fused mass may be transported in any kind of vessel, but when cold, in closed vessels only.

Lixiviating and evaporating pans, and all other vessels containing solutions at a temperature of more than 50 degrees celsius, and also acidification pans shall be provided with tight fitting covers and exhaust hoods leading to the open air or to a chimney.

Sec. 3. The further manipulation of chromates, especially drying, sifting, crushing (breaking and grinding), and packing, shall take place in a special room separated from the other rooms.

Chromates shall be crushed, if possible, in tightly covered apparatus only.

Sec. 4. Workrooms and yards shall be kept as free as possible from contamination with chromates. Chromates which have escaped into the workroom and become dry, by reason of spilling or leakage from pipes, shall be removed immediately. Floors, walls, stairways and railings shall always be kept in a clean condition.

Workrooms shall be thoroughly cleaned whenever it is necessary, but at least once every three months.

Sec. 5. The employers shall provide all workmen employed in chromate works with an adequate supply of suitable working clothes and caps.

Sec. 6. Only workmen provided with respirators, and other apparatus to protect mouth and nose (such as damp sponges, cloths, etc.), shall be employed at work at which the dissemination of dust containing chromates cannot be entirely avoided, and said dust cannot be immediately and entirely removed by suction.

This rule shall apply especially to the removal of the dry mass from the drying kilns, the furnacing of the dry mass after removal from the drying kilns, the emptying of the furnaces, the shoveling of the dry mass on conveyances, and the work of drying, sifting and packing of finished chromates.

Sec. 7. The employer shall see to it, by issuing appropriate rules and by supervision, that the working clothes, respirators, and other protective apparatus mentioned in sections 5 and 6, be made use of regularly, and by those workmen only for whom they are intended, that the working clothes be cleaned at least once a week, and that the respirators, mouth sponges, etc., each time before they are used, and that those objects be kept in their respective place during the time they are not in use.

Sec. 8. A wash- and dressing-room and a separate lunch room shall be provided in a part of the establishment that is free from dust. Both rooms shall be kept clean and free from dust and shall be heated in the cold season.

The washrooms and dressing rooms shall be adequately provided with water, the necessary vessels for rinsing the mouth, brushes for hands and finger-nails, soap and towels, and arrangements for keeping such pieces of clothing as are taken off before the beginning of work.

The employer shall give his employees, at least twice a week, an opportunity to take a warm bath.

Sec. 9. Females and youthful workers shall be employed in such rooms and at such work only, where they are in no danger of coming in contact with chromates.

Sec. 10. The employer shall give employment to such persons only who have obtained a certificate from an approved physician, showing that they are not affected with any wounds, sores, or eruptions of the skin. These certificates shall be collected, preserved, and presented, on demand, to the factory inspector. (Section 139-b of the Industrial Code.)

Sec. 11. The employer shall place an approved physician in charge of the supervision of the health of the workers. The factory inspector shall be apprised of the name of said physician, and the latter shall examine the workmen at least once a month, to ascertain if any are suffering from eruptions of the skin, or from nose and throat troubles.

Sec. 12. The employer shall see to it that employees watch carefully for any, even slight sores on their skin, and in such cases have themselves bandaged by the physician or a person designated by him. Hands, forearms, and face of employees shall be examined daily by such a person.

Sec. 13. Workmen showing signs of a chrome disease, especially of the skin or irritation of the mucous membrane of the nose, shall be removed from work until they are entirely cured, and such workmen who are particularly susceptible to the injurious effects of work with chromates shall be entirely kept away from such work.

Sec. 14. The employer shall keep a sick register or have one kept by the employees keep such a register. He shall be responsible for the completeness and accuracy of the entries, so far as said entries are not made by the employees.

The sick register shall contain:

1. The name of the person in charge of the register.
2. The name of the physician who has supervision over the health of the employees.
3. The names of the workmen affected by sickness.
4. The nature of the sickness and previous occupations of the employees affected.
5. The date when the employee is taken ill.
6. The date when the employee is cured, or, if the sickness is permanent, the date when he is not returned to work, the date of his dismissal.
7. The dates and results of the general medical inspections.

Sec. 15. The employer shall issue rules which, in addition to the provisions regarding the use of objects mentioned in sections 5 and 6, shall contain the following provisions:

1. No workman shall bring any food into the workroom. Food shall be consumed therein (see section 8).
2. Each workman shall make use of the working clothes and other protective apparatus provided for him (see section 6) in such rooms and at such work as he is directed by the employer.
3. Workmen shall wash hands and face carefully before and after each shift. At the end of each shift and before leaving the establishment, workmen shall take off their working clothes, wash carefully, face, and rinse mouth and nose without the help of any other person. If, in spite of repeated warnings, fail to observe said rules, the employer shall be charged without regard to employment contract or without notice.

When at least 20 workmen are employed in an establishment, the above rules shall be incorporated in the work-regulations issued by section 134-a of the Industrial Code.

Sec. 16. A written or printed notice containing sections 1-15 of the regulations and the rules issued by the employer in accordance with the above shall be posted, in a conspicuous place, in each workroom, and in dressing- and lunch-rooms.

Sec. 17. The present regulations shall take effect immediately and shall take the place of the regulations concerning establishments manufacturing alkaline chromates, issued by the chancellor on February 2, 1898 (Law Journal, p. 11).

Chromate and Bichromate of Potassium or Sodium

GREAT BRITAIN

Regulations, dated August 9, 1913, made by the Secretary of State for the manufacture of chromate and bichromate of potassium or sodium.

In pursuance of section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, I hereby make the following regulations, and direct that they shall apply to all factories and workshops or parts thereof in which is carried on the MANUFACTURE OF CHROMATE OR BICHROMATE OF POTASSIUM OR SODIUM.

These regulations shall come into force on September 1, 1913.

* Factory and Workshop Orders, 1914 edition, p. 153.

Definitions

In these regulations:

"Chrome process" means manipulation, movement or other treatment of chromate or bichromate of potassium or sodium.

"Surgeon" means the certifying factory surgeon of the district or a duly qualified medical practitioner appointed by written certificate of the chief inspector of factories, which appointment shall be subject to such conditions as may be specified in that certificate.

"Suspension" means suspension from employment in any chrome process by written certificate in the health register signed by the surgeon, who shall have power of suspension as regards all persons employed in any chrome process.

"Efficient exhaust draught" means localized ventilation effected by heat or mechanical means, for the removal of steam or dust so as to prevent them from escaping into the air of any place in which work is carried on.

Duties

It shall be the duty of the occupier to observe Part I of these regulations.

It shall be the duty of every person employed to observe Part II of these regulations.

Part I. Duties of Occupiers

1. With regard to every uncovered fixed vessel, whether pot, pan, vat, or other structure, containing any corrosive liquid:

(a) Each such vessel shall, unless its edge is at least 3 feet above the adjoining ground or platform, be securely fenced;

(b) For the purposes of paragraph (a) of this regulation no fencing shall be deemed to be secure unless it extends to a height of at least 3 feet above the adjoining ground or platform; provided however that paragraph (b) of this regulation shall not apply:

(i) to any vessel constructed before January 1st, 1899; or

(ii) where a height of 3 feet is impracticable by reason of the work to be carried on;

(c) No plank or gangway shall be placed across any such vessel unless such plank or gangway is:

(i) at least 18 inches wide; and

(ii) securely fenced on both sides; either by upper and lower rails, to a height of 3 feet, or by other equally efficient means;

(d) Where such vessels adjoin, and the space between them either:

(i) affords foothold, and is not fenced as in paragraph (c) (ii) of this regulation, or

(ii) is less than 18 inches in width, clear of any brick or other work surrounding them,

a secure barrier shall be so placed as to prevent passage between them.

2. All dangerous places near to which persons are employed or near to which they have to pass, shall be efficiently lighted by day and night.

3. Grinding, unless done with slow moving edge runners, and sieving the raw materials, evaporating, and packing shall not be carried on except either:

(a) with an efficient exhaust draught; or

(b) in such manner as will prevent escape of dust or fume into the air of any place at which work is carried on.

4. No person under 18 years of age and no female shall be employed in any chrome process.

5. (a) Every person employed in a chrome process shall be examined by the surgeon once in every calendar month on a date, or dates, of which due notice shall be given. The surgeon shall undertake any necessary medical treatment of lesions contracted in consequence of such employment.

(b) A health register containing the names of all persons employed in any chrome process shall be kept in a form approved by the chief inspector of factories.

- (c) No person after suspension shall be employed in any chrome without written sanction from the surgeon, entered in the health register.
6. Requisites (approved by the surgeon) for treating slight wounds and ulcers shall be kept at hand and be placed in charge of a responsible person.
7. There shall be provided:
- (a) sufficient and suitable overall suits for the use of all persons engaged in grinding the raw materials, which overall suits shall be washed, cleaned or renewed at least once every week; and
 - (b) sufficient and suitable protective coverings for the use of all persons engaged in the crystal department and in packing.
8. There shall be provided suitable respirators for the use of all persons employed in packing bichromate of potassium or sodium; which respirators shall be washed or renewed at least once every day.
9. There shall be provided and maintained for the use of all persons employed in any chrome process:
- (a) a suitable meal room;
 - (b) a suitable place or places for clothing put off during working hours; and
 - (c) a suitable place or places for the storage of overall suits in pursuance of Regulation 7 (a); which place or places shall be separate from that required by paragraph (a) of this regulation.
10. There shall be provided and maintained in a cleanly state and in repair for the use of all persons employed in any chrome process:
- (a) a lavatory, under cover, with a sufficient supply of clean water renewed daily, and of soap and nail brushes, and with either:
 - (i) a trough with a smooth impervious surface fitted with a pipe, without plug, and of sufficient length as to allow of two feet for every five such persons employed at any one time, having a constant supply of warm water from taps or jets at intervals of not more than two feet; or
 - (ii) at least one lavatory basin for every five such persons employed at any one time, fitted with a waste-pipe and plug, and with either a constant supply of hot and cold water or warm water on, or (if a constant supply of heated water be not reasonable) a constant supply of cold water laid on, and a supply of water always at hand when required for use by such persons; and for the use of all persons used in the crystal department or in packing.
 - (b) sufficient and suitable bath accommodation with hot water laid on and a sufficient supply of soap and towels.
11. A bath register shall be kept containing a list of all persons employed in the crystal department and packing, and an entry of the date when each takes a bath.

Part II. Duties of Persons Employed

12. Every person employed in a chrome process shall present himself for examination at an appointed time for examination by the surgeon, in pursuance of Regulation 6.
13. No person employed shall, after suspension, work in any chrome process without written sanction from the surgeon, entered in the health register.
14. Every person employed in any chrome process shall deposit in the place or places provided in pursuance of Regulation 9 (b) all clothing worn during working hours.
15. Every person for whose use an overall suit is provided in pursuance of Regulation 7 (a) shall wear the overall suit when employed in grinding the raw materials, and, on leaving the premises, deposit it in the place provided under Regulation 9 (c).
16. Every person for whose use a respirator is provided in pursuance of Regulation 8 shall wear the respirator while employed in packing.
17. Every person employed in grinding the raw materials, or in the crystal department, or in packing, shall, before leaving the premises, thoroughly wash the face and hands.
18. Every person employed in the crystal department or in packing shall take a bath at the factory at least once a week; and, having done so,

at once sign his name in the bath register with the date; provided that this regulation shall not apply in the case of a workman who is unwell.

19. No person shall take a meal in the crystal department.

20. No person shall interfere in any way, without the concurrence of the occupier or manager, with the means provided for the carrying out of these regulations.

Fur-Cutting

FRANCE

Decree of October 1, 1913, concerning special sanitary regulations applying to the fur-cutting industry.*

Art. 1. In fur-cutting establishments, employers, directors or managers, aside from the general regulations contained in the decree of July 10, 1913, shall observe the special safety and sanitation rules set forth in the following articles.

Art. 2. No skins, waste, or furs shall be stored in the workshops. Not more skins than are necessary to supply a day's work shall be allowed to remain in the workshops.

Art. 3. Waste water from the washing of skins shall be removed immediately from the workroom through enclosed pipes.

Art. 4. The preparation of nitrate of mercury shall be arranged in such a way that the workman in charge of such work shall not breathe the nitric fumes.

In workplaces where the operation of carotting is carried on, the carotting tables, the covering of the walls up to a man's height and the floor shall be of **waterproof material**.

The liquid nitrate dripping from the skins, the brushes and the tables shall be gathered directly into pans.

Each week, the carotting tables, the walls up to a man's height and the floor shall be thoroughly flushed.

The waste water from the flushing shall be removed in the same way as prescribed in the preceding article.

Art. 5. The carotting stove shall be arranged in such a manner as to prevent the escaping of gas, vapor or dust, even when the door of the stove is open.

The stove shall be built in such a way that a workman may introduce or remove skins without entering the stove.

Art. 6. The brushing of the carrotted skins and the cutting and blowing of the furs shall be done in a tightly closed apparatus or by means of an arrangement effectively preventing the dissemination of dust.

Art. 7. Employers shall provide workmen engaged in the work mentioned in article 6, with overalls and head coverings to be used exclusively at said work.

These articles shall be kept in good condition.

Art. 8. No workman shall be employed at carotting unless his arms and hands are protected by a suitable cloth covering or a coating.

Art. 9. Dressing-rooms and wash-basins shall be located in a separate room from the workshop where carotting, the brushing of skins and the cutting and blowing of furs are carried on.

The wash-basins shall be provided with drinking water for the rinsing of the mouth, soap, and an individual towel, renewed at least once a week, for each workman.

Art. 10. The Minister of Labor may, after consultation with the factory inspectors and with the advice of the consultative committee of arts and manufactures grant to an establishment for a specified term, release from all or part of the provisions of article 4, paragraph 2, and articles 5 and 9, if it is shown that the enforcement of those provisions is practically impossible,

* Bulletin du Ministère du Travail et de la Prévoyance Sociale. Paris, November, 1913, p. 94.

and that sanitary conditions at least equal to those fixed by the present decree, are assured for the employees.

Art. 11. No workman shall be admitted to the work mentioned in article 4, paragraphs 1 and 2, and in article 6 of the present decree, unless he has obtained a medical certificate stating that he shows no symptoms of serious hydrargyriasis.

No workman shall be retained at such work unless the certificate is renewed every three months.

These certificates shall be delivered by a physician appointed and paid by the employer.

A special register, kept always up to date and open to the factory inspector on demand, shall contain an abstract of the conclusions expressed in the certificates delivered by the physician in conformity with the present article.

Art. 12. Employers shall have posted, in a conspicuous place of the workshop:

1. The text of the present decree;

2. Shop regulations imposing the following duties on employees:

To make use of the overalls and head-covers prescribed by article 7, and of the means of protection prescribed by article 8;

To make use of the dressing-rooms and wash-basins; to rinse the mouth and take the necessary precaution as to cleanliness before leaving the workroom; not to bring any food or drink in the workplace.

3. A notice concerning the dangers of hydrargyriasis, and information concerning the precautions to be taken to prevent the disease or to avoid its recurrence.

4. The name and address of the physician charged with delivering the certificates.

The text of the notice provided by paragraph 3 shall be fixed by Ministerial Orders.

The poster may be replaced by the distribution to employees of a booklet containing the text of the regulations and the prescribed information.

Vulcanizing of Rubber

GREAT BRITAIN

Special rules, established under Factory and Workshop Acts, 1891 and 1896, for vulcanizing of india rubber by means of bisulphide of carbon.*

Duties of Employers

1. No child or young person shall be employed in any room in which bisulphide of carbon is used.

2. After May 1st, 1898, no person shall be employed for more than five hours in any day in a room in which bisulphide of carbon is used, nor for more than two and a half hours at a time without an interval of at least an hour.

3. In vulcanizing waterproof cloth by means of bisulphide of carbon:

(a) the trough containing the bisulphide of carbon shall be self-feeding and covered over;

(b) the cloth shall be conveyed to and from the drying-chamber by means of an automatic machine;

(c) no person shall be allowed to enter the drying-chamber in the ordinary course of work;

(d) the machine shall be covered over and the fumes drawn away from the workers by means of a downward suction fan maintained in constant efficiency.

4. Dipping shall not be done except in boxes so arranged that a suction fan shall draw the fumes away from the workers.

* Factory and Workshop Orders, 1914 edition, p. 217.

5. No food shall be allowed to be eaten in any room in which bisulphide of carbon is used.

6. A suitable place for meals shall be provided.

7. All persons employed in rooms in which bisulphide of carbon is used shall be examined once a month by the certifying surgeon for the district, who shall, after May 1st, 1898, have power to order temporary or total suspension from work.

8. No person shall be employed in any room in which bisulphide of carbon is used, contrary to the direction of the certifying surgeon given as above.

9. A register in the form which has been prescribed by the secretary of state for use in india rubber works shall be kept, and in it the certifying surgeon will enter the dates and results of his visits, with the number of persons examined, and particulars of any directions given by him. This register shall contain a list of all persons employed in rooms in which bisulphide of carbon is used and shall be produced at any time when required by H. M. inspector of factories or by the certifying surgeon.

Duties of Persons Employed

10. No person shall enter the drying room in the ordinary course of work, or perform dipping except in boxes provided with a suction fan carrying the fumes away from the workers.

11. No person shall take any food in any room in which bisulphide of carbon is used.

12. After May 1st, 1898, no person shall, contrary to the direction of the certifying surgeon, given in pursuance of Rule 7, work in any room in which bisulphide of carbon is used.

13. All persons employed in rooms in which bisulphide of carbon is used shall present themselves for periodic examination by the certifying surgeon, as provided in Rule 7.

14. It shall be the duty of all persons employed to report immediately to the employer or foreman any defect which they may discover in the working of the fan or in any appliance required by these rules.

Note.—Rules 3a and 3b are not in force in certain works, and in certain other works.

Rule 2 is modified by the following proviso:

“Provided that in a room where only tubing and small articles are vulcanized and where there is a space of not less than 1,000 cubic feet for each person employed, the periods of employment in this rule may be increased to seven hours and three and a half hours respectively.”

Anthrax

FRANCE

Decree of October 1, 1913, concerning special sanitary measures to be taken in establishments where the employees are exposed to anthrax infection.*

Art. 1. In the establishments mentioned in Article 65, Book II of the Labor Law where skins, fur, horse-hair, bristles, wool, horns, bones or other animal products liable to be infected with anthrax are handled, the employers, directors or managers, apart from the general regulations contained in the decree of July 10, 1913, shall observe the special protective and sanitary rules set forth in the following articles.

For the enforcement of the present decree, all products or parts of animals shall be considered in a raw state, unless they have undergone a treatment as follows:

Horse hair, fur and hog bristles: stoving at 103 degrees for an hour, or boiling for two hours, or bleaching;

Skins: tanning;

Wool: scouring;

Bones and horns: stoving at 103 degrees for an hour, boiling for two hours, or treatment with strong antiseptics.

*Bulletin du Ministère du Travail et de la Prévoyance Sociale. Paris, November, 1913, p. *96.

All other disinfecting processes may be admitted when recognized by the Minister of Labor, with the advice of the consultants of arts and manufactures.

Art. 2. A physician appointed and paid by the employer shall follow examinations and reports.

As soon as the employer, director or manager discovers that a workman is suffering from a pimple, cut, scratch or crack that has not received three days' treatment in the factory, he shall have him examined by the physician who prescribes the required treatment. The physician shall report to the employer, the work at which he was employed, the circumstances liable to have caused the infection, and the results of the examination shall be recorded in a special register.

Each establishment shall be provided with a first-aid box containing remedies and wound-dressing material prescribed by ministerial regulations. The box shall always be kept in good condition and placed where it is easily accessible.

Art. 3. Employers, directors or managers shall provide their workmen with impermeable aprons and leggings in all operations where they are liable to come in contact with the water used in the treatment of materials or animal parts mentioned in Article 1.

Art. 4. The following industries shall be considered dangerous in the meaning of Article 5, when the materials treated by such industries are imported from districts indicated by the Minister of Labor, with the advice of the Minister of Commerce and Industry and the Minister of Agriculture:

1. The preparation of horsehair;
2. The pulling, scouring and sorting of wool;
3. Tawing, tanning and fur dressing.

In the meaning of the same article, the unpacking, unloading, handling, when dry or before disinfection, of the materials mentioned in Article 1, and which have come from districts indicated in the order mentioned above, shall also be considered dangerous.

Art. 5. The following precautions shall be taken in the parts of the establishment where the industries or the dangerous operations mentioned in Article 4 are carried on.

In the workshops the floors shall have a waterproof covering which can be easily washed. The walls shall be covered with a material that can be thoroughly washed or shall be whitewashed.

This whitewash shall be renewed whenever necessary and especially in the case of anthrax has been discovered. The tables, work-benches, as well as floors and walls shall be washed as often as necessary with a disinfecting solution. The tools shall be frequently disinfected.

Any space temporarily unoccupied in the rooms where the materials mentioned in Article 1 are stored, shall be cleaned with a disinfectant.

The treatment of wool, horsehair, hog bristles or furs shall be carried on whenever possible, in closed vessels.

In regard to the materials mentioned in the preceding paragraph, operations such as opening of bales, or beating, which cannot take place in closed vessels, shall be carried on in such a way as to allow the collection of refuse and its subsequent destruction.

The dressing and wash-rooms shall be fitted up outside the establishment where dangerous operations are carried on.

Said dressing and wash-rooms shall be provided with a sufficient number of basins or faucets, as well as an ample supply of water and a towel for each workman, such towel to be renewed at least once a day. There shall also be provided with wardrobes or boxes that can be locked or padlocked and which are divided into two compartments, so that the work clothes may be kept separate from the working clothes.

When individual wardrobes are lacking, each workman shall have a box of two pegs placed on the opposite sides of the dressing-room, one for street clothes and the other for the working clothes. The clothes shall be separated by a space of at least thirty centimetres.

The employees shall be provided with overalls when handling raw materials, and with neck-protectors when carrying said materials on their shoulders. All raw materials shall be transported on carts or hand-barrows, as far as practicable.

Art. 6. The Minister of Labor may, following a report of the factory inspectors and with the advice of the consultative committee of arts and manufactures, grant to an establishment, for a specified term, exemption from all or part of the provisions of Article 5, paragraphs 5 and 6, if it is shown that the enforcement of those provisions is particularly impossible, and that sanitary conditions, at least equal to those fixed by the present decree, are insured.

Art. 7. The employers, directors or managers shall cause to be posted in a conspicuous place of the workshop:

1. The text of the present decree.
2. Workshop regulations imposing on the employees the following obligations: to make use of the various working clothes and other effects provided for them gratuitously; to make use of the dressing-rooms and wash-basins mentioned in Article 5 (paragraphs 7, 8 and 9); to take the necessary measures for cleanliness before leaving the workplace and to bring no food into the workroom.
3. A notice pointing out the dangers of anthrax infection, and the precautions that should be taken to avoid them, and the necessity for the workers to give the information called for in Article 2.
4. The name and address of the physician in charge of the medical service of the establishment.

Humidity and Ventilation in Cotton Cloth Factories

GREAT BRITAIN

Regulations, dated December 21, 1911, made by the Secretary of State, as to humidity and ventilation in cotton cloth factories.*

In pursuance of section 1 of the Factory and Workshop (Cotton Cloth Factories) act, 1911, I hereby make the following regulations, and direct that they shall apply, in substitution for sections 90, 91, 92, and 94, and Schedule IV, of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, to all factories in which is carried on the weaving of cotton cloth.

These regulations shall come into force on April 1st, 1912, provided that paragraphs (c), (d), (e) and (f) of Regulation 6 shall not come into force until June 1st, 1912.

Provided further that the chief inspector of factories may by certificate in writing suspend the operation of Regulation 1 (a) in respect of any humid shed for a period not exceeding two years from April 1st, 1912, if satisfied, after an enquiry at which the occupier and persons employed shall be heard, that all reasonably available means to keep down the temperature have been adopted, and that by reason of the circumstances of that humid shed it is not at all times practicable, notwithstanding the full use of such means, to prevent without cessation of artificial humidification, the wet-bulb reading of the hygrometer from exceeding 75 degrees. Any such certificate shall be subject to the condition that the arrangements for cooling the shed shall be kept in efficient working order, and used whenever necessary, and in the event of any contravention of this condition the certificate may at any time be revoked by notice in writing from the chief inspector of factories.

Definitions

For the purpose of these regulations:

"Humid shed" means any room in which the weaving of cotton cloth is carried on with aid of artificial humidification.

"Artificial humidification" means humidification of the air of a room by any artificial means whatsoever, except the use of gas or oil for lighting

* Factory and Workshop Orders, 1914 edition, p. 157.

purposes only. Provided that in a room in which there are no pipes or ducts, the introduction of air directly from the open through mats or cloths moistened with cold water shall not, if added at times when the temperature of the room is 70 degrees or more, be artificial humidification.

"Dry shed" means any room, other than a humid shed, in which weaving of cotton cloth is carried on.

"Degrees" (of temperature) mean degrees on the Fahrenheit scale.

"Hygrometer" means an accurate wet-and-dry-bulb hygrometer, the use of which, as regards construction and maintenance, as the Board of State may prescribe by order.

Regulations

1. There shall be no artificial humidification in any humid shed:

(a) at any time when the wet-bulb reading of the hygrometer is below 75 degrees; or

(b) at any time when the wet-bulb reading of the hygrometer is higher than that specified in the Schedule of this order in which the dry-bulb reading of the hygrometer at that time; or, if there is a dry-bulb reading intermediate between any two dry-bulb readings indicated consecutively in the schedule, when the dry-bulb reading does not exceed the wet-bulb reading to the extent indicated in the schedule, or the lower of those two dry-bulb readings; or

(c) at any time, after the first half-hour of employment in a humid shed when the dry-bulb reading of the hygrometer is below 50 degrees; or

(d) at any time, within the first half-hour of employment in a humid shed, when the wet-bulb reading of the hygrometer is less than the dry-bulb reading.

2. No water which is liable to cause injury to the health of the persons employed, or to yield effluvia, shall be used for artificial humidification. For the purpose of this regulation any water which absorbs from a solution of permanganate of potash in four hours at 60 degrees more than 0.001 oxygen per gallon of water, shall be deemed to be liable to cause injury to the health of the persons employed.

3. In each humid shed two hygrometers, and one additional hygrometer for every 500 or part of 500 looms in excess of 700 looms, shall be provided and maintained, in such positions as may be approved by the inspector for the district.

A copy of the schedule appended to this order shall be kept affixed to each hygrometer provided in pursuance of this regulation.

4. In every humid shed the readings of each hygrometer provided in pursuance of Regulation 3 shall be observed on every day on which any persons are employed in the shed, jointly by representatives of the occupiers and the persons employed, between 7 and 8 A. M., between 11 A. M. and 12 M., and (except on Saturday) between 4 and 5 P. M.

The prescribed humidity register shall be kept in the factory or shed. The readings taken as above are such as to indicate contravention of Regulation 1 or Regulation 5, the persons who have taken them shall forthwith sign them in the prescribed humidity register, and a copy of the entry shall also be sent forthwith, in the prescribed form, to the inspector for the district.

At the end of each week the persons appointed to take the readings shall enter and sign in the prescribed humidity register a declaration that the readings for the week have been duly taken by them as required by this regulation, and that (subject to any exception recorded as above) the readings have been such as to indicate contravention of Regulation 1 or Regulation 5.

The entries in the humidity register shall be prima facie evidence of the temperature and humidity of the air of the humid shed.

5. In every dry shed and in every humid shed the arrangements shall be such that:

1. During working hours the temperature shall not at any time on that day be below 50 degrees, and

2. No person employed shall be exposed to a direct draught from any air inlet, or to any draught at a temperature of less than 50 degrees.

Provided that it shall be sufficient compliance with the requirement marked 1 in this Regulation if the heating apparatus be put into operation at the commencement of work, and if the required temperature be maintained after the expiration of half an hour from the commencement of work.

In a tenement factory it shall be the duty of the owner to provide and maintain the arrangements required for the purpose of the requirement marked 1 in this regulation.

6. In a humid shed in which steam pipes are used for the introduction of steam for the purpose of artificial humidification of the air:

(a) the diameter of such pipes shall not exceed 2 inches; and in the case of pipes hereafter installed the diameter shall not exceed 1 inch;

(b) such pipes shall be as short as is reasonably practicable;

(c) such pipes shall be effectively covered with insulating material kept in good repair, in such manner that the amount of steam condensed in the covered pipe shall not exceed one-fifth of the amount of steam condensed in the bare pipe under the same conditions; and there shall be kept attached to the general register a certificate from the manufacturer of the covering to the effect that a sample of the covering has been tested by an authority approved by the chief inspector of factories and has been found to conform to the above standard;

(d) all hangers supporting such pipes shall be separated from the bare pipes by an efficient insulator not less than half an inch in thickness;

(e) no uncovered jet from such a pipe shall project more than $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches beyond the outer surface of such covering;

(f) the steam pressure shall be as low as practicable, and shall not exceed 70 lbs. per square inch.

7. In every humid shed hereafter erected:

(a) the average height of the shed shall not be less than $14\frac{1}{2}$ feet, nor the height of the valley-gutters from the floor less than 12 feet.

(b) the lights shall as far as possible face true north; or if this be impracticable, between northeast and north-northwest;

(c) the glass of the lights shall be at an angle of not more than 30 degrees to the vertical, except in the case of flat concrete or brick roofs;

(d) the boiler-house and engine-room shall be separated from the shed by an alley-way, not less than 6 feet wide and either open to the outside air and provided with louver or roof ventilators capable of being opened in summer and of an area equal to one-quarter of the floor area of the alley-way;

(e) no boiler flue shall pass under the shed, or within 6 feet horizontally from the wall of the shed.

8. In every humid shed and in every dry shed the whole of the outside of the roof (windows excepted) and the inside surface of the glass of the roof-windows shall be white-washed every year before May 31st, and the white-wash shall be effectively maintained until the 15th of September.

Provided that the above requirements of this regulation, so far as regards roof-windows, may be suspended by certificate in writing from the inspector of the district, if it is shown to his satisfaction that the roof-windows are so placed, or are so shaded by adjacent buildings, that the direct rays of the sun can never impinge upon them at any time during any day; which certificate shall be kept attached to the general register.

9. In every humid shed and in every dry shed the arrangements for ventilation shall be such that at no time during working hours shall the proportion of carbon dioxide in the air in any part of the shed exceed the limit specified below for that shed, namely:

for dry sheds 11...	{ parts by volume of carbon dioxide per 10,000
for humid sheds 8...	
	{ parts of air in excess of the proportion in the
	{ outside air at the time.

Provided that:

(1) During any period in which it is necessary to use gas or oil for lighting purposes, and

(2) Before the end of the dinner-hour on any day in which gas or oil has been so used. it shall be sufficient compliance with this regulation if means of ventilation sufficient to secure observance of the above requirement during daylight are maintained in full use and in efficient working order.

10. In every humid shed erected after February 2nd, 1898, sufficient and suitable cloak-room or cloak-rooms shall be provided for the use of all persons employed therein, and shall be ventilated and kept at a suitable temperature.

In every humid shed and dry shed to which the above provision does not apply and in which a sufficient and suitable cloak-room is not provided, suitable and sufficient accommodation within the shed shall be provided for the clothing of all persons employed, within a reasonable distance of the place of employment and consisting of a sufficient number of pegs, not less than one for each person employed and not less than 18 inches apart, and a covering of suitable non-conducting material spaced not less than half-an-inch from the wall or pillar and so arranged that no moisture either from above, or from the wall or pillar, can reach the clothing.

Schedule

Humidity Table for the Purposes of Regulation 1

Dry-bulb readings	Wet-bulb readings	Dry-bulb readings	Wet-bulb readings
(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
50°	48°	66°	64°
51°	49°	67°	65°
52°	50°	68°	66°
53°	51°	69°	67°
54°	52°	70°	68°
55°	53°	71°	68.5°
56°	54°	72°	69°
57°	55°	73°	70°
58°	56°	74°	70.5°
59°	57°	75°	71.5°
60°	58°	76°	72°
61°	59°	77°	73°
62°	60°	78°	73.5°
63°	61°	79°	74.5°
64°	62°	80°	75°
65°	63°		

Hygrometers Order. (March 12, 1912).*

In pursuance of the above regulations I hereby prescribe the following conditions as regards the construction and maintenance of hygrometers— Provided that the inspector of the district may by certificate in writing defer until April 1st, 1914, the application of Conditions 2 (a, b, c) and 3 to any hygrometer furnished with a certificate from the National Physical Laboratory of date not earlier than January 1st, 1910; which certificates shall be kept attached to the humidity register.

1. (a) Each hygrometer shall comprise two mercurial thermometers, respectively wet-bulb and dry-bulb, of similar construction, and equal in dimensions, scale, and divisions of scale. They shall be mounted on a frame, with a suitable reservoir containing water.

(b) The wet-bulb shall be closely covered with a single layer of muslin, kept wet by means of a wick attached to it and dipping into the water in the reservoir. The muslin covering and the wick shall be suitable for the purpose, clean, and free from size and grease.

* Factory and Workshop Orders, 1914 edition, p. 162.

2. With regard to each thermometer as above, whether wet-bulb or dry-bulb:

(a) The bulb shall be spherical, and not less than two-fifths nor more than three-fifths of an inch in diameter.

(b) The bore of the stem shall be such that the position of the top of the mercury column shall be readily distinguishable at a distance of four feet.

(c) The scale from 45° to 85° shall extend over not less than 5 inches, beginning not less than 1½ inches from the top of the bulb. Each degree and half-degree, between 45° and 85°, shall be clearly marked on the stem by means of horizontal lines, which shall be shorter for half-degrees than for whole degrees, and shall be readily distinguishable at a distance of two feet.

(d) The markings as above shall be accurate; that is to say, at no temperature between 45° and 85° shall the indicated reading be in error by more than two-tenths of a degree.

(e) A distinctive number shall be indelibly marked upon the thermometer.

(f) A dated certificate of examination of the thermometer, and of its compliance with Condition 2, specifying its distinctive number as above, from the National Physical Laboratory or other authority approved by the chief inspector of factories, shall be kept attached to the humidity register. If an inspector gives notice in writing that a thermometer is not accurate, it shall not after one month from the date of such notice be deemed to be accurate unless and until it has been re-examined as above, and a fresh certificate obtained, which certificate shall be kept attached to the humidity register.

(g) The construction shall be such that the thermometer may be exposed without injury to a temperature of 110°.

3. Each hygrometer shall be so mounted that—

(a) No part of the wet-bulb shall be within 3½ inches from the dry-bulb or within 3 inches from the surface of the water in the reservoir, and the water reservoir shall be below it, on the side of it away from the dry bulb.

(b) The bulb of each thermometer shall be freely exposed on all sides to the air of the room.

(c) The corresponding points of the two thermometers shall be on the same level.

There shall be marked on the frame of each hygrometer, in such manner as to be readily distinguishable at a distance of six feet,

(d) The words "Wet" and "Dry", respectively over (or near to) the wet-bulb and dry-bulb thermometers; and

(e) The temperatures of 50°, 60°, 70°, 80°, and 90°, by horizontal lines and figures; and

(f) The temperature of 45°, 55°, 65°, 75°, and 85°, by horizontal lines, shorter than those marked in pursuance of Condition 3 (e); except that for the wet-bulb thermometer the temperature of 75° shall be conspicuously marked by an arrow or similar distinctive device.

4. Each hygrometer shall be maintained at all times during the period of employment in efficient working order, so as to give accurate indications; and in particular,

(a) The wick and the muslin covering of the wet-bulb shall be renewed once a week.

(b) The reservoir shall be filled with distilled water or pure rain water, which shall be completely renewed once a day.

(c) No water shall be placed in the reservoir, or applied directly to the wick or covering, during the period of employment.

5. No hygrometer shall be affixed to a wall, pillar or other surface, unless protected therefrom by wood or other non-conducting material at least half an inch in thickness and distant at least one inch from the bulb of each thermometer.

Laundries

FRANCE

Decree of October 1, 1913, concerning the handling of soiled laundries.*

Art. 1. In laundries, the employers, directors or managers, apart from the general regulations contained in the decree of July 10, 1913, shall observe special protective and sanitary rules set forth in the following articles.

Art. 2. Soiled linen or clothes shall be brought to the laundry in closed bags, or special wrappers, or other covers carefully closed during transportation.

Art. 3. The soiled clothes as well as the wrappers, before being soiled, shall be disinfected by one of the processes that conform to the public health law of February 15, 1902, or through boiling in an alkaline solution. If one of these is done they must be at least sufficiently sprinkled to lay the clothes flat. In the latter case, the bags and wrappers, or all other covers shall be disinfected or disinfected.

For soiled linen coming from hospitals disinfection is compulsory.

Art. 4. Employers, directors or managers shall provide the employees with clean linen to handle the soiled linen with outer clothing to be worn at work only.

Said clothes shall be maintained in good condition and frequently washed and kept in a separate place from the washing room and from the room where the washed linen is kept.

Art. 5. Soiled linen that has not been disinfected or washed, shall not be handled in the ironing rooms nor in the rooms where the washed linen is kept.

Art. 6. The waste water shall be evacuated directly from the laundry through enclosed pipes, without prejudice to all other sanitary measures taken in accordance with article 97 of the municipal law of April 5, 1901, and article 1 of the public health law of February 15, 1902.

Art. 7. Employers, directors or managers shall have posted in a conspicuous place of the workshop:

1. The text of the present decree.

2. Workshop regulations imposing on the employees the duty to abstain from the use of the working clothes, to take the necessary measures for their disinfection before leaving the workshop, and prohibiting the consumption of food or drink in the rooms where the soiled linen is handled.

Compressed Air

THE NETHERLANDS

I. Act of May 22, 1905, containing regulations for the protection of persons engaged on works of construction carried on in compressed air.†

1. For the protection of persons who will be, are, or have been engaged on works of construction carried on in compressed air, regulations shall be issued by Royal Decree respecting:

(a) Construction, condition, and height of caissons.

(b) Working rules, existence and reliability of practical measures and other safeguards for the protection of persons on the works in compressed air, the caissons and air-locks.

(c) Purity, renewal, contamination, and temperature of the compressed air, the caissons and air-locks.

(d) Lighting of the premises and places where workers have to work in compressed air, such as caissons, shafts, medical locks, and air-locks.

(e) Size and construction of air-locks and shaft tubes, and the locking of air-cocks when locking in or unlocking.

(f) Existence, size, and construction of medical locks to be used for the treatment of persons suffering from compressed air illness.

*Bulletin du Ministère du Travail et de la Prévoyance Sociale. Paris, 1913, p. 98.

† Bulletin of the International Labor Office, 1906, vol. 1, p. 195.

(g) Existence, size, and construction of rooms for the use of persons coming out of the air-locks.

(h) Attendance of an adequate staff of experts on the works for rendering assistance.

(i) Medical aid on the works.

(j) Admission of persons to work in compressed air.

(k) Time allowed for opening and closing air-locks.

(l) Free supply of certain beverages.

(m) Prohibition of supply of certain beverages on the works before, during, or after work in compressed air.

(n) Prohibition of bringing certain beverages into the works or consumption of the same therein.

(o) Air pressure under which work may be carried on.

(p) Length of time persons may work in compressed air.

(q) Time to elapse before a person who has been under air pressure greater than atmospheric may again be subjected to such pressure.

2. The works manager shall see that the regulations contained in a Royal Decree based on the previous section, except as regards sub-section (n), are duly observed.

A "works manager" within the meaning of this Act is:

(a) The contractor of work carried on in compressed air, if such work has been tendered for by contractors, but if the firm tendering is domiciled outside Holland, then the "works manager" is the party representing the contractor at the works.

(b) The person superintending the work where compressed air is used, if such work is undertaken by the owners themselves.

3. The execution of this Act shall be under the supervision of the inspector of labor in whose district the work in compressed air is, or will be carried on, together with his subordinate officials and the medical adviser of the Department of Labor.

4. With a view to carrying out the provisions of a Royal or general order issued in pursuance of section 1, of this Act, the inspector of labor may issue instructions for any works to which the Act applies. The works manager shall be bound to obey such instructions.

5. If required, the inspector of labor shall give the works manager such instructions in writing.

The time within which the instructions must be carried out shall be determined therein. Written instructions shall be dated.

6. If the works manager has any objection to urge against instructions given to him in writing, he may, within two days after the date of issue of such instructions, appeal to the Minister of State having charge of the execution of this Act.

The Minister shall give his decision after examination of the case.

This decision may enforce, alter, or cancel the instructions.

The Minister shall at once send the works manager a dated copy of his decision.

7. Instructions drawn up after an appeal shall take the place of the instructions against which the appeal was made.

The works manager shall not be held responsible for breach of instructions if he has appealed against them, and if such appeal has not yet been heard.

8. The works manager shall not start any work in compressed air until eight days after he has notified the inspector indicated in section 3 of:

(a) The locality where the work is to be carried on, and time when it is to be started.

(b) The number of persons to be employed altogether and the number who will work in compressed air.

(c) The details of the scheme of construction, and the plans in accordance with which the work is to be carried out.

9. The works manager and all persons found on the works shall give all information required on matters and occurrences relating to the execution of this Act to the official whose duty it is to inquire into breaches of the law.

10. Persons found guilty of the following offences shall be liable to imprisonment for not more than one month, or a fine not exceeding 100 florins:

- (a) Contravention of section 2, paragraph 1, or of regulations issued in pursuance of section 1 (n) by Royal Decree.
- (b) Non-observance of any rule made in pursuance of this Act.
- (c) Contravention of sections 8 or 9.

The penalty may be doubled if, when an offence is committed, more than two years have elapsed since the guilty party was previously convicted under (a), (b) or (c), or since the fine imposed was paid.

11. Besides the persons named in section 8 of the rules of procedure, the following are entrusted with the duty of investigating breaches of the Act: Officers of the Gendarmerie, officers of the State and local police forces, the inspector of labor designated in section 3, his subordinate inspectors, and the medical adviser of the Department of Labor.

12. All the aforesaid officials shall have access to all parts of the works where work in compressed air is carried on. They shall also have free access to all such works where they may reasonably expect that work in compressed air is being carried on.

Rural police officers and forest keepers, officers of the Gendarmerie, the auxiliary police of the public prosecutor's Department, and State and local police officers of lower rank than that of an inspector of labor or of a police commissioner, shall be in possession of a special written order from the Mayor or local Magistrate, unless on other grounds they have access to the works.

13. The officials designated in section 11 shall be bound to observe the rules respecting any process of work, details of which they may have seen in the works to which they have access by virtue of the preceding section, in so far as what they have seen is not in contravention of the provisions of the Act or any other Act.

Any person who purposely divulges such secrets shall be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or a fine not exceeding 100 florins, with or without the loss of the right to take office or any other office. Any person found guilty of divulging secrets as above shall be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to a fine not exceeding 300 florins.

Proceedings shall only be taken at the instigation of the works.

14. Punishable contraventions of this Act shall be treated as crimes, except those contemplated in the previous section, which shall be treated as misdemeanors.

15. Our Minister charged with the execution of this Act may, within six months after this Act comes into force, grant exemptions, conditions, or modifications, unconditionally, from the provisions of the Royal Order issued in pursuance of section 1 relating to sub-sections (b), (e) or (f) thereof, for work carried on in compressed air which were already in progress at the time the Royal Order aforesaid was issued. Such exemptions to be granted for definite periods only.

16. All documents relating to matters in this Act shall be exempt from stamp duty; they need not be formally registered, and may be sent by post in accordance with regulations to be issued by Royal Order. Delivery shall be gratuitous.

17. This Act shall come into force on a date to be determined by the Government.

We command that this Act shall be published in the *Staatsblad*, and that all Government Departments, authorities, boards, and officials concerned shall assist in the strict enforcement thereof.

II. Royal Decree of June 27, 1905, in confirmation of an order issued in pursuance of Section 1 of the Act of May 22, 1905.*

1. Construction, condition and height of caissons.

Art. 1. The caissons shall be so constructed and maintained as to be sufficiently strong and watertight to provide absolute security. If exposed to fire, they shall be so constructed as to be fireproof.

* Bulletin of the International Labor Office, 1906, Vol. 1, p. 198.

of the strata shows that all danger of sudden subsidence of the caisson is not excluded, suitable precautions shall be observed. The caisson shall be kept perfectly clean.

Art. 2. The height of the caisson shall be such that except when being filled, the workmen can stand upright in it.

2. Working rules, existence and reliability of practical appliances, and other safeguards for the protection of persons on the works and in the caissons and air-locks.

Art. 3. An adequate number of air-pumps, in no case less than two, shall be provided for compressing the air. Each pump, including its driving power, shall be so constructed that, should one of the pumps be stopped from some cause, another can be started and kept at work. Spare machines and spare parts for every mechanism, the failure or incompleteness of which would endanger those working under high air pressure, shall always be in readiness.

Art. 4. To insure a regular flow of compressed air into the pressure mains, suitable pressure vessels shall be fitted in the system.

Art. 5. Sufficient arrangements shall be provided for preventing, as far as possible, sudden variations in pressure, and for insuring an ordered succession of changes in pressure.

Art. 6. Persons in the caissons or air-locks must be able to communicate with men working the pressure mains. A telephone shall be fitted in the caisson for use in case of need.

Art. 7. Instruments shall be fitted in the caisson and air-locks showing the actual pressure prevailing. The pressure shall also be indicated outside by a pressure gauge for the information of persons specified in Articles 12 and 14.

Art. 8. Emergency tackle provided with a stout rope shall always be in readiness in the caisson for drawing out workmen who are unable to mount the ladders.

Art. 9. The air-lock or one of the locks, if several are used, shall always be open to the caisson as long as any person is working therein, except at such times as superintending officials are engaged in locking or unlocking the air-locks. If there is only one entrance into the caisson, persons relieving a shift of men shall not enter the caisson until the men of the shift being relieved have left it.

Art. 10. The appliances used to lock in or unlock, and for ventilation of the air-lock, must not be interfered with, and shall be placed out of the reach of workmen. A safety appliance shall be provided, by means of which, in case of need, a man can unlock himself slowly if locked in. The use of this appliance shall be forbidden except in case of emergency.

Art. 11. The air mains shall be provided with a valve at the air pump, and also with an automatic clack valve where they enter the caisson or air-lock. To prevent excessive pressure in the caisson, a proper safety valve shall be arranged and set.

Art. 12. The men attending to the air-pumps and mains shall be experienced and familiar with all the arrangements.

Art. 13. Separate air-locks shall be used for locking in and unlocking persons and materials respectively. Shafts for persons and materials shall be kept separate.

Art. 14. While persons are passing through the air-locks, expert supervision from outside shall be exercised by persons conversant with the process.

Art. 15. When leaving the air-locks, workmen shall be provided with dry clean woollen coverings. When necessary, such coverings shall be at their disposal in the air-locks also.

Art. 16. Articles 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 15 shall not apply to works where the pressure is less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ atmospheres.

3. Purity, renewal, contamination and temperature of the air in the caissons and air-locks.

Art. 17. Air shall be fed to the pumps through a pipe, the opening or openings of which shall be high enough above the ground to insure pure air being taken in.

Art. 18. The plunger of the air-pump shall be lubricated with soap or other material which does not emit any unpleasant odor.

Art. 19. The compressed air introduced into the caisson or workman's lock shall not have a temperature of less than 10 degrees Celsius or than 18 degrees Celsius, and shall be kept as dry as possible.

Art. 20. At least 45 cubic meters of air shall be pumped into the caisson per hour.

Art. 21. The admission of air into the workmen's air-locks for ventilation during locking in or unlocking shall be regulated from the outside.

Precautions shall be taken to render malicious interference with the supply impossible.

The air for locking in as well as for ventilation shall be taken directly from the air mains.

Art. 22. When sinking a caisson through clay, bog, or other strata impervious to air, and when filling the caisson special precautions shall be taken to insure sufficient ventilation.

Art. 23. Smoking is prohibited in any place where the air is compressed. Sanitary receptacles shall be provided in the caissons, the contents of which must be rendered odorless and emptied outside as soon as possible.

Art. 24. Article 21, paragraph 1, and Articles 22 and 23 shall not apply to works using pressures of less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ atmospheres.

4. *Lighting of the premises, caissons, and air-locks.*

Art. 25. The works shall be so lighted that workmen can find their way about without danger.

Art. 26. The caissons, shafts, and air-locks shall be sufficiently lighted by electric light.

Art. 27. During work in the caissons the foreman shall always be provided with a reliable pocket electric lamp for use in case of emergency.

5. *Size and construction of air-locks and shaft tubes, and the working conditions when locking in or unlocking.*

Art. 28. The men's air-lock shall be at least 1.85 meters high, with a floor area of at least 0.30 square meters per person where the working pressure does not exceed 2 atmospheres, 0.35 square meters for pressure not exceeding 2.5 atmospheres, and 0.40 square meters for pressure exceeding 3 atmospheres. In the last case sitting accommodation shall be provided.

Art. 29. The men's air-lock shall be provided with suitable ventilation arrangements.

Art. 30. The floor of the men's airlock shall be of open woodwork, and shall be taken to pieces.

Art. 31. The use of the men's shafts shall not be impeded by pipes or other obstructions in the air mains.

Art. 32. The men's air-lock shall, when necessary, be heated or cooled by special arrangements are made to prevent atmospheric temperature fluctuations affecting it directly.

Art. 33. Articles 28, 29, 30 and 32 shall not apply to works where the working pressure is less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ atmospheres.

6. *Existence, size, and construction of medical locks to be used for the treatment of persons suffering from compressed air illness.*

Art. 34. When work is carried on under pressure of $2\frac{1}{2}$ atmospheres or more, a medical lock or a similar construction sanctioned by the inspecting labor shall be provided.

Art. 35. The medical lock shall be at least 3.5 meters long, and 2.5 meters broad, and provided with an ante-chamber and several openings fitted with heavy glass, and shall be erected in a position where it can be brought into and maintained at, the desired temperature.

There shall be telephonic communication between the medical lock and the outside. The medical lock shall be sufficiently ventilated and the artificial light shall be electric light.

Further, it shall have a small ante-chamber to contain medicines, and the larger ante-chamber need not be used for this purpose.

7. Existence, size, and construction of rooms for the use of persons coming out of the air-locks.

Art. 36. A suitable mess room, well warmed and lighted, where the workmen are at liberty to remain, shall be at their disposal.

Connected with this room there shall be a separate room for drying clothes and a place where a few workmen can lie down.

Good quarters shall be provided for the night shifts; also facilities for procuring good drinking water, for washing face and hands and for putting away clothing. Suitable and accessible latrines, kept in a cleanly state, shall also be provided.

Art. 37. The duty of cleaning and attending upon the above-named places shall be entrusted to persons appointed exclusively for the purpose. The mess-room shall be at least 3 meters high, and shall contain at least 6 cubic meters of air per head.

Art. 38. Article 36, 2nd and 3rd paragraphs, and Article 37, 2nd paragraph, shall not apply to works where the pressure is less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ atmospheres.

8. Attendance of an adequate staff of experts on the works for rendering assistance; medical aid on the works.

Art. 39. Where work under compressed air is carried on, a medical man shall be appointed, who shall be responsible for:

(a) The medical examinations indicated in Articles 44 and 45.

(b) As prompt medical treatment as possible on the works for all persons requiring it.

(c) The issue of rules in accordance with Article 41.

(d) Such other duties as are required of him by reason of the present decree.

The works manager shall communicate in writing to our Minister charged with the execution of this decree the name of the medical man 10 days before work is started in compressed air.

If the work indicated in the last sentence is in actual progress on the date when this decree comes into force, the above communication shall be made within the first ten days after such date.

Art. 40. In the case of any work that is to be carried on under pressure greater than $2\frac{1}{2}$ atmospheres, our Minister charged with the execution of this decree shall submit the names of one or more persons having satisfactorily passed the first part of the medical examination. One of the persons so selected shall always be in attendance whilst work is being carried on.

The remuneration of these medical men shall be fixed by our Minister, and such remuneration shall be held in readiness to be paid out of the Treasury on dates fixed by him. The works manager shall on these dates pay in to one of the treasurers a sum equal to the remuneration so fixed.

Art. 41. The medical man appointed under Art. 39 shall give instructions touching precautions to be taken by workmen when leaving the caissons or air-locks, or when using the mess-room; he shall also give instructions for the treatment of the sick, for using the medical lock, and generally in all other matters which, in his judgment, affect the health of the workmen.

Art. 42. The persons designated in Article 40 shall work under the supervision of the medical man appointed under Article 29.

Art. 43. Articles 39 and 41 shall not apply to works where the pressure is less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ atmospheres.

9. Admission of persons to work in compressed air.

Art. 44. Only such persons shall be admitted in compressed air as:

(a) Have been certified in writing by the medical man appointed under Article 39 to the works manager as being fit for such work;

(b) Have completed their 20th and not completed their 35th year if the pressure is greater than 4 atmospheres;

(c) Have completed their 20th year and not completed their 45th year if the pressure is less than 4 atmospheres.

Art. 45. In the medical examination of persons described in the preceding article, special attention shall be paid to the condition of such organs as are

liable to be injuriously affected by air pressure greater than that is, the circulatory, respiratory, and auditory organs, and the system.

The medical examiner shall consider persons unsuited for work under compressed air who have the following defects:

- (1) Malformation, especially of spine or limbs.
- (2) Imperfect physical development.
- (3) General debility.
- (4) Obesity.
- (5) Chronic diseases of the skin.
- (6) Cicatrices affecting freedom of movement.
- (7) Inflamed or swollen glands.
- (8) Boils or abscesses which, from their nature and position, are expected to cause trouble.
- (9) Excessive perspiration of the feet.
- (10) Chronic affections of the bones, muscular system (fistula, etc.).
- (11) Diseases of the heart and vascular system (aneurism, etc.).
- (12) Diseases of the nervous system.
- (13) Diseases of the blood (syphilis, malaria, chronic meningitis, etc.).
- (14) Affections of the trachea or lungs and affections of the bronchi.
- (15) Chronic affections of the digestive organs.
- (16) Chronic affections of, or injury to, the sexual organs.
- (17) Rupture or hernia.
- (18) Disease of the kidney or bladder, gonorrhea.
- (19) Suspected alcoholism.
- (20) Affections of the nose and ears.

The nostrils of workmen must show perfectly unobstructed air passages. Workmen must be able to pass the Valsalva test.*

Perforation of the ear drums shall only disqualify for work under pressure if caused by acute inflammation of the middle ear. Chronic rhinitis shall not be regarded as indicating unfitness for work in compressed air.

Chronic catarrh of the middle ear shall not disqualify.

Disease of the labyrinth shall not entail immediate disqualification. Workmen affected must be specially warned to leave the air-lock voluntarily.

Workmen suffering from purulent discharges from the nose, or whose air passages of the nostrils are perfectly unobstructed, must be rejected.

Art. 46. In the case of work under pressure greater than $2\frac{1}{2}$ atmospheres the certificates contemplated in Article 44 shall only hold good for 7 consecutive days of 24 hours.

Art. 47. For work under pressure of greater than $2\frac{1}{2}$ atmospheres workmen shall report themselves a quarter of an hour before entering to the person designated in Article 40. This person shall satisfy himself that the workman is not under the influence of drink, suffering from any disease of the nose or otherwise sufficiently unwell to make his descent into the caisson undesirable.

Art. 48. Workmen engaged for work under pressure of more than 2 atmospheres who are declared by the person designated in Article 40 to be unfit to go down into the caisson shall not be admitted thereto.

Art. 49. The medical man appointed under Article 39 shall keep a record in which is kept of the Christian names and surnames of persons who have submitted themselves for examination, and also an account of all cases treated, and the results of such treatment.

He shall, as far as possible, keep himself informed of cases of chronic illness occurring off the works, and prepare reports on such cases.

* That is, of swallowing air and passing it by the eustachian tube into the middle ear.

These reports shall be sent in to the medical adviser of the Department of Labor as early as possible.

Art. 50. Article 44 shall not apply to works where the pressure is less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ atmospheres.

10. *Air pressure in which work may be carried on; time allowed for opening and closing air-locks; length of time persons may work in compressed air; time to elapse before a person who has been under air pressure greater than atmospheric may again be subjected to such pressure.*

Art. 51. The time to be taken in locking in a person under pressure of not more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ atmospheres shall be at least 5 minutes, and for every additional tenth part of an atmosphere at least half a minute more. The time taken in unlocking shall be:

(a) For work under pressure of less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ atmospheres, $1\frac{1}{2}$ minutes at least for every tenth part of an atmosphere.

(b) For work under pressure of more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ atmospheres, but less than 4 atmospheres, $2\frac{1}{2}$ minutes, with an additional 2 minutes at least for every tenth part of an atmosphere, and after that at least $1\frac{1}{2}$ minutes for each tenth of an atmosphere.

(c) For work under pressure of more than 4 atmospheres, $5\frac{1}{2}$ minutes, with at least an additional 3 minutes for every tenth part of an atmosphere above 4 atmospheres. The unlocking shall be so regulated that the time taken in unlocking until the pressure falls to 4 atmospheres shall amount to at least 3 minutes for each tenth part of an atmosphere, and after that as specified in (b) above.

Art. 52. If the pressure is not greater than 4 atmospheres, the hours of work in every 24 shall not exceed the number of hours to be obtained by subtracting from the number 8 the total minimum time occupied in locking persons in and out as specified above, together with the period of rest specified in the next paragraph.

When work in compressed air has lasted four consecutive hours, the workmen shall be allowed an interval of at least half an hour for rest.

After each period of time passed in compressed air a period of twice this amount, but in no case of less than 8 hours, must elapse during which, in accordance with the provisions of the first paragraph of this article, the workman shall remain under ordinary atmospheric pressure, unless it is necessary for him to use the medical lock.

Art. 53. If the pressure is 4 atmospheres or more, the workman shall not remain in the caisson longer than $1\frac{1}{2}$ consecutive hours, and in no case longer than 3 hours in 24.

Art. 54. There shall be a regular change of staff at the final filling of the caisson.

Art. 55. Article 52 shall not apply to works where the pressure is less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ atmospheres.

11. *Free supply of certain beverages; prohibition of supply of certain beverages on the works before, during, or after work in compressed air; prohibition of bringing certain beverages into the works or consumption of the same therein.*

Art. 56. Warm non-alcoholic beverages, supplied free and in sufficient quantities, shall be placed at the disposal of workmen coming out of the air-locks in the mess room aforesaid.

Alcoholic beverages shall not be allowed on the works before, during or after working hours, unless the medical man appointed under Article 39 considers a certain particular person designated by him to stand in need of such beverages.

Art. 58. No alcoholic beverages shall be brought on to the works unless given at once into the keeping of the medical man appointed under Article 39.

No alcoholic beverages shall be consumed on the works unless the medical man appointed under Article 39 has authorized a supply of such drinks as needful for certain persons.

Our Minister of the Interior is charged with the execution of this decree, which shall be published in the Staatsblad, and a copy of which shall be sent to the Council of State.

Bulletins of the New York State Department of Labor

Quarterly Bulletins. The publication of a quarterly Bulletin was begun by the former Bureau of Labor Statistics in 1899 and continued by the Department of Labor (into which that Bureau was incorporated in 1901) until 1913. Of these Quarterly Bulletins (Nos. 1 to 50, constituting Vols. I to XV, or one for each year 1899 to 1913) only the following numbers can now be supplied: 2 (1899); 15 (1902); 20 (1904); 24 (1905); 35 (1907); 36, 37, 38 (1908); 47, 48, 49 (1911); 50, 51, 52, 53 (1912); 54 (1913).

Special Bulletins. In 1914 the quarterly Bulletin was superseded by the present series of special Bulletins on particular subjects. The list of these Special Bulletins is as follows:

Year 1914

- No. 57. Idleness of Organized Wage Earners on September 30, 1913 (7 pages).
Out of print.
- No. 58. Idleness of Organized Wage Earners in 1913 (53 pages). *Out of print.*
- No. 59. Digest of the New York Workmen's Compensation Law (21 pages).
Out of print.
- No. 59. (Revised.) The Workmen's Compensation Law (47 pages). *Out of print.*
- No. 60. Statistics of Trade Unions in 1913 (145 pages).
- No. 61. Idleness of Organized Wage Earners in the First Half of 1914 (16 pages).
- No. 62. New York Labor Laws of 1914 (100 pages). *Out of print.*
- No. 63. Directory of Trade Unions, 1914 (104 pages). *Out of print.*
- No. 64. Changes in Union Wages and Hours in 1913 (116 pages).
- No. 65. Union Rates of Wages and Hours in 1913 (186 pages).
- No. 66. Strikes and Lockouts in 1912 and 1913 (139 pages).
- No. 67. International Trade Union Statistics (24 pages).
- No. 68. Statistics of Industrial Accidents in 1912 and 1913 (175 pages).

Year 1915

- No. 69. Idleness of Organized Wage Earners in 1914 (41 pages).
- No. 70. New York Court Decisions Concerning Labor Laws (118 pages).
- No. 71. Government Labor Reports, October, 1913, to May, 1915 (29 pages).
- No. 72. New York Labor Laws of 1915 (87 pages).
- No. 73. Idleness of Organized Wage Earners in the First Half of 1915 (16 pages).
- No. 74. Statistics of Trade Unions in 1914 (146 pages).

Year 1916

- No. 75. Statistics of Industrial Accidents, 1914 (77 pages).
- No. 76. European Regulations for Prevention of Occupational Diseases (77 pages).

Monthly Bulletin. In October, 1915, was begun the publication of a monthly Bulletin as the official organ of the Industrial Commission which now administers the Department of Labor. The purpose of this Bulletin is to give current information concerning the work of the Department and the official acts of the Commission. The October and December issues are out of print. Other numbers can be supplied.

May 1916
STATE OF NEW YORK

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
SPECIAL BULLETIN

Issued Under the Direction of
THE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

No. 77

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT PREVENTION

Prepared by
THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS AND INFORMATION

May 1916
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ALBANY
J. B. LYON COMPANY, PRINTERS
1916

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SPECIAL BULLETIN

Published by the New York State Industrial Commission

No. 77

ALBANY

May, 1916

INTRODUCTION

Is it possible to prevent industrial accidents? If so, how can this be accomplished?

In seeking answers to these two questions an investigation was made of the accident experience of a number of manufacturers and public service corporations to ascertain whether or not ~~any of the~~

EXTRA COPIES OF THIS BULLETIN SUPPLIED ON REQUEST

**The State Believes in Accident Prevention
Because Accident Prevention Means**

**LESS SUFFERING, LESS COMPENSATION COST,
BETTER OUTPUT**

hope to correct the defects which existing practices overlook.

The purpose of this bulletin is to broaden the interest in industrial safety by showing that accidents can be prevented and by suggesting the means of accomplishing this result. The entire discussion is meant to be suggestive only and makes no claim to be a complete treatise on the subject.

This bulletin is divided into two parts: Part I shows what progress has been made in the work of accident reduction in a few of the establishments visited; Part II is a discussion of the means by which these results have been obtained.

Part I

ACCIDENT PREVENTION EXPERIENCE

Although the accident records of only a few employers are shown in Part I, enough are reproduced to demonstrate that progress is being made by those who are giving attention to the prevention of accidents.

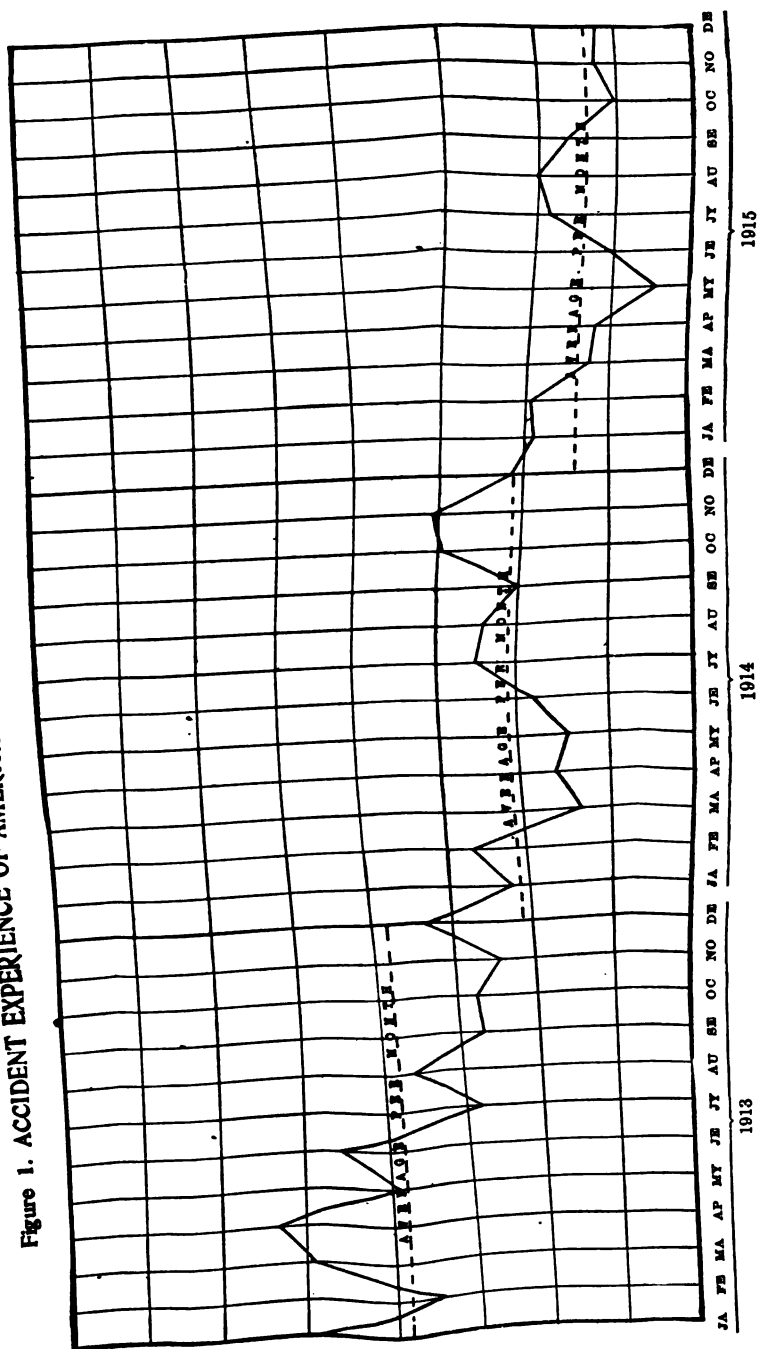
In making these charts, care has been taken to conceal the number of accidents which any establishment has had in a given month. For the purpose of this bulletin the comparison of the record of each month with that of other months is the all-important consideration. The annual averages afford the most significant measure of progress, since it is to be expected that there will be more or less violent fluctuations from month to month.

It is not possible to compare the record of one establishment with the record of another establishment, since different scales have been used in constructing the accident curves. Furthermore, it would not be fair to compare even the progress made by one establishment with the progress made by another establishment during the same period of time. Not all employers visited began their safety campaigns at the same time. Some had already attained a high degree of safety before systematic efforts were begun by others.

The one significant comparison which these charts permit is the relation of the accident record of each employer in 1915 to its previous record. And even here it should be kept in mind that in some of the charts the record for the first year quoted was a relatively high one.

All charts except Figure 11 and the lower curve of Figure 12 are constructed upon an accident rate basis.

Figure 1. ACCIDENT EXPERIENCE OF AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE COMPANY — SCHENECTADY PLANT



Only those accidents which occasioned loss of time of five hours or more are included. The reduction from 1913 to 1914 was 45 per cent.; from 1914 to 1915, 30 per cent.; and from 1913 to 1915, 62 per cent.

Figure 2. ACCIDENT EXPERIENCE OF EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY — CAMERA WORKS

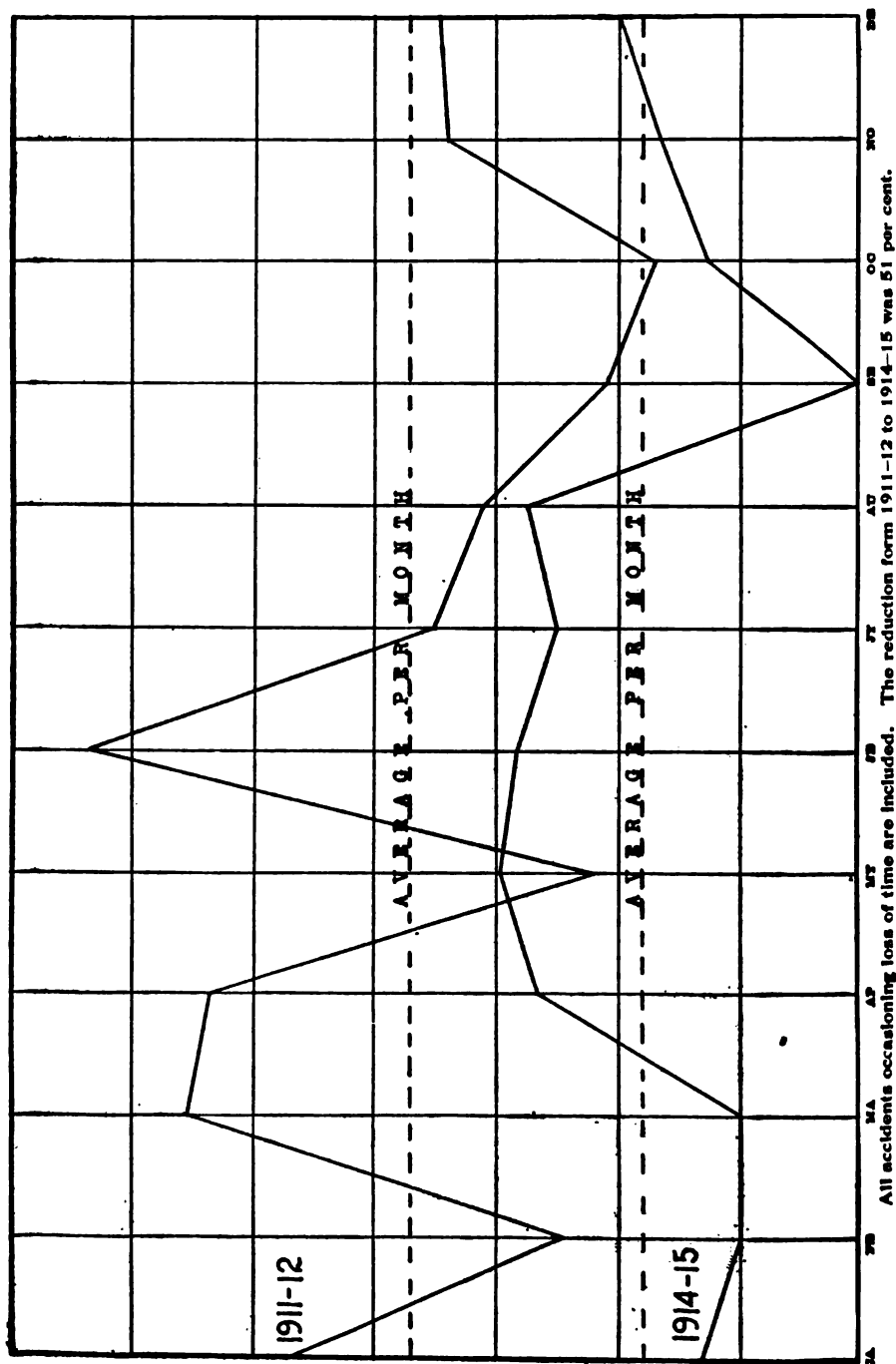


Figure 3. ACCIDENT EXPERIENCE OF BARCALO MANUFACTURING COMPANY

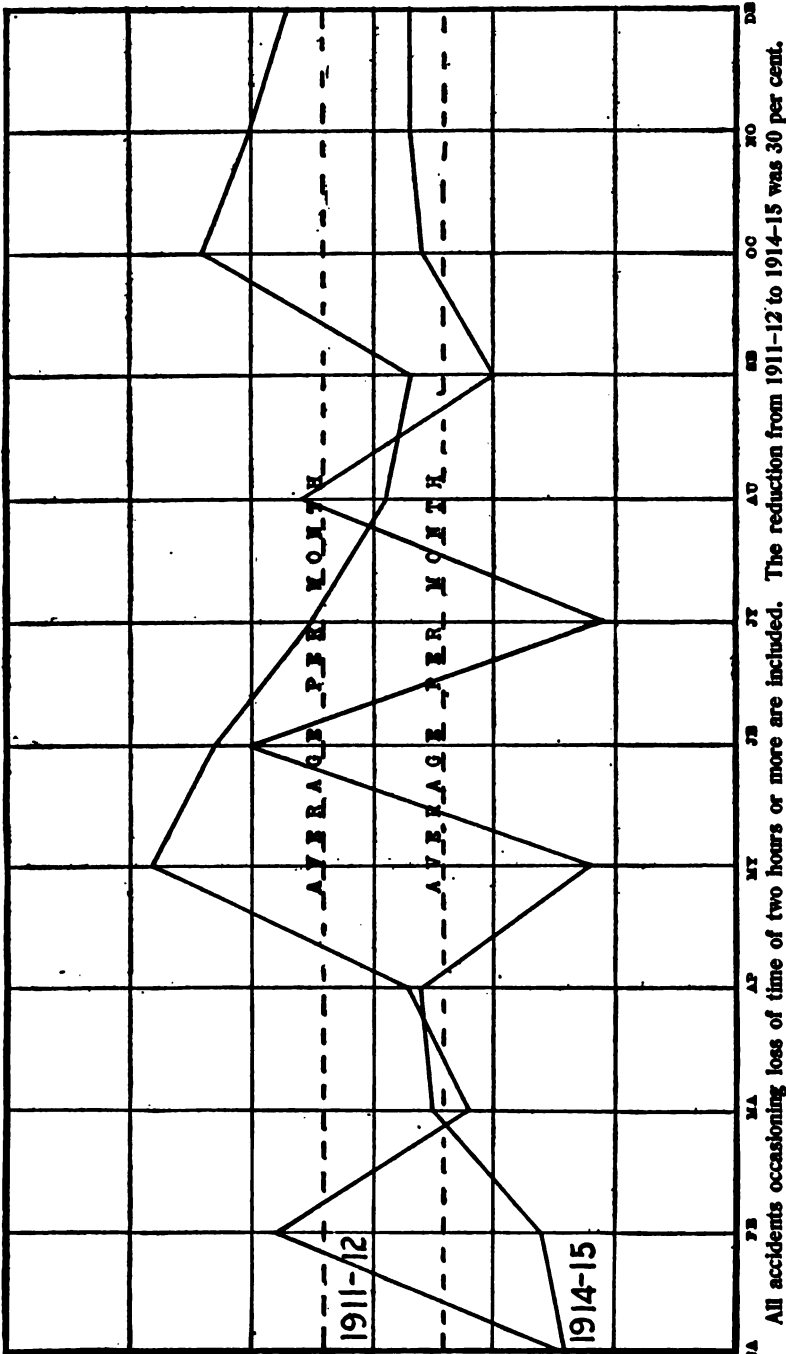
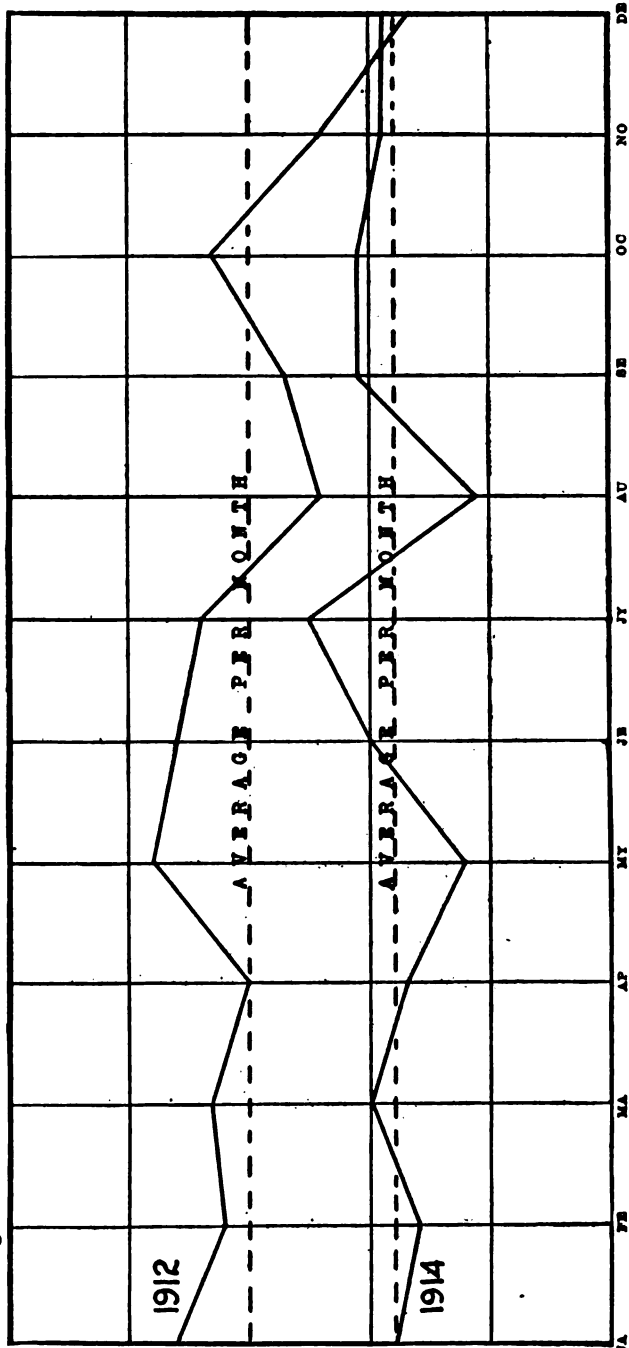
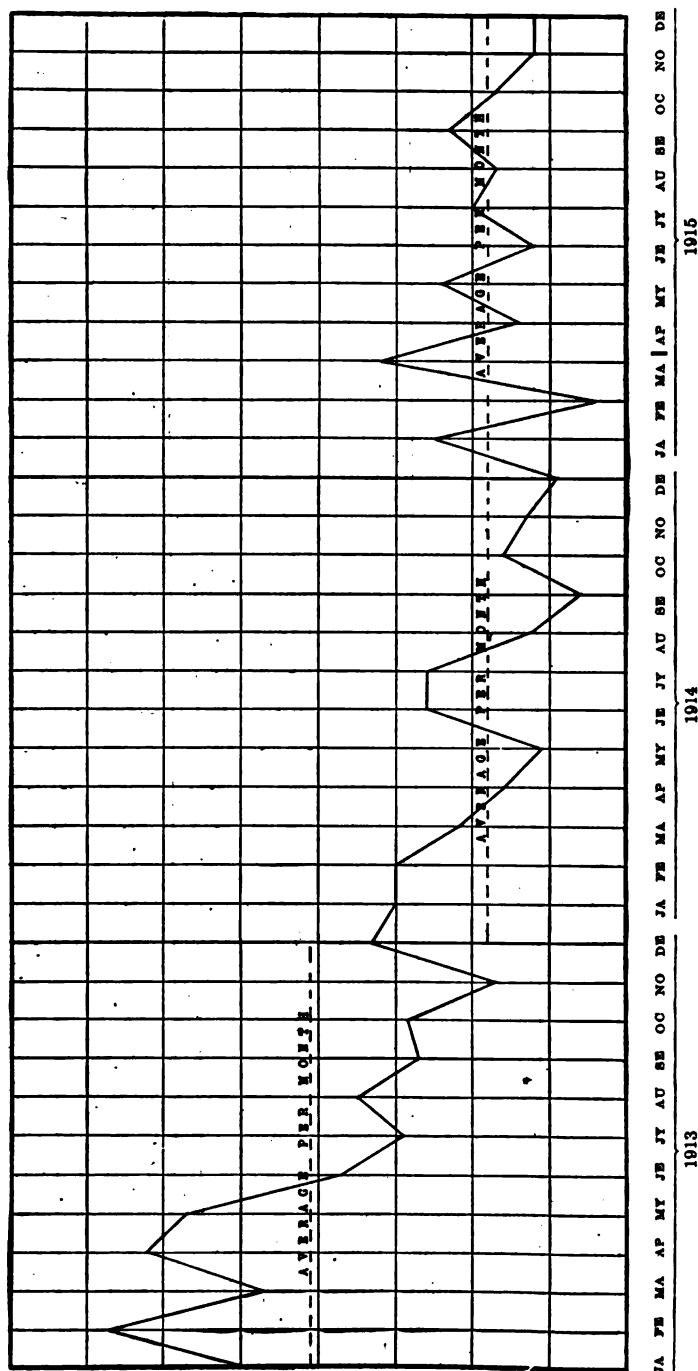


Figure 4. ACCIDENT EXPERIENCE OF STROMBERG-CARLSON TELEPHONE MANUFACTURING COMPANY



This chart includes all accidents that caused injuries which required at least first aid treatment. The reduction from 1912 to 1914 was 40 per cent.

Figure 5. ACCIDENT EXPERIENCE OF EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY—KODAK PARK PLANT



All accidents occasioning loss of time are included in this chart. The reduction from 1913 to 1914-15 was 56 per cent.

Figure 6. ACCIDENT EXPERIENCE OF ROCHESTER RAILWAY AND LIGHT COMPANY

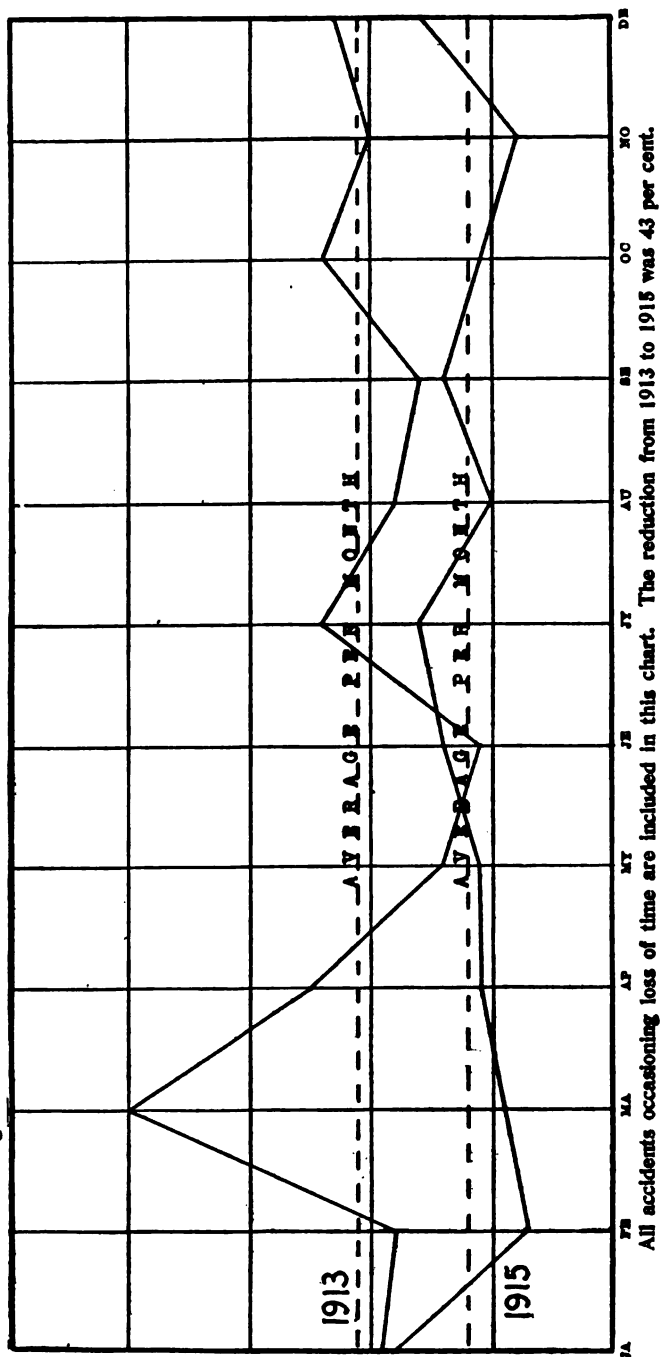
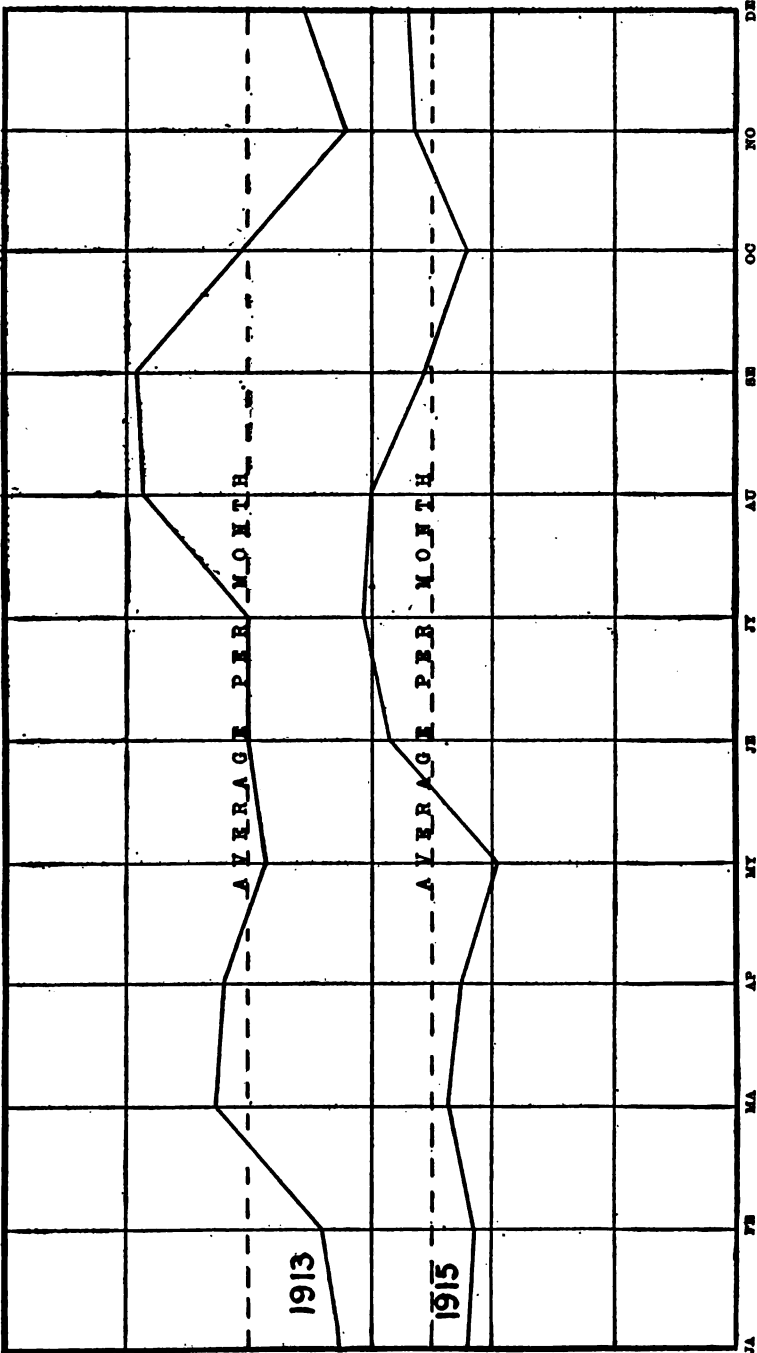


Figure 7. ACCIDENT EXPERIENCE OF NEW YORK EDISON COMPANY



This chart includes all accidents which caused injuries requiring at least first aid treatment. The reduction from 1913 to 1915 was 38 per cent.

Figure 8. ACCIDENT EXPERIENCE OF LACKAWANNA STEEL COMPANY

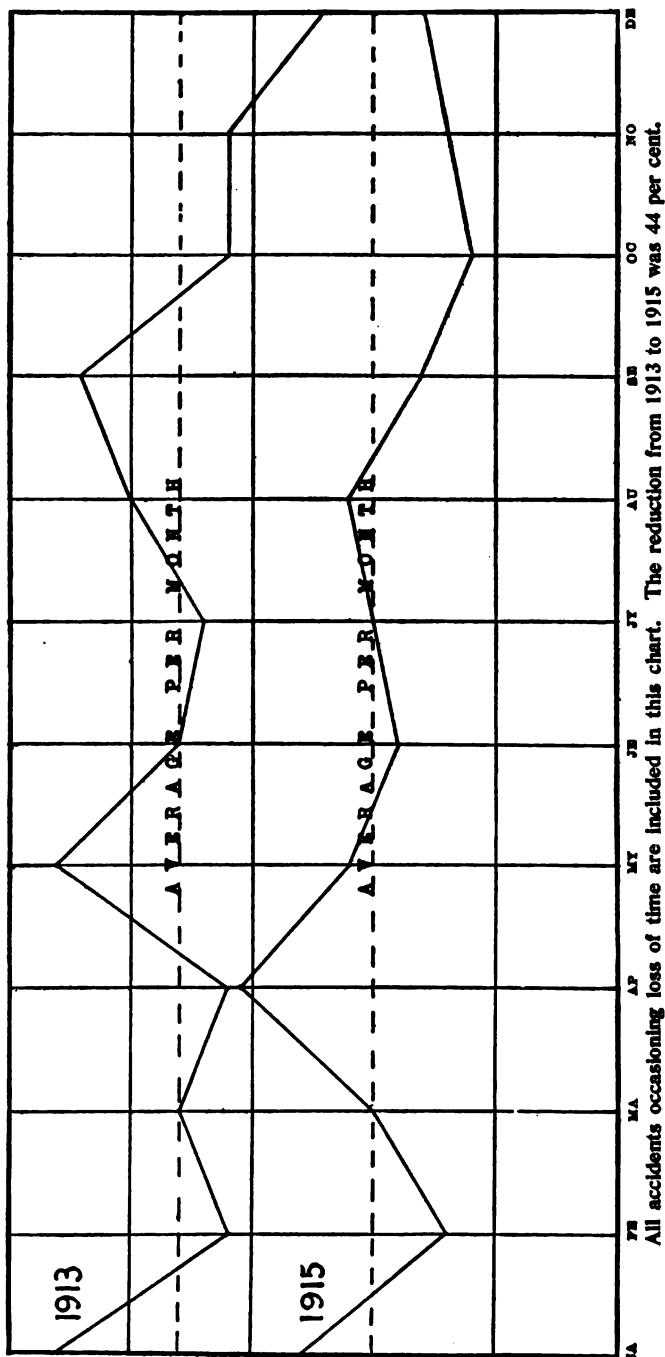
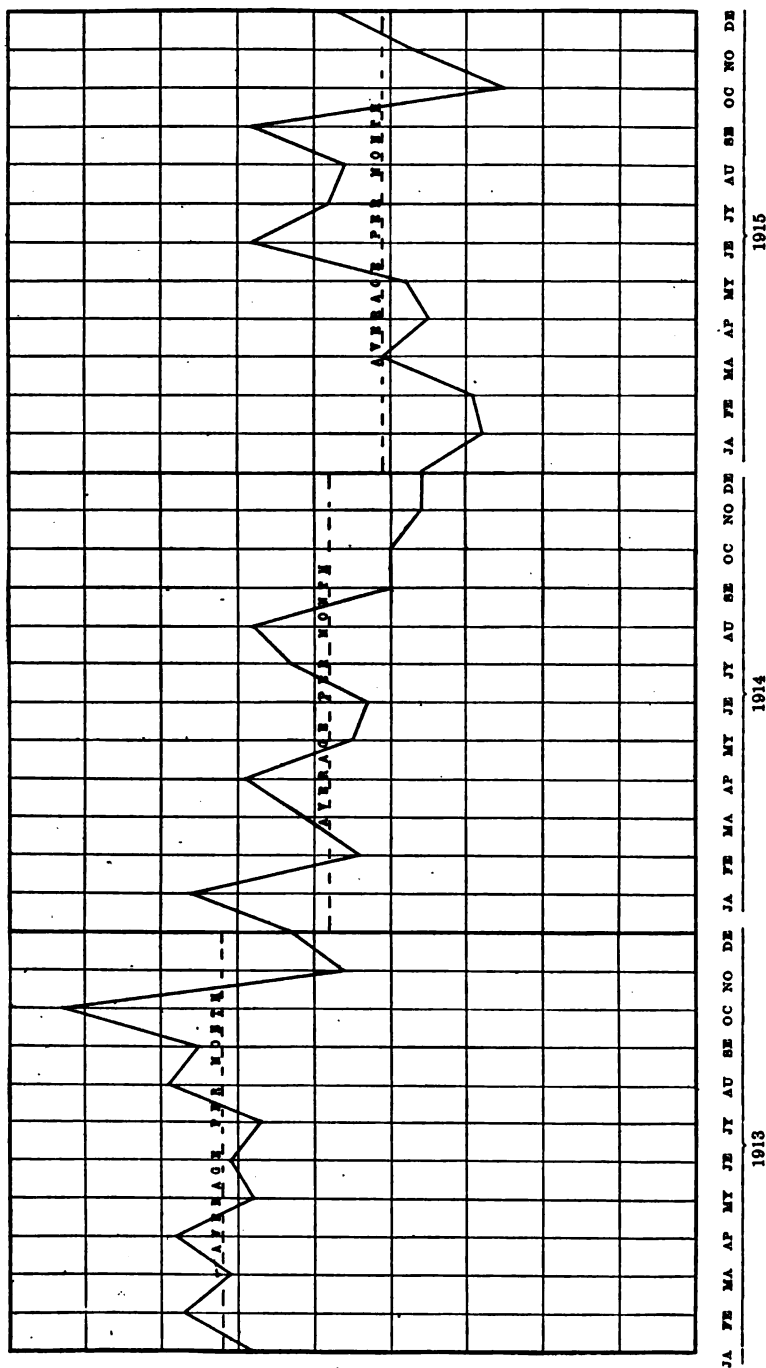
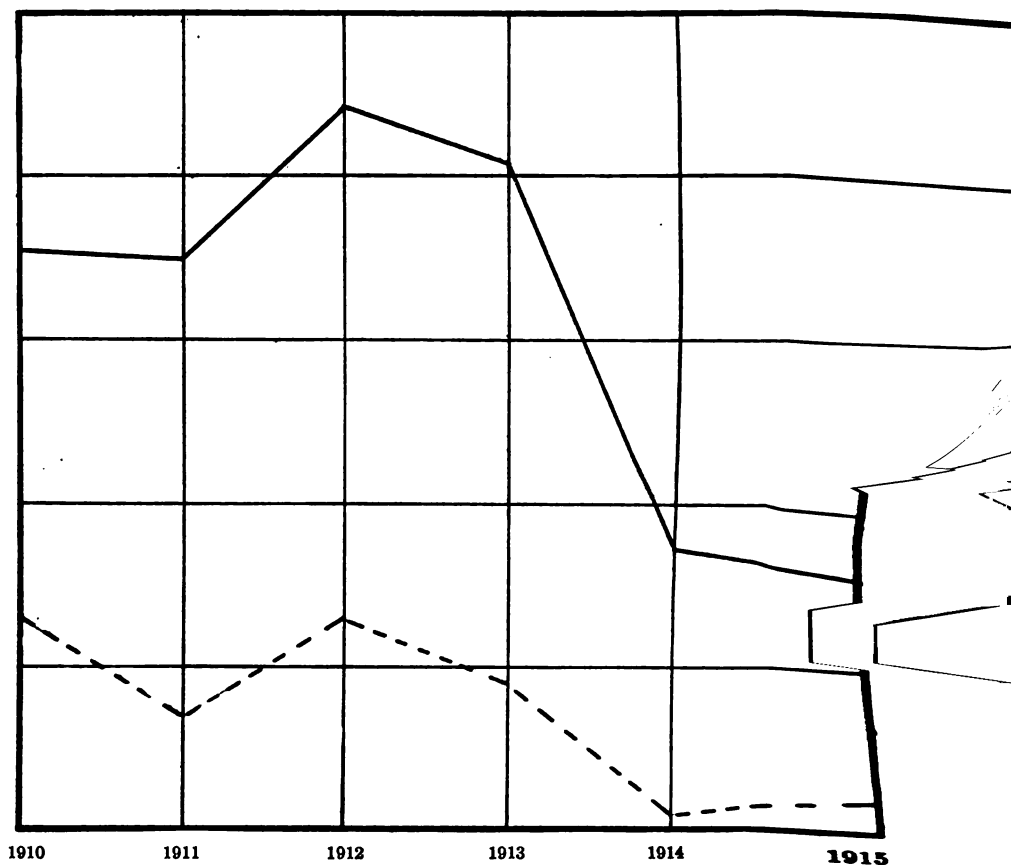


Figure 9. ACCIDENT EXPERIENCE OF THE GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY—SCHENECTADY PLANT



The above chart includes all accidents occasioning loss of time amounting to more than the remainder of the shift during which the accident occurred. The reduction from 1913 to 1914 was 23 per cent.; from 1914 to 1915, 15 per cent.; and from 1913 to 1915, 34 per cent.

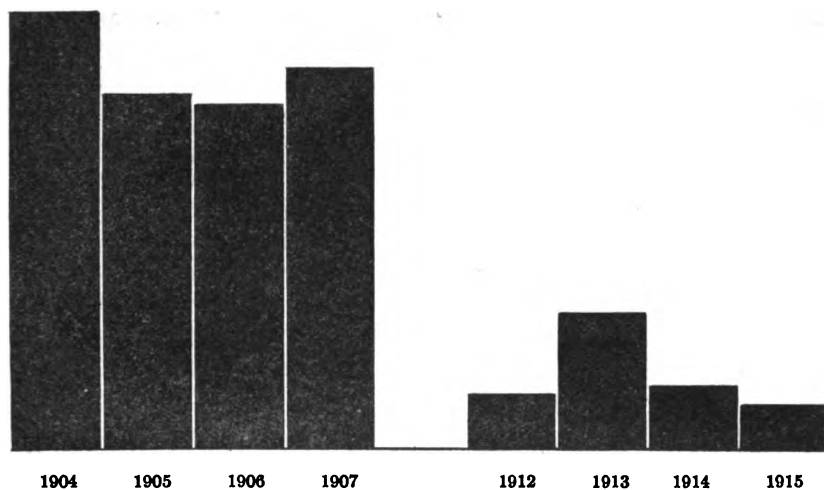
Figure 10. EYE ACCIDENTS EXPERIENCE OF AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE COMPANY — SCHENECTADY PLANT



— Includes all eye accidents which occasioned injuries requiring medical attention. Based upon rate per thousand employees. Reduction from 1912 to 1915, 65 per cent.

..... Based upon number of eyes lost on account of accidents. Reduction from 1912 to 1915, 85 per cent.

Figure 11. FATAL ACCIDENT EXPERIENCE OF LACKAWANNA STEEL COMPANY



Based upon number of fatalities due to accidents. Reduction from 1904 to 1915, 90 per cent.

One of the first employers to undertake the work of accident prevention in a systematic way was the International Harvester Company. Because of the diversification of its operations, the experience of a large part of the entire corporation is given here. Since the business of this corporation, as originally formed, has been divided among the International Harvester Company of New Jersey, the International Harvester Corporation, and the International Harvester Company of Canada, Limited, a subsidiary company of the International Harvester Corporation. The plants controlled by each of these companies are indicated in the table.

The percentages quoted are the measures of the decreases in the number of lost time accidents per thousand employees, using the accident experience for the year 1911 as the base.

PERCENTAGE OF DECREASE IN THE NUMBER OF LOST TIME ACCIDENTS PER THOUSAND EMPLOYEES, USING 1911 AS THE BASE

NAME OF PLANT	PERCENTAGE OF DECREASE YEAR ENDING AUGUST 1914	
		1914
Manufacturing (all companies).....		47
Steel mills.....		46
Industrial railroads.....		44
<i>Manufacturing</i>		
International Harvester Company of New Jersey		
Implements		
McCormick.....		54
Osborne.....		41
Deering.....		15
Keystone.....		33
Champion.....		26
Twine mills		
St. Paul.....		39
Osborne.....		39
McCormick.....		17
Deering.....		2
International Harvester Corporation		
Wagons, engines, etc.		
Milwaukee.....		63
Plano.....		60
Weber.....		66
Akron.....		53
Tractor.....		65
International Harvester Company of Canada, Limited		
Implements and wagons		
Chatham.....		42
Hamilton.....		64

Steel Mills

(Operated through subsidiary companies of International Harvester Company of New Jersey)

South Chicago.....	42	76
Deering Rolling Mill.....	65	85

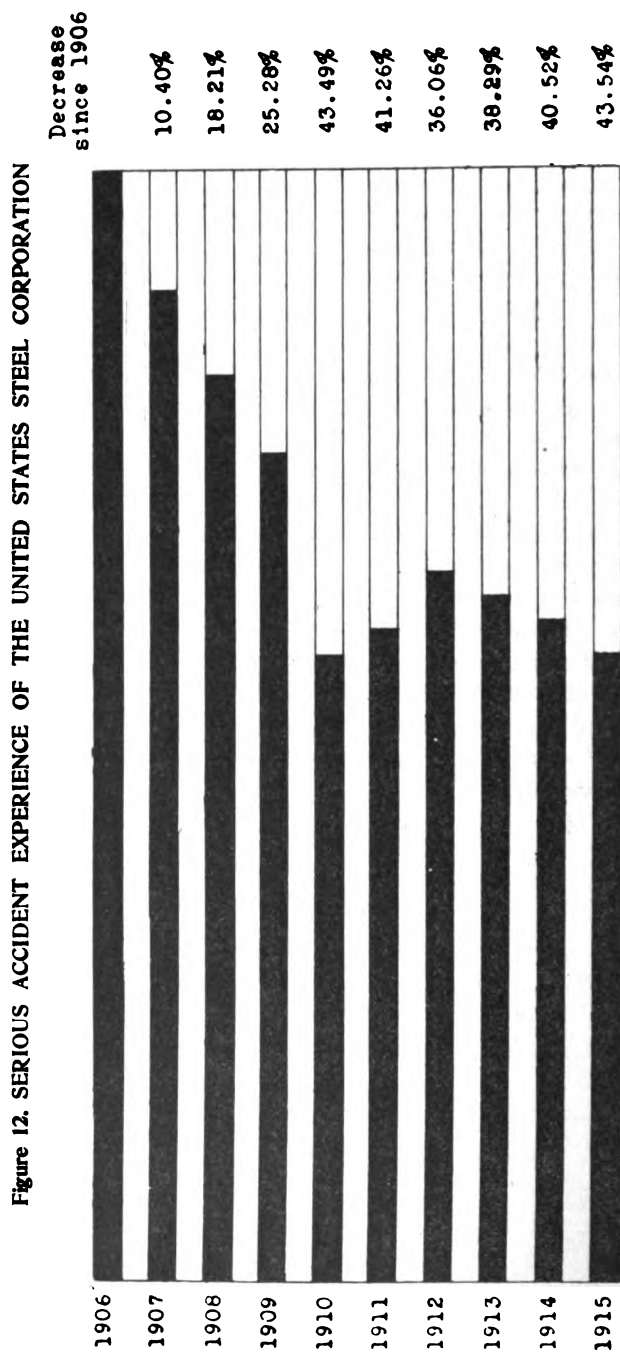
Industrial Railroads

(Operated through subsidiary companies of International Harvester Corporation)

C. W. P. & S. W. P.*.....	24	100
Owasco River*.....	51	100
C. W. P. & S.— Irond.....	58	86
Deering S. W.....	7	78
Illinois Northern.....	48	75

* Only a few men employed.

In 1906 the United States Steel Corporation began to systematize and standardize the safety work which its subsidiaries had already undertaken. Since that time a continuous record has been kept of the accident experience of the entire Corporation. Figure 12 shows the progress it has made in the reduction of serious accidents. In this chart, serious accidents include those which cause fatality, permanent injury, loss of a member or portion of a member, loss of eye, or disablement for more than thirty-five days. The black portions of the chart represent, for each year respectively, the proportion of serious accidents per thousand employees as compared with the number of such accidents in 1906. On January 1, 1911, the system of reporting accidents was so changed that a greater proportion of all accidents was included in the chart than had been included previously.



Part II

MEANS OF PREVENTING ACCIDENTS

NATURE OF THE PROBLEM

Every accident indicates the presence of defects in materials, machines, methods or men, or, what is perhaps most common, in a combination of two or more of these elements. The relative weight to be given each of these factors is not constant for all industries nor for all plants in a given industry. After considerable experience one large steel plant has estimated that the efficiency of its safety work is distributed as follows:

Organisation.....	45%	
Attitude of officers.....		20%
Safety committees.....		20%
Inspection (workmen).....		5%
Education.....	30%	
Instruction of men.....		15%
Prizes.....		9%
Posting signs.....		3%
Lectures.....		3%
Safeguarding.....	25%	
Safety devices.....		17%
Lighting.....		5%
Cleanliness.....		3%

The above distribution is suggestive at least of the nature of successful safety efforts. It indicates that the prevention of accidents can be effected neither by the mere parrot-like utterance of "Safety first" nor by the installation of mechanical safeguards alone. Furthermore, successful experience has demonstrated that spasmodic safety campaigns, launched with a blare of trumpets and dropped soon after, cannot produce lasting results. If our industrial accidents are to be prevented or even materially reduced in number and seriousness, our efforts must be directed by well studied plans and they must be continuous and persistent. We must realize also that after we have eliminated the grossly unnecessary accidents, the fruits of our efforts will be less apparent from year to year. But having attained a satisfactory record we must persist in our safety campaigns in order to maintain it.

RESPONSIBILITY OF EMPLOYER

The reduction of accidents depends, first of all, upon the attitude of the employer. It is of little use to preach safety to men who work about unsafe machinery and in unsafe factories. Of course guards cost money. But the compensation paid for a life or an eye would buy numerous guards for belts and gears. However, the responsi-

bility of the employer does not end when he has equipped his with all possible mechanical safeguards. Some accidents will happen through the carelessness or ignorance of the workmen, through the driving practices of a tactless foreman, or through other defects which cannot be prevented by mechanical guards. For these accidents also the employer is financially responsible. If they are to be prevented he must point out the way. Whether in installing mechanical safeguards, in conducting educational campaigns, or in organizing safety committees, the employer must take the initiative. This places the stamp of authority upon his efforts, insures the application of sound business principles to his work, and convinces the workmen that their employer is sincere in his desire to give them better protection.

RESPONSIBILITY OF FOREMEN

Foreman as Agent of Employer. The employer is not always in close personal contact with his men. In such cases he must delegate to his agents — his superintendents and foremen — the authority and responsibility in the work of preventing accidents. The attitude that he gives to them in maintaining the output of his plant. The attitude of mind of the superintendent will be reflected very largely in the regard which the foreman has for safety work so that the foreman as well as the latter must be enlisted in the cause of accident prevention.

Foremen in Touch with Men. But it is especially to the foreman that we must look for results. He is constantly with the workmen. He is their teacher, their example whom they emulate. He knows also the physical hazards of the work upon which his men are engaged. Hence the success of the safety campaign depends very largely upon the interest of the foremen and others in direct charge of the work. It is a demonstrated fact that a foreman who is interested in safety and who is determined and persistent in his efforts to prevent accidents usually has few accidents.

Responsibility of Foreman. What the foremen do not always realize, and in fact what employers themselves and even safety experts are just beginning to learn, is that it is not sufficient to blame that workmen are careless or reckless or that the injured man was not sufficiently attentive to his work at the time of the accident. Americans seem to be constitutionally reckless and careless, in the factory and out. Perhaps this attitude of mind is one of our inherent human weaknesses. At any rate we must recognize that the intensity of safety demands that this weakness be overcome. The foreman

especially must be made to feel that if one of his workmen is injured by a preventable accident, to that extent the foreman is unsuccessful. Or if he knows that employees under his jurisdiction are indulging in practices which involve risk of injury to themselves or others, he must be made morally responsible for any accident which results from such practices.

Education Required. We cannot coerce the foreman into a realization of his responsibility. Neither can we assume that a request for accident reduction will have an immediate response. The foreman, like the workman, and indeed like all others who are interested in this new work of accident prevention, must be taught his part. Naturally, some foremen object to "coddling" the workmen. In their own experience as workmen, machines were unguarded and individual aggressiveness was demanded. Each man was expected to take care of himself. In teaching the foreman his new responsibility considerable tact is required because certain types of foremen resent interference with their men, especially if their particular crews have high records for output.

The foreman must be taught that constant vigilance is the price of safety. He cannot, of course, direct every act of the employees in his charge, but he must not take too much for granted in delegating his responsibility to his men. In many instances the foreman must be rule book and danger signal for his men. Especially is this true of the foreman of gangs of common laborers.

SAFETY AND OUTPUT

Conflict. It is sometimes said that there is a necessary conflict between safety and output: that guards on machinery hamper the operator and reduce his output. There are so-called guards on machines in some of our factories which not only hamper the operator but increase rather than decrease the accident hazard. Of course, guards and safety practices should not be so constructed and applied as to materially diminish the efficiency of the workmen. In most cases this is not necessary. In fact in many cases guards actually increase output. If in some cases practicable guards have not been invented to diminish the hazards of dangerous machinery, we must give more attention to plans for better guards rather than sacrifice the safety of the workers.

Safety Dividends. Furthermore, safety pays the employer for the following reasons: it helps to keep his organization intact, thereby increasing production and reducing the cost of manufacturing; it avoids the loss due to the time and effort required to break in new

men to take the places of those efficient and trained men who drop out of the service on account of injuries due to accidents which are preventable; it saves medical fees and compensation awards in such cases; and it produces better relations between employer and employees when the latter know that the former is sincere in his efforts to protect them in their work.

MECHANICAL GUARDS

No attempt is made here to treat this subject exhaustively, but to do so would require a special study of each purpose for which mechanical guards are used. Instead it is intended only to state the principles upon which proper guarding of machines should be based.

Study Required. Proper safety standards can be reached only by a careful, scientific study of industrial hazards and of the best means of reducing them. Until we reach such standards we must use the best substitutes available. Unfortunately some guards now in use are protective only in name; in reality they are dangerous traps. Such so-called guards are usually installed merely to meet requirements of law and not as the result of studied efforts to actually prevent accidents. Effective guards are now in use on many kinds of hazardous machinery though they are not yet standard for all factories. By a cooperative exchange of ideas all employers may learn from each other the best known means of guarding their machinery. Such an exchange may result from visits of inspection to other plants or by cooperation with those associations which are organized to spread the gospel of safety, such as the National Safety Council.

Guards as Afterthoughts. So far mechanical guards are the result of afterthought — an attempt to cover existing dangers overlooked in the original design of the machine or equipment. In many cases guards should be a part of the original design. The designer of a machine can put on better and cheaper guards than anyone else. In future installations the employer should insist upon the machine being properly guarded at the time they are delivered.

Material Used. Fundamentally, a guard is placed to prevent accidents. Practically, it may be used to prevent wear and tear on gears, bearings, etc., by keeping out dust, abrasive particles, etc. This depends upon the kind of material used for guards. Iron, punched plate, sheet metal, perforated sheet metal, wire mesh, expanded metal, etc., are used. The use to which the guard

is put should govern the kind of material to be used in its construction. In general, wood is not satisfactory material for machine guards. It increases the fire hazard because of its inflammable nature and is usually a clumsy substitute for a more effective guard made of metal. The danger of increasing the fire hazard should be taken into consideration in the construction of all guards. For example, belts completely enclosed either with wood or sheet metal increase the fire hazard in some cases by forming a sort of flue which facilitates the spread of a fire should one occur. For most vertical belt guards perforated metal, mesh or expanded metal, stayed at the corners with angle iron or pipe is usually better. In cases where ready inspection of the parts is required the same sort of material is often suitable, though hinged sheet or plate metal may be used. In short, the use to which the guard is to be put must be carefully investigated before the material for its construction can be determined.

Guards a Part of Machine. As far as possible, mechanical guards should be automatic in action, application or operation, thereby removing the possibility of their removal by workmen or their adjustment so as to neutralize the protection which they should give. The interlocking principle in guards will aid materially in reducing accidents; for example, guards on gears should be interlocked with the starting mechanism of the machine so that they cannot be removed while the machinery is in motion.

Machine Control. A subject closely related to mechanical guards is that of machine control. As far as possible, every floor, room and machine should be under separate control. The inability to stop a particular machine instantly has caused many serious accidents. Whether driven by belt or directly by motor, it is a simple matter to adjust the control so that each machine may be stopped without interfering with the operation of other machines.

Accessibility. In designing all guards care should be taken to provide a ready means of access to the parts guarded for the purpose of inspecting, oiling, adjusting or repairing them. Generally speaking, inspection and oiling can be done without removing any part of the guard; and it should not be necessary to remove the entire guard for ordinary repairs or adjustments. This is true especially of hinged guards made of expanded metal or wire mesh.

SHOP HOUSEKEEPING

Shops should be laid out according to a plan which gives ample room between machines. A workman should never be in fear of

getting caught in his own or his neighbor's machine because of moving space. Aisles should be kept clear and rubbish should not be allowed to collect around machines or in waste places where men pass. Chip pans should be provided where necessary and should be emptied frequently so as not to permit piles of chips to collect about machines. Loose boards, especially those with protruding nails, should be promptly disposed of. Nails left protruding from posts along passageways are sources of danger to the workman. Holes in floors, loose boards, etc., should receive particular attention. Worn treads on stairs constitute a trap which causes serious accidents in falls. Waste cans for the collection of food refuse help to decrease the accident hazard in the rooms where lunches are eaten, as do cuspidors for the use of men who smoke tobacco. Care should be exercised in loading trucks and in handling material. These are a few of the suggestions whose observance makes for order and good shop housekeeping, and which help to prevent accidents.

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE

In the efforts to prevent accidents too little attention is given to plant hygiene — to lighting, ventilation, sanitation, etc. Insufficient light is sometimes as potent as unguarded machinery in causing accidents. Very often adequate natural light would be possible by keeping windows clean or by cleaning them frequently. If this is not true, careful attention should be given to the provision of sufficient artificial light. Not only should a sufficient amount be supplied but it should be properly localized so as to give the workman the benefit of it and at the same time protection from its glare. Clouds of steam, dust, or smoke in a workroom increase the accident hazard. Not only is insufficient lighting a contributory cause of machine accidents, but it is a prolific cause of non-machine accidents such as falls, knocking against objects, etc., so that wherever the workman's duties take him there should be plenty of light.

Ventilation. Workrooms should be kept well ventilated. Employees working in a poorly ventilated room become dull and careless and hence more susceptible to accidents. Unnecessary odors sometimes foul the air and produce the same effects as poor air.

Floors. Whenever possible floors should be kept dry. If the nature of the work prevents this, slat flooring should be supplied to decrease the slipping hazard.

Hygiene and Output. Industrial hygiene not only helps to prevent accidents but it increases regular dividends. For example,

lighting makes possible a greater output; an alert, attentive workman is capable of doing more than one whose senses are dulled by impure air; and a man who can move freely over a dry floor wastes less time than one who moves cautiously over a wet floor. Also the psychological effect of clean floors, good light, and orderly surroundings is to make the workmen more willing to do their part in furthering production.

FATIGUE AND SAFETY

Accident Peaks. Various investigations have demonstrated that more accidents occur about the middle of the forenoon and about the middle of the afternoon than at any other periods of the day. By ten o'clock in the morning and by three in the afternoon the accumulation of worn-out tissues in the body is sufficiently large to produce a state of physical fatigue. This in turn produces mental fatigue. Hence the workmen become less alert and at the same time their muscles become less capable of responding to the demands put upon them. This is especially true of workers whose work is very monotonous or involves speed and close attention.

Prevention of Fatigue. One of the means of preventing the accumulation in the body of a deadening supply of worn-out tissues or fatigue poisons is occasional relaxation from work which is monotonous or which involves high speed and close attention. Some employers in this state shut down the plant for five minutes each hour or each hour and a half. Others have an intermission of ten minutes in the middle of the forenoon and again in the afternoon. Still others use a fire drill in the middle of the afternoon for the purpose of breaking up the monotony of the work. Experiments of this sort which are being tried have the support of both workmen and employers. In no case investigated was there complaint of a decrease in production because of the time taken for rest or fire drill. The promise of decrease in the accident rate is sufficiently attractive to warrant a more general trial of experiments whose purpose is to neutralize the factor of fatigue.

WELFARE WORK AND SAFETY

Lunch Rooms. The name "welfare work" so often connotes philanthropy, charity and paternalism that its possibilities as an aid to efficiency and safety are sometimes lost sight of. Yet since a workman does not and cannot detach himself as a tender of a machine from his existence outside of the factory, the employer should be interested in the man's welfare generally. For example,

many employers already recognize the relationship between lunch and cheap pie counters and accidents, and provide suitable places in the factory building where the men may eat their lunch and spend their noon hours. Some do more than this: some provide a wholesome, well-balanced lunch to those men who care to pay the price for it instead of eating the less carefully selected cold lunch which they bring from home. It is a common practice also for the employer to provide coffee or milk to those employees who eat their lunches. In many factories the milk wagon is welcomed as a competitor of the corner saloon.

Wash Rooms. Even wash rooms, locker rooms, and washing and bathing facilities pay safety dividends. Washing facilities are especially potent in reducing the number of infections while bathing facilities ward off occupational diseases and help to preserve the general health of the employees. Shower baths occupy a minimum of space and can be used repeatedly by numerous workmen.

Appeal to Families of Workmen. Some employers are appealed to not only to the workmen but to their families in their efforts to prevent industrial accidents. Very often the "mind wandering" habits of a workman who cannot concentrate his attention upon his work are caused by domestic troubles about which he is worried. These have the same effect upon his ability to protect himself against accidents as does lack of sleep or any other form of dissipation. Appeals to the families of the men, either directly by pictures and literature which show how the wives may help to save their husbands from accidents or indirectly by sending visiting nurses into the homes to teach proper methods of housekeeping and maintenance of health, are being made by some employers. It must be recognized of course that such appeals, unless tactfully made, may defeat their purpose by arousing the resentment of the employees.

Possibilities of Work. The possibilities of welfare work have not yet been sounded. Too often the subject suffers from abuse rather than from lack of use. But, properly managed and conducted, it can become a powerful factor in safety work and in efficiency campaigns. The name very often meets opposition from the workmen because of the abuses which have been committed and of the welfare work. The work may perhaps be prosecuted with greater assurance of cooperation if another name is given to it.

RESPONSIBILITY OF EMPLOYEE

Common Misinterpretation. What has been said about the responsibility of the employer is not intended to suggest that the employee

has no responsibility in the work of accident prevention. However, **to attempt** to attribute all accidents which cannot be charged to the negligence of other people to the implied deliberate disregard of safety rules by the man who suffers injury as a result of the accident, **shows** a lack of appreciation of the psychology of the workman. **As a matter of fact** most accidents do result from ignorance, thoughtlessness, inattention or some other cause which should be within the control of the worker himself; but to say that such accidents are due to carelessness or negligence is a gross error, if by such statement deliberate intent is implied.

Too Much for Granted. Men do not always realize the hazards of their occupation and hence do not exercise the precautions which they should. In such cases the responsibility is not wholly with the workmen. The employer and his foreman often take too much for granted in handling men, especially if the one in charge of the men is of one nationality and has certain habits of thought, while the employees are of a different nationality and have different habits of thought. Machines are given careful study while men — the most uncertain and at the same time the most promising factor in production — are taken for granted.

Study Required. The safer plan is to destroy as far as possible the interrelationship between safety and universal human shortcomings. For example, if a man's act is essential to his own or another's safety we should make it mechanically necessary for him to perform this act before proceeding with his regular work. After that we must give more attention to the study of men and we must learn how to teach them their responsibility. The proper attitude of mind must be taught to the foreman and the employer before the proper standards of safety can be reached.

THE MENTAL HAZARD

Recklessness. The attitude of mind which makes a workman indifferent to or contemptuous of industrial hazards is a prolific cause of accidents. Add to these ignorance and we have the three elements of the mental hazard. Carelessness and recklessness are said to be national characteristics. At any rate, the habit of taking chances is one that is not confined to wage earners. But this habit which, beginning in a small way, soon becomes fixed, becomes a prolific cause of accidents when it is carried into the workshop. Being a habit it can be overcome or weakened in the same manner that other habits are broken up.

Blind Belief in the Past. Experience proves that satisfactory results are not always reached by merely telling men not to do so themselves. Like other men, workers are often indifferent to their own safety. They continue to follow unsafe practices because they have "always done the work this way and never been killed." This blind belief that old methods and old practices are best is one of the most difficult obstacles to overcome in the extension of new ideas.

Innovations Resented. Furthermore, workmen, again like other people, resent the introduction of innovations. They add contempt to indifference when safety is first talked to them, for they regard new guards and safety practices as an accusation that they are unable to take care of themselves. They oppose the "booster rules" as an insult to their intelligence.

Lack of Imagination. Even when a workman has been told that a certain practice is dangerous, or, better still, even after he has seen that an accident has occurred to another man because of a similar practice, he does not know that he will be injured in the same manner. If the accident occurred in his department he may discontinue the practice for a time. But generally speaking, he lacks imagination. He is unable to picture himself in the place of the man who was injured. Likewise, a workman who is very scrupulous about his tools which are in good condition very often neglects to polish his eyes when grinding those tools. But this is not always delinquency or disregard of safety precepts of which the workman is conscious. He may lack imagination so that he is unable to see the connection between suitable tools and goggles, unless the matter is constantly kept before his attention until the use of goggles, like the use of good tools, becomes a habit with him.

EDUCATING THE NEW MAN

Language of Workmen. The new man must be given instructions in a language which he can understand. This does not mean that if the man is an Italian any book of rules printed in Italian will be sufficient for his instruction. We say a child of ten can read English yet we would not expect it to understand a text on mechanical engineering at that age. So with the common laborer. Proper instructions must be in simple terms, illustrated wherever possible.

Illiteracy. But it is a mistake to assume that all immigrant laborers can read even the language that they speak. Of all immigrants over fourteen years of age who were admitted to the U

States during the eleven years from 1899 to 1909 inclusive, the following proportions could neither read nor write: South Italians, 54.2%; Ruthenians, 51.0%; Lithuanians, 48.8%; Croatians and Slovenians, 36.4%; Poles, 35.4%; Greeks, 27.0%; Hebrews, 25.7%; and Slovaks, 24.3%. This means that if we are to teach safety to common laborers we cannot always rely upon printed instructions. For that reason it is highly desirable that the foreman of gangs of common laborers be able to speak the language of his men; otherwise each gang should have, in addition to the foreman, a sub-boss who acts as interpreter. In large factories a shop preacher is employed who preaches safety to all new men who come into the plant. Of course this is not always possible in small plants.

Patience Required. Furthermore, the foreman or whoever instructs the immigrant laborer must learn that the mind of the common laborer works more slowly than his own and that he must repeat even simple instructions many times perhaps, before they are fully comprehended. It is because of this fact that foremen are needed. Again, the new man who enters a factory or workshop today is confronted by a complexity of machinery which was not present to bewilder the mind of the foreman when he was a common laborer. Hence the new man has more to learn than was required of his predecessors a generation ago in order to protect his safety. This statement is subject to modification, of course, in those plants which are well organized for safety.

Power of Example. Undoubtedly the best means of instructing new men is to set a good example. The new man imitates the man who teaches him and the men with whom he works. The value of safety habits is cumulative since each man in a gang or a department serves as an example to his fellows. But especially the foreman is looked to by the new men as the one whose example should be followed.

English Classes. The ability to speak and understand English not only helps the workman to avoid accidents but it increases his efficiency. Recognizing this fact, many employers encourage their non-English speaking workers to avail themselves of the opportunity to attend evening school classes. A few go even further and bring the English classes to the men. For example, one factory whose shifts change at 4:00 P. M. has arranged to have an instructor from the local high school at the factory from 3:00 to 5:00. The men who go to work at 4:00 may have an hour with the instructor from 3:00 to 4:00; those who leave work at 4:00 may have the hour from 4:00

to 5:00. While attendance at these classes is not compulsory, men are encouraged to attend. No promotions are granted to who cannot speak English.

NEED FOR SAFETY EDUCATION

Education Best. All that has been said before points to the need for safety education. Exhortation may avail for a time, if it makes a strong emotional appeal; warning signs prevent certain classes of accidents, if they are heeded; safeguards prevent other accidents, if they are not removed or made useless; and punishment changes the trend of thought for a time, if it is not evaded: but the most effective means of reaching the workman is education of a kind that makes him really think safety and that aids the formation of safe habits. Most men can be convinced of the necessity of avoiding unsafe practices provided they are approached tactfully.

Cooperation. As indicated previously, education must begin with foremen and others in charge of workmen. They must learn how to teach and how to teach their men. It is of little use to advise men to take the safe course unless such course is clearly defined. Since no man can always guide the actions of another, education to be effective must reach each individual. This does not mean that the same man must teach all workmen. Cooperation is usually found to be the better plan, for each man even while learning must be enlisted to teach others. The best safety organizations are those where each helps the others to prevent accidents.

New Men. Particular attention must be paid to new men. In teaching a new man it is a common error to assume that he knows already how to take care of himself. No foreman would send an inexperienced man to run a locomotive but many do not hesitate to place him among hazardous machines whose danger is unknown to him. Instruction of a new man should be of two kinds: he should be taught the general rules required for his safety at all times; he should be shown the safe way of doing the particular work to which he is employed. This means exact instruction concerning the hazards of his work and the means of avoiding them. Such instruction should be given not only to the man who enters the workshop for the first time but also to the man in the plant who is given new work to which he is not accustomed. All safety instructions, whether by lectures or otherwise, should be given on company time. This impresses the new man with the fact that his employer is in earnest in his safety campaign.

Immigrants. The non-English speaking man constitutes a peculiar problem in the dissemination of safety education. It must be recognized that many of them are mentally very young and hence they must be taught even simple things. In fact the average immigrant laborer knows less than nothing about machinery in American factories. When they enter our factories they see for the first time the kind of appliances with which we work. Even what may properly be taken for granted with Americans or immigrants accustomed to factory work, must be taught to the newly arrived immigrants and those unaccustomed to such employment.

SAFETY ADVERTISING

Value of Trade Name. Having once implanted the idea of safety in the mind of the workman, it must be kept in his consciousness as the guide to his actions. This is very largely an advertising proposition. For example, when Jones, Smith and Co. open a store they educate the people to the fact that this store supplies boots and shoes. When this becomes generally known, the firm attempts to keep before the public the trade name, Jones, Smith and Co., rather than all of the sizes, shapes, and colors of shoes and boots which it has for sale. The trade name immediately suggests the wares which it represents. Of course, when a new style of shoe is placed on the market it too is advertised. This is a matter of primary education.

Advertising Safety. So in safety advertising. Men must first be educated to the advantages of safety. After that the "trade name" of safety must be kept before them. Since the advantages of even an old device or a common practice are new to a man until its use becomes a habit with him, this too must be presented to his mind occasionally in a new way if possible. The employer who is successful in his safety campaigns is the one who studies the methods of successful advertisers in the commercial world and adopts their principles in reaching his own employees. Some of the means which are being used in safety advertising will be noted here briefly.

Bulletin Boards. The bulletin board offers great opportunity for safety advertising but at the same time affords a means of chilling interest in the subject of accident prevention. Where the contents of bulletin boards are read they make a constant appeal for safety; where they are not, they stand as monuments to a dead cause. The choice lies with the employer. Without attempting to write a treatise on bulletin boards and their uses a few suggestions are in order as to what has been demonstrated in some successful establishments.

Brevity. The bulletins most often read are those which one can read while he runs. Few men stop to read a wordy bulletin. At lunch time a long, printed bulletin must be of unusual interest to hold the attention of the workers.

News. Bulletins are effective in inverse proportion to the length of time they are posted. After they have been up for two weeks they are of doubtful value.

Statistics. Detailed statistics have not been universally demonstrated to be effective in use on safety bulletin boards. No workmen understand them. In some cases they are undoubtedly useful. However, their results can be so charted as to be intelligible to most workmen.

Pictures. Pictures are most generally "read"—photographs especially. A picture is often used effectively to call attention to a short printed or typewritten statement.

Letters. Short letters or typewritten communications signed by some one in authority in the factory attract attention better than do printed statements.

Cartoons. Occasional cartoons or the use of subject matter other than safety varies the monotony but also detracts from the effectiveness of the board as a safety reminder if too much extraneous material is introduced.

Simple language. As with printed instructions, bulletins must be in the language understood by the workmen. If they read Croatian put simple Croatian on the bulletin boards. If they read no printed language post pictures instead.

Location of Boards. Have a definite place for posting bulletins so situated as to reach the greatest number of men. If more than one bulletin board is accessible to the same group of men, put different subject matter on them.

Discontinuance. If all known means of keeping up interest in bulletin boards fail, leave the boards bare for a while. A bulletin board which is not read is worse than none at all. Later the system can be renewed. Perhaps removing the board to another part of the plant will renew the interest of the workmen.

Sandwich Man. Even the sandwich man is helping to prevent accidents. When men cannot or will not come to the bulletin board the board may be taken to them by the sandwich man. This method is being tried and has some advantages to commend it. However, its use has very distinct limitations and it should be carefully tested before being put into general use.

Signs. When the indiscriminate use of "Safety First" and similar

signs was first introduced it was undoubtedly a good safety advertising medium. Even now the application of the principle in plants where it has not been tried before has the support of some safety experts. But like any other means of advertising, the effectiveness of an indiscriminate sign is inversely proportional to the life of the sign. At any rate, the paint should be renewed often and the color of both sign and background should be changed occasionally.

Danger Signs. Signs indicating specific hazards must, of course, be maintained as long as the danger exists. It is better to adopt definite colors for printing and background of danger signs and keep these clearly distinguishable by frequent cleaning or renewals. This makes possible their comprehension even by the men who cannot read. In fact, some favor the use of a universal danger symbol rather than any words whatever to indicate the presence of danger. Danger signs should never be used except where specific danger actually exists. Furthermore, they should never be used as a permanent substitute for a positive safeguard.

Brevity. All signs should be brief, easily read at a reasonable distance, and readily understandable by the men whose attention they are expected to arrest. Foremen should test the ability of their men to read the signs in their departments.

Insert Cards. Miniature but effective bulletin boards are used in some plants in the form of insert card racks attached to convenient places on machines, elevators and elsewhere wherever the attention of the workmen can be obtained. Small printed cards bearing safety slogans are placed in these racks occasionally and changed frequently. Cards of different colors attract attention to them. If the interest wanes for a time the racks may be left vacant for a while and used later.

Pay Envelopes. Similar insert cards are placed in pay envelopes or in some cases the slogan is printed upon the outside of the envelope. Short mimeographed letters or typewritten statements serve the same purpose. Other employers place these cards or letters in the time card racks.

Simple Language. Again it should be emphasized that such cards must be printed in a language which the recipient of the pay envelope or the operator of the machine can understand. Of course in the case of pay envelope inserts some member of a workman's family may read the message to him. Wherever cards are used it should be remembered that although they are meant to serve a serious purpose they can be couched in readable language — witty language, even, without sacrificing the purpose for which they are intended. Such

cards are of no value unless they are read. The workman must be induced to look for something which he wants to read even though he does not always find it. Unless at least a part of these cards inserts compel his interest he may not read any of them.

Rule Books. Safety rule books may be classified into two groups: those which advertise safety generally and those which describe the safe way of doing specific kinds of work. In either case it is well to include some general discussion of the subject of industrial safety and especially to state very definitely the attitude of the employer toward the subject. There is considerable psychological value in having this introductory statement signed by the head of the establishment.

Technical Rule Books. The class of men to whom these rules are expected to appeal should determine their form and content. If the men are high grade workmen, accustomed to industrial machinery and processes and familiar with the technical terms used to describe such machinery and processes, the rules may be formulated in technical language. Even in such cases, all rules should be carefully indexed and if one book contains rules for more than one department the opening pages of the book should include a well displayed table of contents for the purpose of pointing out to each workman the particular part of the book that applies to him.

Non-Technical Rules. If, on the other hand, the men are low grade or are not familiar with the industry in whose employment they are entering, a technically worded rule book is a hindrance rather than a help to safety. Simple instructions, printed in a language which he or some member of his family can read, can be made an effective aid in advertising safety. Such rules should be brief and more or less general. They must convey the idea of safety rather than the detailed means of making the plant safe. Other means, especially the instruction given him by his foreman and the example set by his fellow workmen, must be depended upon for this latter purpose.

Contents of Books. Sometimes other subjects than safety and safe methods of working are given a place in these rule books. The plan of giving in one book a combination of subjects for the consideration of the workmen should be carefully studied before it is adopted generally. The gain which the combination promises should be weighed carefully against the possible loss through the distraction of attention caused by presenting too many subjects at once. In fact, some employers are opposed even to rule books with no extraneous matter except for the use of high grade workmen and foremen.

They find that for other men printed instructions, if used at all, are comprehended fully only when presented repeatedly in the form of pay envelop insert slips for example. Several inserts distributed at different times may convey the same idea but be worded differently.

Check on Reading of Rules. The only safe means of determining whether or not a workman has read and understands the contents of a rule book is by means of an examination. A verbal or written promise to read the book or even a signed statement that the book has been read is not always reliable. The means to be used must be left to the individual employer. In certain cases, however, examination and even some sort of classroom instruction to supplement the printed rules are imperative if the best results are to be obtained. Each foreman should be required to pass a satisfactory examination upon the rules used in his department. Likewise men who do not work under the immediate supervision of a foreman, such as telephone linemen, should be examined upon their knowledge of safety rules. For the most part, examinations should be upon specific and not upon general rules.

Magazines. It is becoming a common practice for employers to publish magazines for distribution among their employees. These magazines may serve other purposes than the advertisement of safety. At any rate, accident prevention should be given a prominent part in them. Here again it is well to study the methods employed by successful commercial advertisers. The magazine affords an opportunity for clinching the lessons of safety through photographs, cartoons, descriptive articles, statistics, and epigrams. This method of teaching safety is worthy of the attention of employers having considerable numbers of men in their establishments.

Moving Pictures. The moving pictures offers a splendid opportunity for advertising safety. Already many films are available for spreading the gospel of safety. In large factories or on railroad systems these films may be exhibited to groups of workmen as such. In the case of smaller factories, employers may arrange with local picture theatres which are frequented by workmen to exhibit such pictures occasionally.

Two Kinds of Films. Safety films now in use may be divided into two kinds: those that teach the safe methods of doing particular kinds of work and those that advertise safety. The former involves definite instruction and need not include anything more than display of mechanics and methods; the latter is more effective when the safety lesson is woven into a human interest story which appeals to the emotions as well as to the intellect of the workers. Such

films are effective also in enlisting the cooperation of the family of the worker in the work of inculcating safe habits.

New Methods Required. The above are a few of the means now being employed successfully to advertise safety. In order to keep up the interest in safety work we must continually devise new methods of arresting the attention and arousing the enthusiasm of the workers. At the same time we must be concerned with the elimination of dead wood safety experiments which have proved impracticable or whose purposes have been fully served in order to keep the cause of safety on the high plane it merits.

DISCIPLINE

Value of Suggestion. The man in charge of safety work must be an "easy boss." He must have an unusual personality so that he can gain and retain the confidence and support of every man in the plant from the head of the establishment to the most recently hired common laborer. His chief stock in trade should be suggestion rather than coercion.

Majority Rule. Yet an unenforced rule is worse than no rule. Care should be exercised in the establishment of safety rules so that their framers may secure the popular support of the workmen. A good plan is to employ suggestion, education, and persuasion until the majority of the men in a given department have adopted the desired practice. Then such practice may be announced as a rule of the plant to be enforced as are other rules. For the persistent minority who refuse to adopt the practices of the majority some form of discipline is required. Discharge is seldom necessary; but occasionally a recalcitrant individual who refuses to act upon suggestions whose success has been demonstrated and who threatens to demoralize his department by refusing to comply with safety rules, becomes such a menace that the safety of himself and his fellow workmen requires his dismissal. In such cases it is a mistake not to resort to discharge.

ORGANIZATION

Responsibility Centralized. Most marked success in the prevention of accidents is obtained in those establishments where safety work is organized and responsibility for results is properly centralized. In the first place some one man should be selected as director of safety to give a part or all of his time, depending upon the size of the plant, to the work of attending to the details.

Central Committee. He should have associated with him a central

committee to consist of men in responsible positions in the plant to act in an advisory capacity. On this committee should be men capable of judging the practicability of proposed safeguards or practices; others in a position to pass upon the expenditures involved in such changes; etc.

Committees of foremen. As soon as the campaign to reduce accidents is launched, frequent meetings of superintendents and foremen should be held to check the progress of the work, to discuss means, and to create interest and enthusiasm. Committees of foremen should be formed and should be assigned definite duties such as inspection of mechanical safeguards, investigation of the cause of accidents which occur in the plant and recommendation of the means of preventing their recurrence, etc.

Committees of Workmen. After considerable guarding has been done and after the cooperation of superintendents and foremen is assured a meeting of all employees should be held, by departments if necessary, and the facts as to the causes of accidents and the means of preventing them should be discussed. At such meeting a workmen's committee should be appointed and its duties briefly outlined. Earnestness and enthusiasm should be the keynotes of this meeting in order that the safety campaign among the workmen may be given sufficient impetus to carry it past the first line of opponents who need to be convinced of the value of such work.

Safety Councils. Because of the necessity of experimentation, even in the installation of mechanical guards, until definite safety standards can be determined and applied, it is very desirable that the directors of safety in various plants be afforded every opportunity for exchanging ideas. Since so many accidents are common to all establishments, such exchange of ideas between men even in widely different kinds of industries is fruitful of good results. For this reason councils of directors of safety should be organized in every industrial community so that they may get together occasionally and exchange ideas or have some outside party give them ideas upon some specific subject relating to their work.

WORKMEN'S COMMITTEES

Functions. In general, the functions of workmen's committees may be divided into two kinds: educational and regulatory. The emphasis placed upon the latter will vary in different establishments. If there is a supplementary staff of inspectors working under the director of safety, the functions of the workmen's committee will be primarily educational. Where such a staff does not exist these

committees may be used to advantage to search out defects in mechanical safeguards and in the habits of their fellows.

It is especially the educational function of workmen's committees that the employer must look to for results in the prevention of accidents. Even where this is the sole motive for their formation the committees must be given some duties and some responsibilities of inspection in order to awaken their interest in the work. In other words, though the employer may use the committee as a means of educating its members, he must make them feel that it is being used for another purpose as well.

Selection of Members. Considerable care should be exercised in the selection of the men to serve on committees. The personnel should fit the main object for which the committee is organized. Some employers have succeeded in overcoming the indifference of and contempt for safety work in the minds of individual workmen by appointing one such man as a member of a committee whose other members are enthusiastic boosters for safety. Generally speaking, the members of a workmen's committee should command the respect of their fellow employees. For this reason it may be well to let the workmen themselves have some voice in the selection of committee members. The rotation of membership should, sooner or later, give most employees a turn as a member of a safety committee.

Size of Committee. There is no standard number for workmen's committees. In fact the purposes of the committee should govern its size. If it does the work of inspection primarily it should be small; if its purposes are primarily educational it should be somewhat larger. Indeed some employers favor a large educational committee. However, it should be noted that large committees are always cumbersome. Several departmental committees existing at the same time are probably more effective than one large committee. As occasion requires, these several committees may be called together for consultation or instruction. Some employers have relatively small departmental committees and appoint a larger number of auxiliary members. Since independent departmental committees in relatively small departments are operating successfully at present, there is no reason why small factories may not obtain benefits from workmen's committees: the small factory corresponds to a small department of a large factory in this respect. Where a plant is operated at night there should be a night committee as well as one for the day shift. Night work has peculiar problems, especially of illumination, which do not trouble the day shift.

Period of Service. The tenure of office of committees should vary with the purposes which they serve. A committee organized primarily for inspection should be more or less permanent since its value increases with the experience of its members. If the purposes are primarily educational two considerations should govern the period of time for which the committee is appointed; the first is the fact that it is advantageous to have many men reap the advantages of service on such committee; the second is the undesirability of keeping men on committees after they begin to lose interest in the work. Rotating committees with a maximum period of service of three months are probably best for educational purposes. This gives the advantage of combining the experience of hold-over members with the fresh interest and enthusiasm of new members. In case a man is found occasionally whose services are especially valuable to the committee he may be reappointed for a second term.

Duties. For a considerable time after committees are appointed, at least until the physical hazards of the plant are reduced to a minimum, workmen's committees will give their attention to such physical hazards almost exclusively. Their suggestions can be made especially valuable in shop house-keeping, the detection of bad floors, slippery treads on stairs, locked doors, poor lighting, etc., which are sometimes overlooked by the inspector of machine guards but which require attention if accidents are to be prevented. After the committee system becomes established and after the physical hazards are taken care of, the members of the committees can be taught to give attention to the mental hazard, the education of their fellow employees.

Immediate Reports. Of course it is desirable that the members of safety committees be always on the alert for unsafe conditions. They should be urged to make an immediate written report upon finding any unsafe practice or any physical defect which may cause an accident. It is well also to induce each member to perform some specific act between each two meetings which will further safety work in the plant. At the same time it is imperative that committees be given regular time for inspection if they are to play their proper part in the prevention of accidents. One inspection per week or per two weeks is common. By judicious limitation of the jurisdiction of a given committee, this inspection need not take over one half an hour to an hour. Probably once in the life of each committee a longer time should be taken for a thorough inspection under the guidance of the director of safety.

Reports. Two methods are followed in the form of report which workmen's committees make about their inspections: one notes only

defects which are found; the other notes the condition, good or bad, of specified machines, appliances, equipment, practices, etc. In the former case only blank paper is furnished for the writing of the report; in the latter, printed or typewritten report forms are furnished, containing a list of the conditions to be observed. Both methods have their defenders. There is an undoubted psychological gain in requiring formal report upon specified conditions. At least the report of the occasional thorough inspection should be of this nature. At the same time considerable leeway should be given committees in making suggestions concerning conditions not covered in the report blank.

Interchange of Inspection. Because so many of our industrial accidents are not peculiar to one department of an industry nor indeed to one industry but are common, in nature at least, to all industries, it is very often found desirable to interchange departmental committees for an occasional inspection. One who sees the same machines and practices day after day may easily overlook defects in them. The friendly rivalry which inter-departmental inspection offers can be turned to good account in the cause of safety. Even an occasional visit to another plant may be made the source of good results.

Meetings. Occasional meetings of safety committees should be held. Once a month is not too often. While not too formal, these meetings should be dignified and given the importance which they deserve. Absence should be permitted only on satisfactory excuse, the same to be written into the minutes of the meeting. Specific topics should be discussed at these meetings. The regular business should include a discussion of the recommendations of the committee for the correction of defects found in inspection and an accounting should be made, showing what action was taken on each recommendation. If a recommendation is rejected by the central committee or the management of the plant the reason for such rejection should be recorded.

Discussion of Accidents. Accidents, at least the serious ones, which have occurred in the plant since the previous meeting should be noted at each meeting and the means of preventing the occurrence of similar accidents in the future should be discussed. When time permits, a special topic such as "How can we prevent men from running down stairs at exit time?" should be discussed at committee meetings. Occasional general meetings of all men who have ever served on safety committees should be held to revive their interest in the work.

The director of safety work in the plant should attend all committee meetings. He will, of course, take a prominent part in all discussions but his function should be that of stimulator of and adviser to the members of the committee. He should not monopolize the time of the meeting. Formal instructions from him always have their place, of course. In some cases he serves as the chairman of the meeting; more often he acts as its secretary and another person, a superintendent, a foreman, or even a member of the committee, presides.

Safety Literature. Trade journals containing items on safety and other safety literature should always be available for the use of members of safety committees. It is not feasible, of course, to supply each member of a committee with copies of such literature, but an arrangement may easily be made by which members of committees can be permitted to take home or read out of hours a part of such literature. Furthermore, interest in such literature may be stimulated by circulating among committee members, and especially among foremen, typewritten or mimeographed extracts from journals or other safety literature. Such extracts should be carefully selected so as to create an interest in the remainder of the article and should be accompanied by exact page references to the article so that it may be referred to without difficulty.

SUGGESTIONS FROM WORKMEN

Interest each Employee. The necessary limitations upon the size of workmen's committees need not prevent other workmen from exercising a part of the functions of such committees. Instead, they should be encouraged to perform those which will not interfere with their work in order that the gospel of safety may be spread more rapidly. It is worth the effort to try to make every employee a committee of one to prevent accidents. Each one should be encouraged to make suggestions for the correction of physical defects in plant or equipment or the elimination of unsafe practices.

Suggestion Boxes. To facilitate this plan, suggestion boxes are often placed at convenient places in the plant and blank forms for making suggestions are provided for the use of the workmen. All suggestions should be signed. Men who cannot write, English at least, may have valuable suggestions to make. These should be encouraged to tell their suggestions to members of safety committees, the foremen or the director of safety.

Prizes. In order to maintain interest in the suggestion system, all suggestions should be personally acknowledged by some one in

authority. Some employers give a suitable prize for those which are accepted. Even a nominal payment undoubtedly stimulates interest on the part of the recipient and his fellow employees. The value of all suggestions is relative and bears a direct relation to the cost of installation. Because of this, the occasional acceptance of a suggestion which might ordinarily be rejected will be followed by the receipt of other suggestions, some of which may be valuable. Reply should be made to every suggestion which is not accepted. Such reply should state the reasons for rejection. In this way the interest of an unsuccessful contender for a prize will be continued.

INVESTIGATION OF ACCIDENTS

Record of Accidents. In order to know what classes of hazards to guard against, each employer must keep a complete record of all accidents in his plant. At the time an accident occurs, the foreman of the department in which the man was injured should make a thorough investigation of the cause of the accident upon a form supplied for that purpose and state what steps are necessary to prevent the recurrence of similar accidents. This report should be scrutinized carefully by the director of safety and, if necessary, he or the foremen's committee should conduct a supplementary investigation to check up the first report. Especially should accidents which are reported by the foreman as "unavoidable" be subjected to further investigation.

Accidents Advertised. Every accident which occasions or may occasion serious injury to a workman should be thoroughly advertised in the factory, both on the bulletin boards and in the meetings of the safety committees, together with the means of preventing such accidents. Even photographs of the results of the accident are effectively used for this purpose.

SCORE-BOARD COMPETITION

Check on Progress. It is a good thing to afford foremen and workmen a means of checking up the progress of the safety campaign in their departments; to encourage them if their efforts are producing results in the form of a smaller percentage of accidents and to spur them on to greater efforts if their records are not as satisfactory as they should be. A score-board record for successive periods of time is a concise method of presenting such comparisons. Since it is highly desirable that all injuries, even those that seem trivial, should be reported in order to take the necessary precautions to prevent infection, it is usually found to be the better plan to omit

from the score-board comparisons those injuries which do not occasion loss of time. This removes the incentive of the workman to hide trivial injuries in order to keep up the score in his department. It is well to keep a record of all such injuries but not to weight them in the score.

Methods of Computing Score. Several methods of computing scores are now in use. Although it is the purpose of safety campaigns to reduce the seriousness as well as the number of industrial accidents, it hardly seems practicable to attempt to weight seriousness of accidents in a comparative scoring system. This subject can be brought to the minds of the workmen in other ways, as, for instance, in ordinary bulletins. Even in considering the frequency of accidents, practical considerations prevent the inclusion of all accidents in a score-board analysis, as indicated above. A simple and convenient system is to base the score upon the ratio of lost time accidents to the average number of employees. For example, assume that in a given department employing an average of two hundred men, there are six lost time accidents in a given month. This represents a lost time accident rate of thirty per thousand employees. By subtracting thirty from one thousand, which represents a perfect score, we obtain a safety efficiency score of nine hundred seventy for the month.

Departmental Competition. Not only is it possible to compare one period of time with another in a given department, but very often an employer obtains satisfactory results by comparing one department with another for the same period of time. The advantages claimed for such inter-departmental competition are as follows: 1.) It arouses the spirit of desire to win and hence leads to the exercise of greater care to prevent accidents. Some employers have added to the interest in the contest by giving to the departments in the race the names of popular base-ball terms. 2.) It furthers the efforts for better teamwork in the department by making each man more interested in preventing injuries to his fellow employees. Incidentally, the careless or reckless man becomes unpopular because his actions alone may cause his department to lose. 3.) It gives the men who are injured an added incentive to return to work as soon as possible. 4.) It encourages the prompt reporting for first aid and hospital care of minor injuries which if not treated promptly and properly may occasion a greater loss of time.

Basis of Comparison. In such inter-departmental competition it is hardly fair to compare the record of a department whose work is hazardous in its nature with that of a non-hazardous department.

The fact we want to keep before the mind of the workman is the rate of progress which his department is making in comparison with the rate being made by other departments. For that reason it is satisfactory to compare each department with itself. By comparing the score of a department for a given month with its average monthly scores for the preceding year — or what amounts to practically the same thing, with the score for the preceding year — a satisfactory measure of progress for each department can be obtained. For example, suppose the average monthly score of Department A in 1915 was 975 and the score of the same department for March, 1916, was 972. This would show a loss for March of .31%. If, on the other hand, the score for April was 985, the department would show a gain of 1.03% for that month.

In compiling the composite score for the month the sheet would appear somewhat as follows:

SAFETY EFFICIENCY SCORE FOR MONTH OF MAY, 1916

Name of department	Average number of employees	Number of lost time accidents	Lost time accidents per thousand employees	Score this month	Average score for 1915	Percentage of gain or loss this month over average for 1915	Standing this month
A.....	68	2	29	971	985	-1.42	5
B.....	174	1	6	994	994	0.00	4
C.....	97	0	0	1,000	996	+0.40	3
D.....	210	7	33	967	950	+1.79	1
E.....	186	3	16	984	980	+0.41	2
Etc.							

The standing for 1916 is obtained by taking the arithmetic average of the monthly standings from the beginning of the year to the end, including the month of the report. This composite standing is revised, of course, each month.

Advantages. The advantages of this system of computation are as follows: 1.) It considers only lost time accidents and the cost thereof, and affords no excuse for refusing to report trivial bruises and scratches. Instead, it encourages the reporting of such minor injuries at once, because if they are treated immediately they will not occasion any loss of time; but if they are not reported at once they may become infected and cause loss of time later which will be weighted in the score. 2.) By using the experience of each department as the basis of comparison in that department, it makes possible a measure of the gain or loss in the department. This is much more fair than to compare one department with another, or

which may be hazardous while the other is not. 3.) It recognizes that the most significant point of comparison between departments is the progress which they are making in their efforts to reduce accidents. The percentage of gain or loss shows this in a comparative way. 4.) The compilation of the standing each month keeps alive the interest in the contest better than a long term competition does. 5.) By keeping, along with the monthly standing, a composite standing revised to date, it keeps before the minds of the workmen the advantage of sustained efforts rather than spurts and stops. A consistent rank of second to fourth will give a higher composite rank than will one half firsts and the other half sevenths. Such composite standing should be the arithmetic average of the monthly standings to date. If it is based upon monthly scores, too much weight is given to the catastrophe hazard.

Prizes. Some employers have found that they can increase interest in inter-departmental competition by offering monthly, quarterly, or yearly prizes to the winners. Some give a safety banner to the department with the highest score at the end of a specified period of time. Others give cash prizes to the winning department. Perhaps the most common form of prize is a short vacation — two or three days — to the employees in the department which stands highest at the end of the year. In some cases these employees may choose between such vacation and its equivalent in extra wages.

SELECTION OF MEN

It has always been the custom for the employer to select from the applicants for a job the man whom he considers best fitted for it. Two considerations have governed employers in hiring men: the general qualifications of the applicant as a worker and his special qualifications to fit him for the job which he seeks. The latter has never been given sufficient consideration from the standpoint of accident prevention. For example, to select a heavy, slow moving man for a light job requiring speed and accuracy or a light man for heavy work is to invite accidents. The former consideration is being given a great deal of attention at present, especially with respect to the selection of men with proper physical qualifications.

Formerly such a selection was based upon a visual examination supplemented by questions asked the applicant. At times apparent defects have caused the rejection of applicants. As a matter of fact many men with known defects have been given employment and no further attention has been paid to such defects by the employer.

Where such defects have caused accidents, the element of chance has played a large part in determining whether or not the employer should pay for his poor judgment in giving work to a man who was not fitted for it. Under the common law doctrine of employers' liability the odds were in favor of the employer so that he could afford to continue his loose practice of hiring men.

Under the existing compensation law the odds in such cases are against the employer. Realizing this, he is using greater care in the selection of employees. It is now a common practice to employ a physician to assist in the selection of workers. Indeed it is becoming quite common for employers to establish medical departments in their factories or other places of business. These departments perform other functions than the aid they give in the selection of men, but all of their work relates very closely to the prevention of accidents.

FUNCTIONS OF MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Physical Examination. The primary function of medical departments is the physical examination of applicants for employment. The purposes of such examination are: 1.) To prevent new employees from bringing contagious diseases into the factory or workshop; 2.) To keep out grossly defective men, those whose defects make them peculiarly susceptible to accidents; 3.) To allow adjustments by transferring slightly defective applicants to work which they may perform safely; 4.) To point out to the prospective employee his defects in order that he may cooperate with his own physician and the company physician to reduce these defects and thus increase his efficiency; 5.) To introduce the prospective employee to the physician and the medical department so that he may know where to go in case of subsequent illness or accident in the plant.

Periodical Examination. Not only are applicants for work given a physical examination but all employees are given periodical examinations in some factories. It is recognized that safety demands not only protective devices and the organization of committees to make the men think safety but that the men must be in a state of health to permit them to think safety. Clearheadedness, which is required of every careful worker, cannot come from one in an unhealthy condition. Many accidents are due to the physical disabilities of workers which render them less alert. The cost of hiring and training an efficient factory force is a heavy drag upon industry. To avoid adding to this expense continually by constantly hiring and training new men, it is desirable to keep the existing force intact. To do this, preventive measures are necessary. One of

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these is the periodical examination of all employees, especially those who are known to have defects.

Health Publicity. Another means of preventing the state of health which makes workers a prey to accidents is health publicity. Pamphlets teaching employees how to eat, sleep, and live are being prepared by these industrial medical departments and circulated among the workers. Insert slips are placed in pay envelopes for the same purpose. In all such literature care should be taken to write in a style which will be read by the workers. Here again we have a question of advertising. A good plan is to study first the simple language used by the successful patent medicine advertisements for example, to learn how best to reach the readers to whom health appeals are made.

Diagnosis. Not only are medical departments serving selective and preventive purposes, but their functions are often remedial as well. In some establishments all cases of illness are diagnosed by the medical department. Sickness not requiring the services of a physician but only advice and simple drugs can be treated at the factory. Cases of serious illness are usually examined by the medical department and referred to the family doctor.

Sanitation. Industry should be made safe from a health standpoint as well as from accidents. Sanitation in the plant should be supervised by the medical department. Cleaners should work under the direction of the physician or nurse. This is demanded especially of cleaners of toilets.

Absentees. Since all absences are costly to both workmen and employers, it is very desirable that all men be physically able to be at their work every day. The average man is loath to call in a doctor, especially if such visit involves expense, until his condition becomes such that he fears to delay such a call longer. This often means that a minor illness, which could be cured in one visit, develops into a serious illness because of lack of proper and immediate care. To prevent this possibility some employers send representatives of their medical departments to visit the homes of unauthorized absentees after forty-eight hours absence. Such visits not only determine the cause of the absence, but in case of illness the advice given is intended to relieve the suffering and to fit the absent employee for return to his work sooner.

Qualifications. The requirements of industrial medical departments are demanding a different type of man with a different kind of training than is usually required of members of the medical profession. To an unusual degree such physicians must have knowledge

personal sympathies and an enlightened social understanding. They must know not only medicine and physiology, but they must know the students of sociology and of factory conditions also. The success of these physicians depends, in large part, upon the attitude of mind in which their work is received by the employees and their families.

FIRST AID

Injuries Treated. All injuries, however trivial in their nature, should receive immediate treatment at the factory. Even where there is no medical department organized there should be a first aid corps and equipment for administering first aid. All employees should be taught that all injuries should be reported for treatment at once. It is to be expected that serious injuries will be so reported but not all workmen realize the necessity for reporting scratches and bruises. The first aid department should inculcate the fear of infection in order to insure the reporting of all injuries which may result in infection if they are not properly cared for. For this purpose infection should be identified with blood poisoning since the workmen usually have more respect for the latter name than for the former. The origin of blood poisoning should be thoroughly discussed from time to time and the examples given should be localized to the particular plant whenever possible, so that the instruction will be more effective.

Emergency Rooms. Every factory or workshop should have an emergency room to which injured employees can be taken for treatment. This room should be equipped with necessary first aid appliances and if possible there should be a nurse in attendance during all working hours. It is well for the nurse to have had training in social work and in district visiting as well as in the professional caring for the sick and wounded.

First Aid Corps. However good the intentions of fellow workmen are when an injury occurs, it is not always safe to trust the method by which they are accustomed to give aid. For example, the "oculist", with his sharpened match stick and germ laden handkerchief, should never be permitted to probe for foreign objects in eyes. There should be, however, a corps of men in every department trained to administer first aid. Such men should be trained for their work by a competent physician. Instruction should consist of lectures, demonstrations and drills. The physician should make an attempt to make doctors of first aid men. His lectures should be technical and he should teach as little anatomy as possible. He should keep in mind the primary functions of the first aid corps.

Giving the seriously injured man proper preliminary care until a physician can be secured; and 2.) In the care of minor scratches and bruises, preventing infection. But these two things should be taught thoroughly. Some injuries should be referred at once to physicians. This is true, of course, of all serious injuries. Others such as injuries to the eyes, should not be touched by first aid men. The danger of making a major injury of a minor one by a person not familiar with the delicate work of extracting foreign particles from the eyes should compel the immediate consultation of a physician when eyes are injured.

Of course where a physician or a trained nurse is available at the plant, the work of the first aid corps is very limited in its nature.

Education of workmen. Good advertisers watch for the "psychological moment." The psychological moment in the safety movement often occurs at the time a recalcitrant workman is injured. At such times a tactful physician or first aid man may make a lasting impression upon him which could be made in no other manner. Very often indeed the lesson which he learns at such time will be passed on to others as well, because many men who resist conversion to a cause longer than does the average man later become the strongest exponents of that cause.

PROTECTION OF EYES

Injuries Unexpected. Although in a sense all accidents are unexpected, those which cause injury to the eyes are perhaps more unexpected of all. In spite of the quickness of the protective muscle of the eyelid, the eyes are peculiarly susceptible to serious injury from flying objects whose presence would hardly be noticed if they struck other parts of the body. Furthermore, the line between minor and major eye injuries, even blindness, is not sharply drawn. The possibility of minor injuries becoming serious is perhaps greater in the case of eyes.

Opposition to Protectors. Workmen who may tolerate machine guards even though they are considered useless, are opposed to "blinders" whose purpose is to protect their eyes. Even those who are enthusiastic supporters of reducing machine hazards very often refuse to wear goggles. All possible excuses are offered against their use.

Lack of Attention. At the same time, of all crude devices for reducing industrial hazards, some of the crudest have been recommended and tried in the form of eye protection. Scraps from the junkyard may be made into a more or less effective guard for a set of glasses.

Its chief defect may be the temporary decrease in the efficiency of the operator of the machine. But unsatisfactory goggles, even though they be "guaranteed", may cause permanent injury to the eyes of the wearer; and this is possible even though the goggles are never broken while they are being worn. Entirely too little attention is given to the study of suitable goggles to be worn by the workers.

Indiscriminate Use of Goggles. Not only has it been customary to use unsatisfactory goggles, but it is quite common for several men to be expected to use the same pair of goggles. This is a practice which should be avoided wherever possible. Where more than one man is expected to wear the same pair of goggles no one assumes the responsibility for their care. As a result they are left in dusty places and are never ready for use when wanted. Furthermore, it has been demonstrated that syphilis, trachoma, iritis, conjunctivitis, etc., may be transmitted through infection by the promiscuous use of goggles, especially if they are not sterilized frequently.

Necessity for Goggles. For the above reasons the wearing of goggles has come into general disrepute among many groups of workmen. Meantime, eye accidents continue and in some establishments with unusually high records in the diminution of machine accidents the use of goggles should be required of the men engaged in the following classes of work: chipping castings and other metals; grinding metal on emery wheels; cold sawing; sand blasting; pouring molten metal; pouring Babbitt; whitewashing; dismantling buildings; etc. Workers around ladles in foundries are sometimes supplied with goggles fitted with bi-color lenses — the lower half white and the upper half blue. Arc welding requires goggles of a properly timed type to shield the delicate nerve terminals of the eyes from destructive electric rays.

The Remedy for Non-use. All excuses given by workmen for refusing to wear goggles should be carefully considered by the employer. If they are valid, the conditions upon which they are based should be remedied. For example, occasionally a workman, even when using goggles fitted with optical glass ground neutral, complains that their use causes eye strain. In such cases an examination usually discloses some existing defect in vision which should receive the attention of an oculist. Or, if the work is of such a nature that the lenses become clouded with steam or perspiration, anti-sweat pencils should be provided to prevent this. After the excuses are considered and remedies applied where necessary,

employer should conduct an insistent educational campaign to teach the need of wearing goggles. As soon as he can induce the majority of his men to use them he should make it a rule of the shop for all men to follow that goggles must be worn. In some cases it may be necessary even to enact such a rule before the majority of the men are educated to use the goggles without compulsion.

Kind of Goggles. Ordinary protective goggles should consist of optical glass of such thickness as to withstand a hard blow and of such quality and so secured in their frames that if struck they will not fly into small pieces but will remain in the frames. The frames should be of substantial construction and should be made to fit the wearer comfortably. Wherever necessary an oculist should be consulted in fitting and caring for goggles.

Other Eye Guards. Others than the man who does the chipping, for example, should have their eyes protected. Since it is not desirable to require such men to wear goggles, chip guards in the form of screens can be satisfactorily arranged to give suitable protection. Wire screens are commonly used for this purpose, though in some instances burlap screens are perhaps better, since these catch the flying chips and do not cause them to rebound in the direction of the chipper.

Occasional Use of Grinding Wheels. Where emery wheels are used only occasionally, as in sharpening tools, it is not always feasible to supply every man who may wish to use the wheel with an individual pair of goggles. And, as already stated, it is better not to permit the promiscuous use of goggles. In these cases, two systems are now in successful operation: 1.) One man grinds all tools. Only one pair of goggles is required and better work is performed by the man who has enough of such work to do to make him an expert at it; and 2.) A glass guard, securely fastened in a metal frame and attached to the guard over the wheel, is used to protect the eyes of those who go to the emery wheel only occasionally. For such wheels such a guard is used quite successfully and obviates the need for goggles. If the wheel is properly guarded there is little possibility that the breaking of the wheel itself would make the use of such a guard extra-hazardous.

It goes without saying that exhaust systems should be used in connection with grinding wheels to minimize the danger of eye accidents.

Lighting. It is to be expected that the use of goggles tends to obstruct the vision because of the light which they shut off. For this reason, wherever goggles are needed especial attention should

be paid to lighting facilities. It is not uncommon for grinding wheels, for example, to be located in dark places where there is not sufficient light even without the obstruction which goggles cause. This defect should be corrected and in the place of insufficient light should be placed an abundance of it.

MISCELLANEOUS CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS

The obvious hazards in an industry are soon detected and steps are taken to remedy them. It is the so-called trivial causes that are most neglected and in this neglect the opportunity for reducing this class of accidents is lost. The accidents which they cause are not always trivial by any means. A few of these causes are noted here.

Clothing. Flowing neckties, torn sleeves, or loose overalls should be avoided around machinery. Oilers should never wear loose clothing. Women and girls working around machinery should wear caps to prevent their hair from catching in the moving parts. If gloves are used at all by machine operators they should have all fingers cut off at the second knuckle.

Ladders. All ladders should be protected to keep them from slipping. Some form of metal points on the feet in case of dry floors and of suction feet on slippery floors serves this purpose. The top support of ladders is as important as the bottom. Frequent inspection is necessary to prevent the use of defective ladders. Attention should be given to the manner of placing ladders so as not to place too much strain upon them. In general the angle from the floor should be not less than sixty degrees. Extension ladders are especially dangerous because they are loosely put together and permit the swaying of the upper section. The upper ends of ladders are often fastened either with ropes or with hooks, as in the case of some used by oilers.

Hand tools. A very large number of accidents occur to men using hand tools and to others who work within the range of objects flying from such tools. These accidents are due to the use of unsuitable or defective tools or to the improper use of tools. Workmen should first be taught the proper tools to use for each duty they have to perform and then they should be prohibited from using other kinds of tools for such purposes. All defective tools, such as hammers with mushroomed heads, should be sent to the repair shop as soon as they become defective. Finally, the proper manner of using tools should be taught and insisted upon.

Cleaning Machines. Cleaning moving machinery is a common

cause of accidents. Especially is there a tendency for piece workers to try to save time in this manner. Similar hazards exist where machines are oiled or repaired while in motion. All of these practices should be prohibited. Furthermore all machines which are being repaired should be so tagged. A conspicuous tag or sign should be attached to every machine that is stopped for repairs, indicating that others than the repairing machinist must keep hands off. These tags should be attached by the foreman of the department or by the machinist and should be removed only by the man who attaches them.

Chain Hazards. All cranes, chains, cables and hooks should be marked in such a manner that their safe loads may be identified. This can be done by the attachment of tags upon which safe loads are marked. A better plan perhaps is to mark the chain or hook in such manner as to refer to a card index record of the last date of inspection, safe load, etc. It should always be kept in mind that chain hooks are not intended to receive loads at their points. The chain or cable should always be used in attaching the object to be lifted. Wherever cranes are in operation there is need for a definite signal system between chainmen and crane operators.

Railroad Hazards. In and around factories are numerous railroad hazards, many of which are not being given sufficient consideration. For example, a warehouse siding is often so close to a building as to leave only room for car clearance without permitting the passage of workmen between the cars and the building. Nevertheless workmen are very often permitted to use the space between the inner rail and the building as a path whenever there are no cars standing on the track. A backing train makes such practice hazardous. Again, doors to factory buildings very often open at right angles to adjacent railroad tracks. It is common for workmen to come through these doors in such manner as to jeopardize their safety in crossing the tracks.

Trespassing on Railroads. A very dangerous practice, to which the railroads themselves are giving considerable attention, is the habit of trespassers walking on railroad tracks. Of course this is not confined to wage earners alone, but where factories and workshops are located along railroad tracks workers soon acquire the habit of walking on the tracks in going to and from work. The "Do not trespass" signs are often disregarded because the average person feels that these are intended to protect the property of the railroads and not to safeguard the lives of the trespassers. At most it is a question of saving a very few minutes at the risk of losing a life.

Employers and workmen should cooperate with the rail stop the practice.

Horse Play. Many accidents and indeed many serious are caused by horse play practices which, whether they are accidents or not, interfere with the work of the plant. It has been said that those who participate in such practices have malicious intent to do bodily injury to their fellow workmen. It is a question of "didn't know it was loaded." For example, a man who "initiated" the new employee with an air hose "didn't know" that death is a not uncommon result of such initiation. Or the man who throws a block of wood at a revolving lathe to "hear it sing" "didn't know" that the rebounding block can seriously injure the workman standing twenty feet away. Horse play of this type cannot be tolerated in a plant whose aim is to prevent accidents.

The above are a few of the miscellaneous causes of accidents which are apt to be overlooked by one who gives his entire attention to mechanical guards and the organization of safety committees. The few examples cited merely indicate the complexity of the problem of preventing accidents and the need for careful study of the causes of accidents and the means of preventing them.

Bulletins of the New York State Department of Labor

Quarterly Bulletins. The publication of a quarterly Bulletin was begun by the former Bureau of Labor Statistics in 1899 and continued by the Department of Labor (into which that Bureau was incorporated in 1901) until 1913. Of these Quarterly Bulletins (Nos. 1 to 56, constituting Vols. I to XV, or one for each year 1899 to 1913) only the following numbers can now be supplied: 2 (1899); 15 (1902); 20 (1904); 24 (1905); 35 (1907); 36, 37, 38 (1908); 47, 48, 49 (1911); 50, 51, 52, 53 (1912); 54 (1913).

Special Bulletins. In 1914 the quarterly Bulletin was superseded by the present series of special Bulletins on particular subjects. The list of these Special Bulletins is as follows:

Year 1914

- No. 57. Idleness of Organized Wage Earners on September 30, 1913 (7 pages). *Out of print.*
No. 58. Idleness of Organized Wage Earners in 1913 (53 pages). *Out of print.*
No. 59. Digest of the New York Workmen's Compensation Law (21 pages). *Out of print.*
No. 59. (Revised.) The Workmen's Compensation Law (47 pages). *Out of print.*
No. 60. Statistics of Trade Unions in 1913 (145 pages).
No. 61. Idleness of Organized Wage Earners in the First Half of 1914 (16 pages).
No. 62. New York Labor Laws of 1914 (100 pages). *Out of print.*
No. 63. Directory of Trade Unions, 1914 (104 pages). *Out of print.*
No. 64. Changes in Union Wages and Hours in 1913 (116 pages).
No. 65. Union Rates of Wages and Hours in 1913 (186 pages).
No. 66. Strikes and Lockouts in 1912 and 1913 (139 pages).
No. 67. International Trade Union Statistics (24 pages).
No. 68. Statistics of Industrial Accidents in 1912 and 1913 (175 pages).

Year 1915

- No. 69. Idleness of Organized Wage Earners in 1914 (41 pages).
No. 70. New York Court Decisions Concerning Labor Laws (118 pages).
No. 71. Government Labor Reports, October, 1913, to May, 1915 (29 pages).
No. 72. New York Labor Laws of 1915 (67 pages).
No. 73. Idleness of Organized Wage Earners in the First Half of 1915 (16 pages).
No. 74. Statistics of Trade Unions in 1914 (146 pages).

Year 1916

- No. 75. Statistics of Industrial Accidents, 1914 (77 pages).
No. 76. European Regulations for Prevention of Occupational Diseases (77 pages).
No. 77. Industrial Accident Prevention (53 pages).

Monthly Bulletin. In October, 1915, was begun the publication of a monthly Bulletin as the official organ of the Industrial Commission which now administers the Department of Labor. The purpose of this Bulletin is to give current information concerning the work of the Department and the official acts of the Commission.

The Labor Market. In October, 1915, the publication of a monthly Labor Market bulletin was begun, containing statistics compiled from returns of representative manufacturers, trade unions and city building departments. The first issue contained figures for June to September, 1915.

STATE OF NEW YORK
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
SPECIAL BULLETIN

Issued Under the Direction of
THE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

No. 78

NEW YORK LABOR LAWS
OF 1916

Prepared by
THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS AND INFORMATION

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SPECIAL BULLETIN

Published by the New York State Industrial Commission

No. 78

ALBANY

June, 1916

THE LABOR LAWS OF 1916

GENERAL REVIEW

The following pages contain the text of the labor laws and other laws relating to labor which were enacted in New York in 1916. The additions made to existing statutes are printed in italics; the parts of existing statutes which are omitted in the new laws are enclosed within brackets.

Of the thirteen laws printed in this bulletin, only four amend the general Labor Law; one amends the Workmen's Compensation Law, three amend the Penal Law, one amends the General Business Law, one the Military Law, one the Code of Criminal Procedure, one the General Municipal Law and the State Finance Law, and one the Greater New York charter.

Workmen's Compensation

Two laws were passed in 1916 on the subject of compensation for injured workmen. One amends the Compensation Law generally and the other relates to insurance in cases of contracts for public work.

General Amendments. Chapter 622 amends the Workmen's Compensation Law in several important particulars. These are briefly as follows: 1.) Numerous additions are made to the list of hazardous employments included in the law. 2.) Occupations and industries not included in this list may come under the law by election. 3.) The definition of "employee" is changed to include all persons in the service of an employer "whose principal business" is one of the hazardous employments named in the law. 4.) The definition of "child" is extended to cover dependent step-child. 5.) The employer who insures under the law is released absolutely from all liability except for compensation benefits. 6.) Some changes are made in the schedule of compensation benefits. 7.) The Commission is now authorized, in its discretion, to require the appointment of a guardian to whom the compensation due a

minor shall be paid. 8.) In case of fatal injuries, the payment to be made to dependent parents or grandparents is increased. 9.) Compensation to non-resident aliens is limited. 10.) Changes are made to clarify procedure in appeals made to the courts of the decisions of the Commission. 11.) Failure of an employer to secure the payment of compensation is made a misdemeanor. Numerous changes are made relative to the administration of the compensation law, including among others provision for payment by the state fund of its own expenses beginning July 1, 1916, instead of January 1, 1917, as previously directed. Changes in supervision by the State superintendent of insurance, in the investments and reserves of the state fund; and for the shifting of the expense upon insurance carriers of the expense of administering the compensation law, beginning July 1, 1916.

Insurance on Public Works. Chapter 478 amends the Labor Law by adding section 90 and the State Finance Law by adding section 51 relative to workmen's compensation insurance on public works. Taken together, these two sections provide that every contract to which a municipality, the state, or a department or official thereof is a party, and which is of such character that the work involved is comprehended in the Workmen's Compensation Law, shall be void unless the person or corporation responsible for the performance of such work so maintains compensation insurance in compliance with the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Law.

Child Labor

One of the laws on this subject deals with the issuance of employment certificates; the other relates to employment of children in making motion picture films.

Employment Certificates. Chapter 465 amends section 163 of the Labor Law relative to the issuance of employment certificates for children in factories and mercantile establishments. This amendment makes the following changes in these sections while at the same time it also makes the two sections read as follows: 1.) It drops the certificate of graduation as an evidence of age except in the case of children between fourteen and fifteen years old. 2.) It requires the board or department of health to

issues the employment certificate to enter on the minutes of such board at its next meeting the evidence of the age of the child where such evidence consists of other documents than the birth certificate, the passport, or the baptismal certificate. 3.) In cities of the first class where the child is apparently at least fourteen years of age, but has no documentary evidence to support the claim, the application for certificate must be left on file not less than sixty days, instead of ninety days formerly required, before such certificate can be granted. 4.) Formerly such child must have proved its ability to "read and legibly write" simple sentences in the English language; under the law as amended, it must prove its ability to "read and write correctly" such sentences. 5.) The law as amended prohibits the issuance of employment certificates to children under fifteen years of age who are not graduates of a public elementary school or its equivalent.

Employment in Making Motion Picture Films. Chapter 278 amends section 485 of the Penal Law relative to the employment of children under sixteen years of age. Formerly this section prohibited the employment of such children as concert musicians or in theatrical exhibitions without the written consent of the mayor of the city or the president of the board of trustees of the village where such concert or exhibition takes place. As amended, the making of motion picture films is placed in the same class as concerts and theatrical exhibitions in this respect, except that the permit for the employment of children under sixteen years of age in the making of motion picture films must describe in detail the part to be played by such child.

Hours of Labor

Both laws on this subject deal with the means of punishing violations of the eight-hour law on public works.

Penalty for Violating Eight-Hour Law. Chapter 152 amends section 3 of the Labor Law relative to labor on public works and sections 4 and 21 relative to prosecutions for violations. Formerly, section 3 provided forfeiture of contract as the sole penalty for any violation of the eight-hour and prevailing-rate-of-wages clauses. As amended, a fine of \$500 or imprisonment for not more than thirty days, or both, is to be imposed for the first offense; for the

second offense, a fine of \$1000 and, in addition, forfeiture of contract is provided. Section 4 was amended by eliminating the right of "any citizen" to maintain an action for the purpose of voiding a contract upon which there has occurred a violation of the Labor Law, or for preventing any payment by public officials upon such a contract, and limiting his right to maintain proceedings for the removal of a state or municipal official to cases where such official "knowingly permits" violation. Section 21 was amended by rendering permissive with, instead of mandatory upon, the Industrial Commission to issue an order directly to one violating any provision of Article 2 of the Labor Law. The presentation of evidence regarding such violation to the district attorney was also rendered optional with the Commission.

Chapter 151 amends section 1271 of the Penal Law by striking out the provision rendering contracts for public works forfeitable at the option of municipal corporations for violation of the eight-hour law.

Factory Building Construction

Three laws were passed relative to this subject.

Regulation and Enforcement in New York City. Chapter 503 amends the Greater New York Charter by transferring to the superintendents of buildings in the various boroughs and to a new municipal board of standards and appeals the supervision over the construction, alteration and removal of buildings in New York City, which has been heretofore exercised by the State Industrial Commission.

Glass in Windows. Chapter 62 amends section 79-f, subdivision 1, of the Labor Law, which defines "fireproof construction," by permitting the substitution of plate glass for wired glass in certain factory windows.

Fire Alarms and Drills. Chapter 466 amends section 83-a of the Labor Law relative to fire alarm signal systems and fire drills. This amendment exempts from the requirements for fire alarm signal systems and fire drills those factory buildings which have adequate automatic sprinkler systems and which do not accommodate on any one floor more than 50 per cent of the capacity of the exits.

Miscellaneous

Two laws were passed relative to the suppression of riots; another deals with the literacy of railroad transportation employees and with their ability to see and understand signals; and a fourth deals with employment agencies.

Suppression of Riots. Chapter 355 amends section 115 of the Military Law by denying to the local authorities the power of calling out the state militia for the purpose of suppression of riots and other civil disorders. The Governor of the State may upon the request of a sheriff or mayor order out the troops for such purpose. Section 211 was amended so as to make the county in which such military aid is rendered liable for the pay of the troops in such service only when ordered out by the Governor on the request of a sheriff or mayor. Chapter 354 amends the Code of Criminal Procedure by denying to sheriffs and other public officers, authorized to execute process, the power to call out the militia for the prevention and suppression of riots.

Literacy and Eyesight of Railroad Employees. Chapter 424 amends the Penal Law by extending the requirements as to the reading and speaking knowledge of the English language and of ability to see and understand signals on the part of railroad employees to include not only engineers as at present, but assistant engineers, firemen, engine foremen, hostlers, trainmen and flagmen as well. Flagmen at crossings were exempted from the requirements.

Theatrical Employment Contracts. Chapter 587 amends the General Business Law in relation to theatrical employment contracts. It permits a statement to the applicant instead of a contract and permits the division of fees with contractors under certain conditions.

TEXT OF LABOR LAWS OF 1916

[Arranged in chronological order of enactment as indicated by chapter numbers. In the case of acts which make changes in existing law, new matter introduced is printed in italic type and old matter omitted is enclosed in brackets.]

Chapter 62.

An Act to amend the labor law, in relation to factories.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Subdivision one of section seventy-nine-f of chapter thirty-six of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "An act relating to labor,

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stituting chapter thirty-one of the consolidated laws," as added by chapter hundred and sixty-one of the laws of nineteen hundred and thirteen, is hereby amended to read as follows:

Fireproof construction. A building shall be deemed to be of fireproof construction if it conforms to the following requirements: All walls constructed of brick, stone, concrete or terra cotta; all floors and roofs of brick, terra cotta, or reinforced concrete placed between steel or reinforced concrete beams and girders; all the steel entering into the structural parts shall be encased in at least two inches of fireproof material, excepting the wall columns, which must be encased in at least eight inches of masonry on the outside and four inches on the inside; all stair wells, elevator wells, public hallways and corridors inclosed by fireproof partitions; all doors, fireproof; all stairways, landings, hallways and other floor surfaces of incombustible material; no combustible material used in any partition, furring, ceiling or floor; and all window frames, doors and sash, trim and other exterior finish of incombustible material; all windows shall be fireproof windows except that in buildings under seventy feet in height fireproof windows are required only when within thirty feet of another building or opening on a court or space less than thirty feet wide, and except further that any window within thirty feet in a direct line of another building not in the same vertical plane, nor opening on a court or space less than thirty feet wide, nor within fifty feet in a vertical direction above the roof of a building within thirty feet, may be provided with plate glass not less than one-fourth of an inch in thickness, no light of which shall exceed seven hundred and twenty square inches in area; except that in buildings under one hundred feet in height there may be wooden sleepers and floor finish and wooden trim, and except that in buildings under one hundred and fifty feet in height heretofore constructed there may be wooden sleepers, floor finish and trim and the windows need not be fireproof windows, excepting when such windows are within thirty feet of another building.

2. This act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 21.

Chapter 151.

An Act to amend the penal law, in relation to hours of labor.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, enact as follows:

Section 1. Section twelve hundred and seventy-one of chapter eighty-eight of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "An act providing for the punishment of crime, constituting chapter forty of the consolidated laws," is hereby amended to read as follows:

1271. Hours of labor to be required: Any person or corporation:

Who, contracting with the state or a municipal corporation, shall require more than eight hours' work for a day's labor; or,

Who shall require more than ten hours' labor, including one-half hour for dinner, to be performed within twelve consecutive hours, by the employees on any street surface and elevated railway owned or operated by corporations whose main line of travel or routes lie principally within the corporate limits of cities of more than one hundred thousand inhabitants; or,

3. Who shall require the employees of a corporation owning or operating a brick yard to work contrary to the requirements of section five of the labor law; or,

4. Who shall require or permit any employee engaged in or connected with the movement of any train of a corporation operating a line of railroad of thirty miles in length, or over, in whole or in part within this state, to remain on duty more than sixteen consecutive hours; or to require or permit any such employee who has been on duty sixteen consecutive hours to go on duty without having had at least ten hours off duty; or to require or permit any such employee who has been on duty sixteen hours in the aggregate in any twenty-four hour period, to continue on duty or to go on duty without having had at least eight hours off duty within such twenty-four hour period; except when by casualty occurring after such employee has started on his trip, or by unknown casualty occurring before he started on his trip, and except when by accident or unexpected delay of trains scheduled to make connection with the train on which such employee is serving, he is prevented from reaching his terminal;

Is guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction therefor shall be punished by a fine of not less than five hundred nor more than one thousand dollars for each offense.

[If any contractor with the state or a municipal corporation shall require more than eight hours for a day's labor, upon conviction therefor in addition to such fine, the contract shall be forfeited at the option of the municipal corporation.]

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

Approved April 7.

Chapter 152.

An Act to amend the labor law, in relation to public works.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section three of chapter thirty-six of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "An act relating to labor, constituting chapter thirty-one of the consolidated laws," as amended by chapter two hundred and ninety-two of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, and chapters four hundred and sixty-seven and four hundred and ninety-four of the laws of nineteen hundred and thirteen, is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 3. Hours to constitute a day's work. Eight hours shall constitute a legal day's work for all classes of employees in this state except those engaged in farm and domestic service unless otherwise provided by law. This section does not prevent an agreement for over work at an increased compensation except upon work by or for the state or a municipal corporation, or by contractors or subcontractors therewith. Each contract to which the state or a municipal corporation or a commission appointed pursuant to law is a party which may involve the employment of laborers, workmen, or mechanics shall contain a stipulation that no laborer, workman or mechanic in the employ of the contractor, subcontractor or other person doing or contracting to do the whole or a part of the work contemplated by the contract shall be permitted or required to work more than eight hours in any one calendar day except in

cases of extraordinary emergency caused by fire, flood or danger to life or property. The wages to be paid for a legal day's work as hereinbefore defined to all classes of such laborers, workmen or mechanics upon all such public works, or upon any material to be used upon or in connection therewith, shall not be less than the prevailing rate for a day's work in the same trade or occupation in the locality within the state where such public work on, about or in connection with which such labor is performed in its final or completed form is to be situated, erected or used.* Each such contract hereafter made shall contain a stipulation that each such laborer, workman or mechanic, employed by such contractor, subcontractor or other person on, about or upon such public work, shall receive such wages herein provided for. [Each contract for such public work hereafter made shall contain a provision that] *Any person or corporation who violates any provision of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished, for a first offense by a fine of five hundred dollars or by imprisonment for not more than thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment; for a second offense by a fine of one thousand dollars, and in addition thereto, the contract on which the violation has occurred shall be forfeited* [the same shall be void and of no effect unless the person or corporation making or performing the same shall comply with the provisions of this section]; and no such person or corporation shall be entitled to receive any sum nor shall any officer, agent or employee of the state or of a municipal corporation pay the same or authorize its payment from the funds under his charge or control to any such person or corporation for work done upon any contract, *on which the contractor has been convicted of a second offense in violation of* [which in its form or manner of performance violates] the provisions of this section.[, but n] *Nothing in this section shall be construed to apply to stationary firemen in state hospitals nor to other persons regularly employed in state institutions, except mechanics, nor shall it apply to engineers, electricians and elevator men in the department of public buildings during the annual session of the legislature, nor to the construction, maintenance and repair of highways outside the limits of cities and villages.*

§ 2. Section four of said chapter is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 4. Violations of the labor law. Any officer, agent or employee of this state or of a municipal corporation therein having a duty to act in the premises who violates, evades or knowingly permits the violation or evasion of any of the provisions of this chapter shall be guilty of malfeasance in office and shall be suspended or removed by the authority having power to appoint or remove such officer, agent or employee; otherwise by the governor. Any citizen of this state may maintain proceedings for the suspension or removal of such officer, agent or employee *who knowingly permits the violation of any of the provisions of this chapter.* [or may maintain an action for the

* The following clause: "nor in any case, less than two dollars per day if such laborers, workmen or mechanics are employed upon, about or in connection with the canals of the state, or in the construction, enlargement or improvement of canals," which was inserted at this point by chapter 467, Laws of 1913, has never been formally repealed. The Attorney-General, in an opinion dated June 3, 1913, has held that this clause was impliedly repealed by chapter 494, Laws of 1913, which in amending section 3 omitted the clause. The clause does not appear in chapter 152, Laws of 1916,

purpose of securing the cancellation or avoidance of any contract which by its terms or manner of performance violates this chapter or for the purpose of preventing any officer, agent or employee of such municipal corporation from paying or authorizing the payment of any public money for work done thereupon.]

§ 3. Section twenty-one of said chapter is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 21. Commissioner of labor to enforce provisions of article. The commissioner of labor shall enforce all the provisions of this article. He shall investigate complaints made to him of violations of such provisions and if he finds that such complaints are well founded he [shall] *may* issue an order directed to the person or corporation complained of, requiring such person or corporation to comply with such provisions[. If such order is disregarded the commissioner of labor shall], *or he may* present to the district attorney of the proper county all the facts ascertained by him in regard to the alleged violation, and all other papers, documents or evidence pertaining thereto, which he may have in his possession. The district attorney to whom such presentation is made shall proceed at once to prosecute the person or corporation for the violations complained of, pursuant to this chapter and the provisions of the penal law. If complaint is made to the commissioner of labor that any person contracting with the state or a municipal corporation for the performance of any public work fails to comply with or evades the provisions of this article respecting the payment of the prevailing rate of wages, the requirements of hours of labor or the employment of citizens of the United States or of the state of New York, the commissioner of labor shall, if he finds such complaints to be well founded, present evidence of such non-compliance to the officer, department or board having charge of such work. Such officer, department or board shall thereupon take the proper proceedings to [revoke the contract of the person failing to comply with or evading such] *enforce compliance with the provisions[.] of this article.*

§ 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

Approved April 7.

Chapter 278.

An Act to amend the penal law, relating to the employment of children in connection with the making of motion picture films.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section four hundred and eighty-five of chapter eighty-eight of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "An act providing for the punishment of crime, constituting chapter forty of the consolidated laws," is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

§ 485. A person who employs or causes to be employed, or who exhibits, uses or has in custody, or trains for the purpose of exhibition, use or employment of any child actually or apparently under the age of sixteen years, or who, having the care, custody or control of such a child as parent, relative, guardian, employer, or otherwise, sells, lets out, gives away, so trains, or in any way procures or consents to the employment, or to such training, or use,

or exhibition, of such child; or who neglects or refuses to restrain such child from such training, or from engaging or acting, either,

1. As a rope or wire walker, gymnast, wrestler, contortionist, rider or acrobat, or upon any bicycle or similar mechanical vehicle or contrivance; or

2. In begging or receiving or soliciting alms in any manner or under any pretense, or in any mendicant occupation; or in gathering or picking rags, or collecting cigar stumps, bones or refuse from markets; or in peddling; or

3. In singing; or dancing; or playing upon a musical instrument; or in a theatrical exhibition; or *in posing or acting, or as a subject for use, in or for, or in connection with, the making of a motion picture film*; or in any wandering occupation; or

4. In any illegal, indecent, or immoral exhibition or practice; or in the exhibition of any such child when insane, idiotic, or when presenting the appearance of any deformity or unnatural physical formation or development; or

5. In any practice or exhibition or place dangerous or injurious to the life, limb, health or morals of the child, is guilty of a misdemeanor. But this section does not apply to the employment of any child as a singer or musician in a church, school or academy; or in teaching or learning the science or practice of music; or as a musician in any concert or in a theatrical exhibition *or in posing or acting, or as a subject for use, in or for, or in connection with, the making of a motion picture film* with the written consent of the mayor of the city, or the president of the board of trustees of the village where such concert or exhibition takes place. Such consent shall not be given unless forty-eight hours' previous notice of the application shall have been served in writing upon the society mentioned in section four hundred and ninety-one of this chapter, if there be one within the county, and a hearing had thereon if requested and shall be revocable at the will of the authority giving it. It shall specify the name of the child, its age, the names and residence of its parents or guardians, the nature, time, duration and number of performances permitted, together with the place and character of the exhibition; *and where any child is to be employed in the making of a motion picture film it shall provide that the child is to be employed only in the manner described and set forth in the statement in writing submitted with the application, as hereinafter provided.* Any person applying for such consent for the use or employment of any such child or children in any place in the state, in posing or acting for or as a subject for use in or in connection with the making of a motion picture film shall submit with such application a true and accurate statement in writing setting forth and describing in detail the entire part to be taken and each and every act and thing to be done and performed, by such child in the making of such film to the local official having authority to issue such permits or of any such society having jurisdiction in such place. But no such consent shall be deemed to authorize any violation of the first, second, fourth or fifth subdivision of this section.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

Approved April 24, 1916.

Chapter 353.

An Act to amend the code of criminal procedure and to repeal certain sections thereof, in relation to ordering out the militia for the prevention and suppression of riots.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section one hundred and two of the code of criminal procedure is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 102. Power of sheriff or other officer in overcoming resistance to process. When a sheriff or other public officer, authorized to execute process, has reason to apprehend that resistance is about to be made to the execution of the process, he may command as many male inhabitants of his county as he thinks proper, [and any military company or companies in the county, armed and equipped,] to assist him in overcoming the resistance, and, if necessary, in seizing, arresting and confining the resisters and their aiders and abettors, to be punished according to law.

§ 2. Sections one hundred and five, one hundred and eleven, one hundred and twelve, one hundred and thirteen and one hundred and fourteen of the code of criminal procedure are hereby repealed.

§ 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

Approved May 1.

Chapter 355.

An Act to amend the military law, in relation to ordering out the militia.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section one hundred and fifteen of chapter forty-one of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "An act in relation to the militia, constituting chapter thirty-six of the consolidated laws," is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 115. *Use of troops in civil disorders. Whenever it shall be made to appear to the governor that there is a breach of the peace, tumult, riot or resistance to process of this state, or imminent danger thereof, the governor may, upon the request of either the sheriff of a county or the mayor of a city, order out any part or all of the military or naval forces of the state in aid of the civil authorities, in the suppression of such disorder.* [Civil officers who may call on commanding officer for aid and conduct of national guard and naval militia officers. In case of any breach of the peace, tumult, riot or resistance to process of this state, or imminent danger thereof, a justice of the supreme court, a county judge or recorder or city judge of a city or sheriff of a county, or mayor of a city, may call for aid upon the commanding officer of the national guard or naval militia stationed therein or adjacent thereto; such call shall be in writing. The commanding officer upon whom the call is made, shall order out, in aid of the civil authorities, the military or naval force or any part thereof under his command, and shall immediately report what he has done and all the circumstances of the case to the governor and the major-general or the commanding officer of the naval militia, as the case may be. If it appear to the governor that the power of the county be not sufficient to enable the sheriff to preserve the peace and protect the lives and property of the peaceful residents of this county, or to overcome

the resistance to process of this state, the governor must, on the application of the sheriff, order out such military force from any other county or counties, as is necessary.

When an armed force is called out for the purpose of suppressing an unlawful or riotous assembly, it must obey the orders in relation thereto of the civil officer calling it out, and render the required aid. The orders of the civil officer may extend to a direction of the general or specific object to be accomplished and the duration of service by the active militia, but the tactical direction of the troops, the kind and extent of force to be used and the particular means to be employed to accomplish the object specified by the civil officers are left solely to the officers of the active militia.]

§ 2. Section two hundred and eleven of such chapter is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 211. *Pay of troops when used in civil disorders* [when aiding the civil authority]. All officers and enlisted men while on duty, or assembled therefor, *by order of the governor, upon the request of either the* [pursuant to the orders of a judge of the supreme court,] *sheriff of a county or mayor of a city, in aid of the civil authorities,* [or any other civil officer authorized by law to make such a demand on the military or naval forces of the state.] in case of riot, tumult, breach of the peace[,] or resistance to process of *this state,* [or whenever called upon in aid of civil authorities] shall receive the pay set forth in section two hundred and ten of this chapter; and such compensation and the necessary expenses incurred in quartering, caring for, warning for duty and transporting and subsisting the troops, as well as the expense incurred for pay, care and subsistence of officers and enlisted men temporarily disabled in the line of duty, while on such duty, as set forth in section two hundred and twenty-three of this chapter, shall be paid by the county where such service is rendered. The county treasurer of such county shall, upon presentation to him of vouchers and pay-rolls for such expenses and compensation, certified by the commanding officers of the organizations or corps on duty in aid of civil authority in such county or counties, and approved by the major-general, if he be present in command where the duty is performed, or by the commanding officer of the brigade or of the naval militia to which the organizations or corps were attached, forthwith execute in behalf of and in the name of such county, a certificate or certificates of indebtedness for the money required to pay such vouchers and payrolls; such certificates shall bear interest at the rate of not to exceed six per centum per annum, and shall be made payable on the first day of February following the expiration of two months from their issue, and the amount thereof shall be raised in the next tax budget of said county succeeding their issue, and applied to the payment of such certificates. Said county treasurer shall sell such certificates at public or private sale, and apply the proceeds thereof to the payment of such expenses and compensation. In the city of New York the duties hereby imposed upon a county treasurer shall be performed by the comptroller of said city, who shall raise the money necessary to comply with the provisions of this section by the issue and sale of revenue bonds of said city; the sum necessary to pay said bonds shall be included by the board of aldermen and board of estimate and apportionment of said city in its final estimates for expenses of said city for the year succeeding that in which said bonds were issued. Any county treasurer or public officer, who shall neglect or refuse to perform any of the duties required by this section, shall be

personally charged with the costs and all necessary disbursements of any action or proceeding brought to compel such performance, together with a reasonable additional allowance to the plaintiff or relator in such action or proceeding, to be fixed by the court.

§ 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

Approved May 1.

Chapter 424.

An Act to amend section nineteen hundred and eighty-two of the penal law, in relation to illiteracy of certain employees in connection with the operation of railroads; telegraph operators.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section nineteen hundred and eighty-two of article one hundred and seventy-eight of chapter eighty-eight of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "An act providing for the punishment of crime, constituting chapter forty of the consolidated laws," is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 1982. *Illiterate employees* [Person unable to read not to act or be employed as engineer]; telegraph operators. [Any person unable to read the time tables of a railroad and ordinary handwriting, who acts as an engineer or runs a locomotive or train on any railroad in this state;] *It shall be a misdemeanor for any person, firm or corporation engaged in the operation of a railroad within this state, whereon steam or electricity is used as a motive power, to employ in or about the operation of any engine, train or trains any engineer, assistant engineer, fireman, engine foreman, hostler, trainman or flagman who is unable to read the time tables of such railroad and ordinary handwriting in the English language or unable to speak, hear and understand the English language, or to see and understand the signals required by the book of rules governing the operations of the engines and trains on such railroad; or for any person, firm or corporation [who,] in his own behalf, or in the behalf of any other person or corporation, knowingly to employ[s] or use a person so unable to read, speak, hear and understand the English language, or to see and understand the signals aforesaid [to act] as such engineer, assistant engineer, fireman, engine foreman, hostler, trainman or flagman [or to run any such locomotive]; or [who] to employ[s] a person as a telegraph operator who is under the age of eighteen years, or who has less than one year's experience in telegraphing, to receive or transmit a telegraphic message or train order for the movement of trains[.]; provided, however, that this section shall not apply to flagman at street or highway crossings. [is guilty of a misdemeanor.]*

§ 2. This act shall take effect September first, nineteen hundred and sixteen.

Approved May 4.

Chapter 465.

An Act to amend the labor law, relative to the issuance of employment certificates for children in factories and mercantile establishments.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section seventy-one of chapter thirty-six of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "An act relating to labor, constituting chapter

thirty-one of the consolidated laws," as amended by chapter three hundred and thirty-three of the laws of nineteen hundred and twelve, is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 71. Employment certificate, how issued. Such certificate shall be issued by the commissioner of health or the executive officer of the board or department of health of the city, town or village where such child resides[,] or is to be employed, or by such other officer thereof as may be designated by such board, department or commissioner for that purpose, upon the application of the parent [or], guardian or custodian of the child desiring such employment. Such officer shall not issue such certificate until he has received, examined, approved and filed the following papers duly executed, namely: The school record of such child properly filled out and signed as provided in this article; also, evidence of age showing that the child is fourteen years old or upwards, which shall consist of the evidence thereof provided in one of the following subdivisions of this section and which shall be required in the order herein designated as follows:

(a) Birth certificate[:]; *passport or baptismal certificate.* A duly attested transcript of the birth certificate filed according to law with a registrar of vital statistics or other officer charged with the duty of recording births[,], which certificate shall be conclusive evidence of the age of such child.[:]; *or a passport; or a duly attested transcript of a certificate of baptism showing the date of birth of such child.*

[(b) Certificate of graduation: A certificate of graduation duly issued to such child showing that such child is a graduate of a public school of the state of New York or elsewhere, having a course of not less than eight years, or of a school in the state of New York other than a public school, having a substantially equivalent course of study of not less than eight years' duration, in which a record of the attendance of such child has been kept as required by article twenty of the education law, provided that the record of such school shows such child to be at least fourteen years of age.

(c) Passport or baptismal certificate: A passport or a duly attested transcript of a certificate of baptism showing the date of birth and place of baptism of such child.]

[(d)] (b) Other documentary evidence. In case it shall appear to the satisfaction of the officer to whom application is made, as herein provided, for an employment certificate, that a child for whom such certificate is requested[,] and who has presented the school record, is in fact over fourteen years of age, and that satisfactory documentary evidence of age can be produced, which does not fall within any of the provisions of the preceding subdivisions of this section, and that none of the papers mentioned in said subdivisions can be produced, then and not otherwise he shall present to the board of health of which he is an officer or agent, for its action thereon, a statement signed by him showing such facts, together with such [affidavits or] papers as may have been produced before him constituting such evidence [of the age of such child, and the board of health, at a regular meeting thereof, may then, by resolution, provide that such evidence of age shall be fully entered on the minutes of such board, and shall be received as sufficient evidence of the age of such child for the purpose of this section]. *The commissioner of health, or when officially authorized, the issuing officer of the board or department of health may then accept such evidence as*

sufficient as to the age of such child, and a record of such evidence shall be fully entered on the minutes of the board at the next meeting thereof.

[(e)] (c) Physicians' certificates. In cities of the first class only, in case application for the issuance of an employment certificate shall be made to such officer by a child's parent, guardian or custodian who alleges his inability to produce any of the evidence of age specified in the preceding subdivisions of this section, and if the child is apparently at least fourteen years of age, such officer may receive and file an application signed by the parent, guardian or custodian of such child for physicians' certificates. Such application shall contain the alleged age, place and date of birth, and present residence of such child, together with such further facts as may be of assistance in determining the age of such child. Such application shall be filed for not less than [ninety] *sixty* days after date of such application for such physicians' certificates, for an examination to be made of the statements contained therein, and in case no facts appear within such period or by such examination tending to discredit or contradict any material statement of such application, then and not otherwise the officer may direct such child to appear thereafter for physical examination before two physicians officially designated by the board of health, and in case such physicians shall certify in writing that they have separately examined such child and that in their opinion such child is at least fourteen years of age such officer shall accept such certificates as sufficient proof of the age of such child for the purposes of this section. In case the opinions of such physicians do not concur, the child shall be examined by a third physician and the concurring opinions shall be conclusive for the purpose of this section as to the age of such child.

Such officer shall require the evidence of age specified in subdivision (a) in preference to that specified in any subsequent subdivision and shall not accept the evidence of age permitted by any subsequent subdivision unless he shall receive and file in addition thereto an affidavit of the parent showing that no evidence of age specified in any preceding subdivision or subdivisions of this section can be produced. Such affidavit shall contain the age, place and date of birth, and present residence of such child, which affidavit must be taken before the officer issuing the employment certificate, who is hereby authorized and required to administer such oath and who shall not demand or receive a fee therefor.

Such employment certificate shall not be issued until such child further has personally appeared before and been examined by the officer issuing the certificate, and until such officer shall, after making such examination, sign and file in his office a statement that the child can read and [legibly] write *correctly* simple sentences in the English language and that in his opinion the child is fourteen years of age or upwards and has reached the normal development of a child of its age, and is in sound health and is physically able to perform the work which it intends to do. Every such employment certificate shall be signed, in the presence of the officer issuing the same, by the child in whose name it is issued. In every case, before an employment certificate is issued, such physical fitness shall be determined by a medical officer of the department or board of health, who shall make a thorough physical examination of the child and record the result thereof on a blank

to be furnished for the purpose by the [state commissioner of labor] *industrial commission* and shall set forth thereon such facts concerning the physical condition and history of the child as the [commissioner of labor] *industrial commission* may require.

In case the evidence of age, filed as in this section provided, shows such child to be fourteen years old but fails to show such child to be fifteen years old, no employment certificate shall be issued unless such child, in addition to complying with all the requirements of this section and producing the school record described in section seventy-three, shall also present a certificate of graduation properly issued in the name of such child, from a public elementary school, or school equivalent thereto or parochial school, or a preacademic certificate issued by the regents, or a certificate of the completion of an elementary course issued by the education department.

§ 2. Section one hundred and sixty-three of said chapter, as amended by chapter one hundred and forty-four of the laws of nineteen hundred and thirteen, is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 163. Employment certificate[;], how issued. Such certificate shall be issued by the commissioner of health or the executive officer of the board or department of health of the city, town or village where such child resides or is to be employed, or by such *other* officer thereof as may be designated by such board, department or commissioner for that purpose, upon the application of the parent, guardian or custodian of the child desiring such employment. Such officer shall not issue such certificate until he has received, examined, approved and filed the following papers duly executed, namely: The school record of such child properly filled out and signed as provided in this article; also, evidence of age showing that the child is fourteen years old or upwards, which shall consist of the evidence thereof provided in one of the following subdivisions of this section and which shall be required in the order herein designated as follows:

(a) Birth certificate[;]; *passport or baptismal certificate*. A duly attested transcript of the birth certificate filed according to law with a registrar of vital certificates or other officer charged with the duty of recording births[, which certificate shall be conclusive evidence of the age of such child.]; or a *passport*; or a *duly attested transcript of a certificate of baptism showing the date of birth of such child*.

[(b) Certificate of graduation.—A certificate of graduation duly issued to such child showing that such child is a graduate of a public school of the state of New York or elsewhere, having a course of not less than eight years, or of a school in the state of New York other than a public school, having a substantially equivalent course of study of not less than eight years' duration, in which a record of the attendance of such child has been kept as required by article twenty of the education law, provided that the record of such school shows such child to be at least fourteen years of age.

(c) *Passport or baptismal certificate*.—A passport or a duly attested transcript of a certificate of baptism showing the date of birth and place of baptism of such child.

(d) [(b) Other documentary evidence. In case it shall appear to the satisfaction of the officer to whom application is made, as herein provided, for an employment certificate, that a child for whom such certificate is requested and who has presented the school record, is in fact over fourteen

years of age, and that satisfactory documentary evidence of age can be produced, which does not fall within any of the provisions of the preceding subdivisions of this section, and that none of the papers mentioned in said subdivisions can be produced, then and not otherwise he shall present to the board of health of which he is an officer or agent, for its action thereon, a statement signed by him showing such facts, together with such [affidavits or] papers as may have been produced before him constituting such evidence [of the age of such child, and the board of health, at a regular meeting thereof, may then, by resolution, provide that such evidence of age shall be fully entered on the minutes of such board, and shall be received as sufficient evidence of the age of such child for the purpose of this section]. *The commissioner of health, or when officially authorized, the issuing officer of the board or department of health may then accept such evidence as sufficient as to the age of such child, and a record of such evidence shall be fully entered on the minutes of the board at the next meeting thereof.*

[(e)] (c) Physicians' certificates. In cities of the first class only, in case application for the issuance of an employment certificate shall be made to such officer by a child's parent, guardian or custodian who alleges his inability to produce any of the evidence of age specified in the preceding subdivisions of this section, and if the child is apparently at least fourteen years of age, such officer may receive and file an application signed by the parent, guardian or custodian of such child for physicians' certificates. Such application shall contain the alleged age, place and date of birth, and present residence of such child, together with such further facts as may be of assistance in determining the age of such child. Such application shall be filed for not less than [ninety] *sixty* days after date of such application for such physicians' certificates, for an examination to be made of the statements contained therein, and in case no facts appear within such period or by such examination tending to discredit or contradict any material statement of such application, then and not otherwise the officer may direct such child to appear thereafter for physical examination before two physicians officially designated by the board of health, and in case such physicians shall certify in writing that they have separately examined such child and that in their opinion such child is at least fourteen years of age such officer shall accept such certificates as sufficient proof of the age of such child for the purposes of this section. In case the opinions of such physicians do not concur, the child shall be examined by a third physician and the concurring opinions shall be conclusive for the purpose of this section as to the age of such child.

Such officer shall require the evidence of age specified in subdivision (a) in preference to that specified in any subsequent subdivision and shall not accept the evidence of age permitted by any subsequent subdivision unless he shall receive and file in addition thereto an affidavit of the parent showing that no evidence of age specified in any preceding subdivision or subdivisions of this section can be produced. Such affidavit shall contain the age, place and date of birth, and present residence of such child, which affidavit must be taken before the officer issuing the employment certificate, who is hereby authorized and required to administer such oath and who shall not demand or receive a fee therefor.

Such employment certificate shall not be issued until such child [shall] further [have] *has* personally appeared before and been examined by the

officer issuing the certificate, and until such officer shall, after making such examination, sign and file in his office a statement that the child can read and [legibly] write *correctly* simple sentences in the English language and that in his opinion the child is fourteen years of age or upwards and has reached the normal development of a child of its age, and is in sound health and is physically able to perform the work it intends to do. *Every such employment certificate shall be signed in the presence of the officer issuing the same, by the child in whose name it is issued.* In every case, before an employment certificate is issued, such physical fitness shall be determined by a medical officer of the department or board of health, who shall make a thorough physical examination of the child and record the result thereof on a blank to be furnished for the purpose by the [commissioner of labor] *industrial commission* and shall set forth thereon such facts concerning the physical condition and history of the child as the [commissioner of labor] *industrial commissioner* may require. [Every such employment certificate shall be signed in the presence of the officer issuing the same, by the child in whose name it is issued.]

In case the evidence of age, filed as in this section provided, shows such child to be fourteen years old but fails to show such child to be fifteen years old, no employment certificate shall be issued unless such child, in addition to complying with all the requirements of this section and producing the school record described in section seventy-three, shall also present a certificate of graduation properly issued in the name of such child, from a public elementary school, or school equivalent thereto, or parochial school, or a preacademic certificate issued by the regents, or a certificate of the completion of an elementary course issued by the education department.

§ 3. This act shall take effect February first, nineteen hundred and seventeen.

Approved May 9.

Chapter 466.

An Act to amend the labor law, in relation to automatic sprinklers in factory buildings.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section eighty-three-a of chapter thirty-six of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "An act relating to labor, constituting chapter thirty-one of the consolidated laws," as added by chapter three hundred and thirty of the laws of nineteen hundred and twelve and amended by chapter two hundred and three of the laws of nineteen hundred and thirteen and chapter three hundred and forty-seven of the laws of nineteen hundred and fifteen, is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 83-a. Fire alarm signal systems and fire drills. 1. Every factory building over two stories in height in which more than twenty-five persons are employed above the ground floor shall be equipped with a fire alarm signal system with a sufficient number of signals clearly audible to all occupants thereof, *except in buildings in which every square foot of the floor area on all stories is protected with an automatic sprinkler system having two adequate sources of water supply and approved by the public authorities having jurisdiction and in which also the maximum number of occupants on any*

one floor does not exceed by more than fifty per centum the capacity of the exits as determined by subdivisions one, two, three, four, five, six and seven of section seventy-nine-c of this chapter. The industrial board may make rules and regulations prescribing the number and location of such signals. Such system shall be installed by the owner or lessee of the building and shall permit the sounding of all the alarms within the building whenever the alarm is sounded in any portion thereof. Such system shall be maintained in good working order. No person shall tamper with, or render ineffective any portion of said system except to repair the same. It shall be the duty of whoever discovers a fire to cause an alarm to be sounded immediately.

2. In every factory building over two stories in height in which more than twenty-five persons are employed above the ground floor, a fire drill which will conduct all the occupants of such building to a place of safety and in which all the occupants of such building shall participate simultaneously shall be conducted at least once a month, *except in buildings in which every square foot of the floor area on all stories is protected with an automatic sprinkler system having two adequate sources of water supply and approved by the public authorities having jurisdiction and in which also the maximum number of occupants on any one floor does not exceed by more than fifty per centum the capacity of the exits as determined by subdivisions one, two, three, four, five, six and seven of section seventy-nine-c of this chapter.*

In the city of New York the fire commissioner of such city and elsewhere the industrial board shall make rules, regulations and special orders necessary or suitable to each situation and in the case of buildings containing more than one tenant, necessary or suitable to the adequate co-operation of all the tenants of such building in a fire drill of all the occupants thereof. Such rules, regulations and orders may prescribe upon whom shall rest the duty of carrying out the same. Such special orders may require posting of the same or an abstract thereof.

3. In the city of New York the fire commissioner of such city, and elsewhere the commissioner of labor is charged with the duty of enforcing this section.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

Approved May 9.

Chapter 478.

An Act to amend the general municipal law and the state finance law, in relation to workmen's compensation insurance.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Article five of chapter twenty-nine of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "An act relating to municipal corporations, constituting chapter twenty-four of the consolidated laws," is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof a new section, to be section ninety, to read as follows:

§ 90. *Workmen's compensation insurance on public works. Each contract to which a municipality, or any public department or official thereof, is a party and which is of such a character that the employees engaged thereon are required to be insured by the provisions of chapter forty-one of the laws*

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nineteen hundred and fourteen, known as the workmen's compensation law, and acts amendatory thereto, shall contain a stipulation that the same shall be void and of no effect unless the person or corporation making or performing the same shall secure compensation for the benefit of, and keep insured during the life of said contract, such employees, in compliance with the provisions of said law.

2. Article two of chapter fifty-eight of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "An act in relation to state finance, constituting chapter six of the consolidated laws," is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof a new section, to be section fifty-one, to read as follows:

51. *Workmen's compensation insurance on public works. Each contract which the state, any public department or official thereof, or a commission appointed pursuant to law is a party and which is of such a character that the employees engaged thereon are required to be insured by the provisions of chapter forty-one of the laws of nineteen hundred and fourteen, known as the workmen's compensation law, and acts amendatory thereto, shall contain a stipulation that the same shall be void and of no effect unless the person or corporation making or performing the same shall secure compensation for the benefit of, and keep insured during the life of said contract, such employees, in compliance with the provisions of said law.*

3. This act shall take effect immediately.

Approved May 9.

Chapter 503.

Act to amend the Greater New York charter, in relation to the construction, alteration, structural changes in, occupancy, use and inspection of buildings and structures in said city, the enforcement of laws and ordinances and rules and regulations relating to said subject, the jurisdiction, powers and duties in relation thereto of departments, boards, bureaus and officers of said city and of the department of labor and the industrial commission of the state of New York, and by creating a board of standards and appeals, and a board of appeals in said city, and repealing certain provisions.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, enact as follows:

Section 1. Section four hundred and six of the Greater New York charter, as amended by chapter six hundred and forty-eight of the laws of nineteen hundred and five, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

TIES OF SUPERINTENDENT; APPOINTMENT AND REMOVAL OF SUBORDINATES.

406. Each superintendent of buildings *except as otherwise provided in this act*, shall, within the borough [or boroughs] in which he has jurisdiction, *have exclusive jurisdiction and charge* [of the administration of, and it shall be his duty], subject to and in accordance with the general rules and regulations to be established by the [president of the borough to enforce such rules and regulations and the provisions of this chapter] *board of standards and appeals, of the construction, alteration, structural changes in and removal of buildings and other structures erected or to be erected within such borough, including sidewalk elevators, vaults, the coverings thereof and entrances thereto. But, such jurisdiction shall not extend to water front property owned*

by the city of New York, bridges, tunnels, subways and structures appurtenant thereto nor be held to affect the powers or duties of the tenement house department. Each superintendent of buildings shall have exclusive jurisdiction to require that the construction and alteration of all buildings hereafter constructed or altered shall conform to such provisions of the labor law and other laws as may be applicable thereto and shall also have power to enforce in his borough the laws relating to the protection of persons employed in the construction, alteration, or removal of buildings or structures, and to enforce the provisions of such ordinances as are or may be established by the board of aldermen, [and of the laws] relating to the construction, alteration and removal of buildings or the structures erected or to be erected within such borough. Each superintendent of buildings within the limits of his appropriation shall have the power to appoint subordinate officers, as follows: such chief inspectors of buildings, and such inspectors of buildings, engineers, clerks, messengers, assistants and other subordinates as in his judgment may be necessary and proper to carry out and enforce such rules and regulations and ordinances and the provisions of said laws and of this chapter within the borough under his jurisdiction. The chief inspector of buildings shall be a competent architect, engineer or builder of at least ten years' practice. The inspectors shall be competent men, either architects, engineers, masons, carpenters, plumbers, plasterers or iron workers, who shall have served at least five years as such. It shall not be lawful for any officer or employee in the building bureau of any borough to be engaged in conducting or carrying on business as an architect, civil engineer, structural engineer, sanitary engineer, carpenter, plumber, iron worker, mason or builder, or any other profession or business concerned with the construction, alteration or equipment of buildings, while holding office in the bureau, or to be engaged in the manufacture or sale of automatic sprinklers, fire extinguishing apparatus, fire protection devices, fire prevention devices, or devices relating to means or adequacy of exit from buildings or of articles entering into the construction or alteration of buildings, or act as agent for any person engaged in the manufacture or sale of such articles, or own stock in any corporation engaged in the manufacture or sale of such articles. Each superintendent of buildings shall have power to designate in writing one of the inspectors so appointed by him to act on any survey authorized by law, or to perform such other duties as the said superintendent may direct. Each superintendent of buildings may designate a chief inspector of buildings, who, during the absence or inability of such superintendent shall possess all the powers and perform all his duties so far as they relate to buildings. Each superintendent of buildings shall have power to punish any employee, for neglect of duty, or omission to properly perform his duty, for violation of rules, or neglect or disobedience of orders, or incapacity, or absence without leave, by forfeiting and withholding pay for a specified time, or by suspension from duty with or without pay not exceeding thirty days, or subject to the requirements of the civil service law remove or dismiss any inspector of buildings or other subordinate appointed by him or by any predecessor in office from the service of the bureau at any time in his discretion. Any officer or employee of or in the bureau of buildings of any borough, or police officer thereto detailed, who shall ask, solicit or accept or receive any money or other

compensation for enforcing or for modifying or changing any order or requirement of said bureau shall be guilty of a felony.

§ 2. Section four hundred and nine of the Greater New York charter is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

§ 409. Each president of a borough shall have power to establish [general] *administrative rules and regulations for the [administration] conduct of the business and the regulation of the employees of the bureau of buildings [department] of his borough. The superintendent of buildings of each borough shall enforce such administrative rules and regulations and administer the building bureau in his borough. [and such other rules and regulations as were authorized by law at the time of the passage of chapter three hundred and seventy-eight of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-seven to be established by the superintendent of buildings in the city of New York, or by the commissioner of the department of buildings in the city of Brooklyn, as said cities were formerly constituted. Such rules and regulations shall, so far as practicable be uniform in all the boroughs, but the president of the borough shall have power, from time to time, to amend or repeal such rules and regulations when in his opinion it shall seem necessary or desirable.]*

§ 3. Section four hundred and ten of the Greater New York charter is hereby repealed.

§ 4. Section four hundred and eleven of the Greater New York charter is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

[APPEALS] DETERMINATION OF QUESTIONS.

§ 411. Each superintendent of buildings shall have power and it shall be his duty, subject to the provisions of law and the ordinances of the board of aldermen, and the general rules and regulations established according to law to pass upon any question relative to the mode, manner of construction or materials to be used in the erection or alteration of any building or other structure erected or to be erected within the borough under his jurisdiction which is included within the provisions of this chapter, or of any existing law applicable to such borough relating to the construction, alteration or removal of buildings or other structures, and to require that such mode, manner of construction or materials shall conform to the true intent and meaning of the several provisions of this chapter and of the laws and ordinances aforesaid, and the rules and regulations *applicable thereto, but, where there are practical difficulties in the way of carrying out the strict letter of the law, the spirit of the law shall be observed and public safety secured and substantial justice done, provided that variations from the strict letter of the law or the building code shall be approved by the borough president. But a superintendent of buildings shall not have power to vary from or proceed contrary to the labor law, except as it may be modified by the board of standards and appeals as provided in this act, or contrary to a rule or decision of the board of standards and appeals or board of appeals, or contrary to an order of the fire commissioner, except as such an order may be modified by the board of appeals, nor of the tenement house commissioner [established by the president of the borough]. Whenever a superintendent of buildings*

to whom such question has been submitted shall reject or refuse to approve the mode, manner of construction or materials proposed to be followed or used in the erection or alteration of any [such] building or structure, or when it is claimed that the rules and regulations of the [president of the borough] *board of standards and appeals* or the provisions of law or of said ordinances do not apply, or that an equally good and more desirable form of construction can be employed in any specific case, the owner of such building or structure, or his duly authorized agent, may appeal from the decision of such superintendent *to the board of appeals*. [where the amount involved by such decision shall exceed the sum of one thousand dollars. Such appeal shall be heard by a board of examiners consisting of one member of the New York chapter of the American Institute of Architects, one member of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters, two members of the Mechanics' and Traders' Exchange of said city, one of whom shall be a master mason and one a master carpenter, one member of the Society of Architectural Iron Manufacturers of said city, and one member of the Real Estate Owners' and Builders' Association of said city, who shall be an architect or builder, all of whom shall be appointed by their respective associations, and so certified to annually to the mayor of the city of New York, and the chief of the fire department of the city of New York. The said examiners shall each take the usual oath of office before entering upon the performance of their duties. The mayor shall annually designate one of said examiners as the presiding officer of said board. At least five affirmative votes shall be necessary to the granting of any petition by said board. No member of said board shall pass upon any question in which he is personally interested. The said board shall meet once a week upon notice from any of the superintendents of buildings. The members of said board of examiners shall be entitled to and shall receive ten dollars for each attendance at a meeting of said board, to be paid by the comptroller from an appropriate fund, to be provided by the board of estimate and apportionment and the board of aldermen, upon the voucher of the clerk of said board of examiners. The clerk of the board of examiners shall be appointed and may be removed by the mayor of the city of New York, and shall receive a salary of one thousand five hundred dollars. The appeal authorized by this section may be taken within ten days from the entry of a decision upon the records of the superintendent of buildings by filing with the officer rendering such decision and with the clerk of the board of examiners, and by filing with the clerk of the board of examiners copies of all papers required by law or by the rules and regulations of the president of the borough, to be submitted upon an application for a building permit, and the board of examiners shall thereafter fix a day within a reasonable time for the hearing of such appeal, and upon such hearing the appellant may be represented either in person or by his agent or attorney. The decision of the board of examiners, upon such appeal, shall be rendered without any unnecessary delay, and such decision shall be final.]

§ 5. The Greater New York charter is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section to be inserted after section four hundred and eleven and to be known as section four hundred and eleven-a, and to read as follows:

Certificate of Occupancy.

§ 411-a. 1. *New buildings. No building hereafter erected shall be occupied or used, in whole or in part, for any purpose whatever until a certificate of*

occupancy therefor in such form as may be authorized by the building code and the board of standards and appeals, certifying that such building conforms to the requirements of all laws, ordinances and rules and regulations of the board of standards and appeals applicable thereto shall have been issued by the superintendent of buildings of the borough in which such building is situated.

2. Buildings hereafter altered. No building hereafter altered or converted from one class to another class shall be occupied or used in whole or in part for any purpose whatever, in case such building was vacant during the progress of the work, or in case such alteration did not necessitate the vacation of the building during the progress of the work the occupancy or use of any such building shall not continue more than thirty days after the completion of such alteration, unless a certificate of occupancy shall have been issued by the superintendent of buildings of the borough in which such building is situated in such form as may be authorized by the building code.

3. If there be in any building hereafter erected, altered or converted from one class to another class any auxiliary fire extinguishing appliances, stand pipes or other appliances required or intended to be used for extinguishing fires, the certificate of occupancy issued for any such building as provided in subdivisions one or two of this section shall be not deemed complete, unless the installation of the appliances mentioned in this subdivision has been inspected by the fire department, and approved in writing, either in a separate certificate or by endorsement upon the certificate of occupancy.

4. A certificate of occupancy issued as provided in subdivision one and two of this section shall not be binding on the fire commissioner with respect to any building which shall be or be intended to be used for the storage or use of chemicals, combustibles or explosives or for any trade, purpose or occupation which the board of standards and appeals may classify by general rule as being hazardous.

5. Except as provided in subdivision four, every certificate of occupancy issued, as provided in subdivision one or subdivision two of this section, and approved, if required to be approved under subdivision three, shall until set aside or vacated by the board of appeals, be and remain binding and conclusive upon all officers, departments, commissions, boards and bureaus of the city, except upon the tenement house department, and shall be binding and conclusive upon the department of labor of the state of New York, as to all matters therein set forth, and no order, direction, or requirement at variance therewith shall be made or issued by any officer, department, board or bureau of the said city, except the tenement house department, nor by the department of labor of the state of New York, or any commission, board, officer or member thereof.

6. Temporary certificates. The superintendent of buildings may on request of the owner or his authorized representative, issue a temporary certificate of occupancy for any part of a building or structure, provided that such temporary occupancy or use would not in any way jeopardize life or property. But no such temporary certificate shall be issued in the case of a tenement house unless and until a certificate is issued by the tenement house commissioner as provided in section thirteen hundred and forty-four.

The word class as used in this section refers to the classification of buildings in the building code.

§ 6. The Greater New York charter is hereby amended by adding thereto a new chapter, to be inserted after chapter fourteen and to be known as chapter fourteen-a and to read as follows:

CHAPTER XIV-A.

Board of Standards and Appeals; Penalties for Violation of Orders, et cetera, of Board, of Superintendent of Buildings and of Fire Commissioner.

Board of Standards and Appeals.

§ 718. 1. *Constitution and appointment.* The board of standards and appeals is hereby established. The words "the board" when used in this chapter, refer to said board. It shall consist of the fire commissioner, the superintendents of buildings, the chief of the uniformed force of the fire department and six other members to be appointed by the mayor who are hereinafter referred to as the appointed members. Of the appointed members first appointed by the mayor, two shall be appointed for terms of one year, two for terms of two years and two for terms of three years, and annually thereafter the mayor shall appoint two members for terms of three years each. At all times there shall be among the appointed members of the board persons qualified as follows: one, other than the chairman, shall have had not less than ten years' experience as an architect; one, other than the chairman, shall have had not less than ten years' experience as a structural engineer; one, other than the chairman, shall have had not less than ten years' practical experience as a builder. The mayor shall designate one of the appointed members of the board as chairman and shall also appoint a secretary. The board shall appoint a chief clerk and such other subordinates as may be needed, who shall receive such compensation as may be provided pursuant to the law. The clerk of the board of examiners is hereby transferred to the position of chief clerk of the board of standards and appeals. The chairman of the board shall be an architect or structural engineer of at least fifteen years' experience; he shall receive such annual compensation as shall be fixed by the board of aldermen upon the recommendation of the board of estimate and apportionment, he shall act as chairman of the board and of the board of appeals, and he shall not be engaged in any other occupation, profession or employment. The appointed members of the board other than the chairman shall receive such compensation as may be fixed by the board of aldermen upon the recommendation of the board of estimate and apportionment for each attendance at a meeting of the board.

2. *Removal and filling vacancies.* The mayor shall have power to remove any appointed member of the board, and the secretary of the board, and to fill vacancies occurring by such removal or other cause. Vacancies shall be filled for the unexpired term of the member whose place has become vacant.

3. *Meetings.* Meetings of the board and of the board of appeals shall be held at the call of the chairman and at such other times as such boards may determine. All meetings of such boards shall be open to the public. Each board shall keep minutes of its proceedings, showing the vote of each member upon every question, or if absent or failing to vote, indicating such fact, and shall also keep records of its examinations and other official action.

4. *Bulletin; filing and publication of decision.* Every rule, regulation, every amendment or repeal thereof, and every order, requirement, decision or

determination of the board and of the board of appeals shall immediately be filed in the office of the board and shall be a public record. The board shall print and publish monthly or oftener at its option, a bulletin in which it shall publish every rule, regulation, every amendment or repeal thereof made by the board, and every order, requirement, decision and determination of the board of appeals, and the reasons therefor whenever it shall deem it practical to do so, and such other matters, including indices and digests, as the board may deem it advisable to publish.

Jurisdiction.

§ 718-a. The board shall: 1. Have power to test materials to be used pursuant to law, and to make investigations concerning all matters relating to the enforcement and effect of the provisions of this chapter, the building code, and the rules and regulations made by the board;

2. Make, amend and repeal rules and regulations for carrying into effect the provisions of the laws, ordinances and rules and regulations in respect of any subject or matter, jurisdiction whereof is conferred upon the board by this act, or upon a superintendent of buildings by title two of chapter nine of this act or by ordinance or upon the fire commissioner by title three of chapter fifteen of this act or by ordinance, and to include in such rules and regulations provisions applying to specific conditions and prescribing means and methods of practice to effectuate such provisions and for carrying into effect the powers of the board. Such rules and regulations shall take the place of rules and regulations made by a president of a borough, a superintendent of buildings or the fire commissioner;

3. Make, amend and repeal rules and regulations regarding the enforcement of those provisions of the labor law and other laws which relate to the construction, alteration, structural changes in, plumbing and drainage of, elevators, fire escapes on, adequacy and means of exit from and fire alarm systems in all buildings, except tenement houses, within the city of New York.

All rules and regulations made by the board pursuant to this section, shall take the place of the industrial code and of any rules or regulations of the labor department relating to the same subject matter.

4. Exercise exclusively with respect to buildings situated in the city of New York, the same powers as are conferred upon the industrial commission by chapter seven hundred and nineteen of the laws of nineteen hundred and fifteen.

5. During the month of December annually suggest to the mayor and corporation counsel changes or amendments to the law.

Rules and Regulations.

§ 718-b. 1. At least eight affirmative votes shall be necessary to the adoption, repeal or amendment of any rule or regulation by the board. At least ten days' notice of intention to adopt, amend or repeal any rule or regulation shall be given by publication in the bulletin of the board, and a public hearing shall be given before any action is taken thereon. The adopted rules and regulations and amendments and changes thereof, shall take effect not less than twenty days after the publication thereof in the bulletin of the board.

2. All rules and regulations heretofore lawfully adopted by a president of a borough, a superintendent of buildings, the fire commissioner or by any other officer, department, board or bureau of the city or by the labor department of the state or the industrial commission thereof relating to any matter within the jurisdiction of the board, shall continue in force until amended, repealed or superseded, and be enforced as rules and regulations of the board of standards and appeals. The corporation counsel shall, as soon as practicable after this act takes effect, compile, for the use of the board, a copy of such rules and regulations as he deems so continued in effect.

Inspection of Buildings.

§ 718-c. Each member of the board and the secretary shall have all powers to enter, inspect and examine buildings and structures, that are conferred upon a superintendent of buildings or upon the fire commissioner.

Board of Appeals.

§ 718-d. The appointed members of the board of standards and appeals and the chief of the uniformed force of the fire department, exclusive of the other members, shall hear and decide appeals from and review any rule, regulation, amendment or repeal thereof, order, requirement, decision or determination of a superintendent of buildings made under the authority of title two of chapter nine of this act or of any ordinance or of the fire commissioner under the authority of title three of chapter fifteen of this act or of any ordinance, or of the labor law. No member of the board shall pass upon any question in which he or any corporation in which he is a stockholder or security holder is interested.

Hearing on appeals shall be before at least five members of the board of appeals, and the concurring vote of five members of the board of appeals shall be necessary to a decision.

The words board of appeals when used in this chapter refer to the said appointed members of the board of standards and appeals and the chief of the uniformed force of the fire department, when acting under the powers conferred by this section.

Inspections.

§ 718-e. Whenever the board of appeals shall deem it necessary that an inspection shall be made of any building, structure or vessel which is the subject of an appeal from an order, requirement, decision or determination of the fire commissioner, the chairman of the board and not less than two members of the board of appeals designated by the chairman shall visit and inspect such building, structure or vessel, and shall report their findings to the board of appeals in writing. The members other than the chairman shall receive for each such visit or inspection, and for attendance at meetings of the board of appeals, the same compensation as is paid to appointed members for attendance at meetings of the board of standards and appeals.

Appeals.

§ 719. 1. What appealable. An appeal may be taken to the board of appeals from any order, requirement, decision or determination made by any superintendent of buildings under the authority of title two of chapter nine of

this act or of any ordinance (except an order requiring an unsafe building, staging or structure to be made safe, and except an order punishing, removing or dismissing an employee, inspector or other subordinate), or made by the fire commissioner under the authority of title three of chapter fifteen of this act or of any ordinance, and from any rule, regulation, amendment or repeal thereof relating to the construction, alteration, structural changes in, equipment, occupancy or use of any building or structure, or vaults and sidewalks appurtenant thereto.

2. Who may appeal. Such appeal may be taken by any person aggrieved or by any officer, department, board or bureau of the city.

3. Appeal how taken. Such appeal shall be taken within such time as shall be prescribed by the board of appeals by general rule, by filing with the officer from whom the appeal is taken and with the board of appeals of a notice of appeal, specifying the grounds thereof. The officer from whom the appeal is taken shall forthwith transmit to the board all the papers constituting the record upon which the action appealed from was taken.

4. Stay. An appeal stays all proceedings in furtherance of the action appealed from, unless the officer from whom the appeal is taken certifies to the board of appeals after the notice of appeal shall have been filed with him that by reason of facts stated in the certificate, a stay would, in his opinion, cause imminent peril to life or property, in which case proceedings shall not be stayed otherwise than by a restraining order which may be granted by the board of appeals or by the supreme court, on application, on notice to the officer from whom the appeal is taken and on due cause shown.

5. Hearing of and decision upon appeal. The board of appeals shall fix a reasonable time for the hearing of the appeal and give due notice thereof to the parties, and decide the same within a reasonable time. Upon the hearing, any party may appear in person or by agent or by attorney. The board of appeals may reverse or affirm, wholly or partly, or may modify the order, requirement, decision or determination appealed from and shall make such order, requirement, decision or determination as in its opinion ought to be made in the premises, and to that end shall have all the powers of the officer from whom the appeal is taken. Where there are practical difficulties or unnecessary hardship in the way of carrying out the strict letter of the law, the board of appeals shall have power in passing upon appeals, to vary or modify any rule or regulation or the provisions of any existing law or ordinance relating to the construction, structural changes in, equipment, alteration or removal of buildings or structures, or vaults and sidewalks appurtenant thereto, so that the spirit of the law shall be observed, public safety secured and substantial justice done. The board of appeals shall not vary or modify the tenement house law not any rule, regulation or ruling of the tenement house commissioner. The decision shall be in writing and shall be filed in the office of the board and promptly published in the bulletin of the board. Each decision shall so far as is practicable be in the form of a general statement or resolution which shall be applicable to cases similar to or falling within the principles passed upon in such decision.

6. Review by board of appeals on its own motion. Any rule, regulation, amendment or repeal thereof and any order, requirement, decision or determination from which an appeal may be taken to the board of appeals under the provision of this section, may be reviewed by the board of appeals, upon

motion of any member thereof, but no such review of a decision upon an appeal shall prejudice the rights of any person who has in good faith acted thereon before it is reversed or modified. The provisions of this chapter relating to appeals to the board of appeals shall be applicable to such review.

Certiorari to Review Decision of Board of Appeals.

§ 719-a. 1. *Petition.* Any person or persons, jointly or severally aggrieved by any decision of the board of appeals upon appeal or review had under section seven hundred and nineteen, or any officer, department, board or bureau of the city, or the industrial commission of the labor department of the state, may present to the supreme court a petition, duly verified, setting forth that such decision is illegal, in whole or in part, specifying the grounds of the illegality. Such petition must be presented to a justice of the supreme court or at a special term of the supreme court within thirty days after the filing of the decision in the office of the board, or its publication in the bulletin.

2. *Writ of certiorari.* Upon the presentation of such petition, the justice or court may allow a writ of certiorari directed to the board of appeals to review such decision of the board of appeals and shall prescribe therein the time within which a return thereto must be made and served upon the relator's attorney, which shall not be less than ten days and may be extended by the court or a justice thereof. Such writ shall be returnable to a special term of the supreme court of the judicial district in which the property affected, or a portion thereof, is situated. The allowance of the writ shall not stay proceedings upon the decision appealed from, but the court may, on application, on notice to the board and on due cause shown, grant a restraining order.

3. *Return to writ.* The board of appeals shall not be required to return the original papers acted upon by it, but it shall be sufficient to return certified or sworn copies thereof or of such portions thereof as may be called for by such writ. The return must concisely set forth such other facts as may be pertinent and material to show the grounds of the decision appealed from and must be verified.

4. *Proceedings upon return.* If, upon the hearing, it shall appear to the court that testimony is necessary for the proper disposition of the matter, it may take evidence or appoint a referee to take such evidence as it may direct and report the same to the court with his findings of fact and conclusions of law, which shall constitute a part of the proceedings upon which the determination of the court shall be made. The court may reverse or affirm, wholly or partly, or may modify the decision brought up for review.

5. *Costs.* Costs shall not be allowed against the board, unless it shall appear to the court that it acted with gross negligence or in bad faith or with malice in making the decision appealed from.

6. *Preferences.* All issues in any proceeding under this section shall have preference over all other civil actions and proceedings.

Penalty for Non-Compliance with Orders, et cetera, of Board, of Superintendent of Buildings and of Fire Commissioner.

§ 719-b. Any person who shall knowingly violate or fail to comply with any lawful order or requirement of the board made under the authority of

this chapter or of a superintendent of buildings made under the authority of title two of chapter nine of this act or of the fire commissioner made under the authority of title three of chapter fifteen of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor; and shall in addition thereto, and in addition to all other liabilities and penalties imposed by law, ordinances, rules and regulations, forfeit and pay for each and every such violation and non-compliance respectively, a penalty in the sum of not more than two hundred and fifty dollars, as may be fixed by the court awarding judgment therefor. An action may be brought for the recovery of any such penalty or penalties in any municipal court or court of record in said city in the name of the city.

§ 7. Section seven hundred and seventy-four of the Greater New York charter, as amended by chapter four hundred and fifty-nine of the laws of nineteen hundred and fourteen, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

FIRE COMMISSIONER, DUTIES OF.

§ 774. The commissioner is empowered to enforce all laws and ordinances and the rules and regulations of the [industrial] board of [the department of labor] *standards and appeals* in respect of

1. The prevention of fires and danger to and loss of life and property therefrom;

2. The storage, sale, transportation or use of combustibles, chemicals and explosives;

3. The installation and maintenance of automatic or other fire alarm systems and fire extinguishing equipment;

4. The means and adequacy of exit, in case of fire, *as provided in the labor law, the building code and the rules and regulations of the board of standards and appeals*, in and from all buildings, structures, enclosures, vessels, places and premises in which numbers of persons work, live or congregate from time to time for any purpose except tenement houses. [and except factories as defined by the labor law.]

5. The investigation of the cause, circumstances and origin of fires and the suppression of arson.

6. *The use and occupancy of buildings and other structures except tenement houses.*

The fire commissioner shall not vary from, proceed or issue any order contrary to the building code, a rule, regulation or decision of the board of standards and appeals, or of the board of appeals.

The powers conferred upon the fire commissioner by this section are exclusive of the department of labor, and such department shall not exercise any of such powers in the city of New York.

The powers conferred by this section shall not, however, extend to the enforcement of any provision of the sanitary code or the regulations of the board of health, nor interfere in any manner with the powers or duties of the department of health or of the health commissioner.

§ 8. Subdivisions two and three of section seven hundred and seventy-five of the Greater New York charter, as amended by chapter four hundred and fifty-nine of the laws of nineteen hundred and fourteen, are hereby amended so as to read as follows:

2. Order, in writing, the remedying of any condition found to exist in, on or about any building, structure, enclosure, vessel, place or premises, except

tenement houses, in violation of any law or ordinance or rule or regulation of the [industrial] board of [the department of labor] *standards and appeals* in respect to fires or to the prevention of fires or in respect to any of the matters mentioned in section seven hundred and seventy-four, except as otherwise provided in this act and except the tenement house law; [but the commissioner shall make no such order, respecting the means and adequacy of exit from a factory, as defined by the labor law;]

3. Order, in writing, the installation, as prescribed by any law or ordinance or by the rules and regulations of the [industrial] board of [the department of labor] *standards and appeals*, in any building, structure, enclosure, vessel, place or premises, of automatic or other fire alarm system or fire extinguishing equipment and the maintenance and repair thereof; or the construction, as prescribed by any law or ordinance or rule or regulation of the board of *standards and appeals*, of adequate and safe means of exit from all buildings, structures, enclosures, vessels, places and premises, except tenement houses [and except factories as defined by the labor law];

§ 9. Section seven hundred and seventy-five of the Greater New York charter, as amended by chapter four hundred and fifty-nine of the laws of nineteen hundred and fourteen, is hereby further amended by inserting therein after subdivision six thereof a new subdivision to be subdivision seven, and to read as follows:

7. The plans for all alterations and structural changes in and for the installation of fire extinguishing equipment to be made or installed in buildings or other structures pursuant to orders of the fire commissioner shall be filed in the office of the superintendent of buildings of the borough in which such building or structure is situated.

§ 10. The Greater New York charter is hereby amended by adding a new section, to be inserted after section seven hundred and seventy-five and to be known as section seven hundred and seventy-five-a, and to read as follows:

ORDERS, ET CETERA, OF FIRE COMMISSIONER.

§ 775-a. Every rule, regulation, amendment or repeal thereof, and every order, requirement, decision or determination of the fire commissioner authorized by this title, shall be in writing. He shall deliver a copy of every order which involves the alteration of any building or structure to the superintendent of buildings of the borough in which such building or structure is located. Each superintendent of buildings shall notify the fire commissioner when plans are filed to comply with any order of the fire commissioner, and when the work to be done pursuant to any such order is completed. In any action or proceeding founded upon a claim by the fire commissioner that a lawful order made by him has not been complied with, the certificate in writing of the superintendent of buildings of the borough in which the building or structure is situated, shall be presumptive evidence of any matter stated therein concerning the filing of plans to comply with an order of the fire commissioner, the sufficiency of such plans to so comply and the completion or failure to complete the work required to be done pursuant to such an order.

§ 11. Section seven hundred and seventy-five-a of the Greater New York charter is hereby renumbered seven hundred and seventy-five-b.

§ 12. Section seven hundred and seventy-seven, as amended by chapter six hundred and ninety-five of the laws of nineteen hundred and thirteen, section seven hundred and seventy-seven-a, as amended by chapter four hundred and fifty-eight of the laws of nineteen hundred and twelve and section seven hundred and seventy-seven-b of the Greater New York charter, as amended by chapter eight hundred and ninety-nine of the laws of nineteen hundred and eleven, are hereby repealed.

§ 13. Sections seven hundred and seventy-eight and seven hundred and seventy-eight-a of the Greater New York charter, as amended by chapter eight hundred and ninety-nine of the laws of nineteen hundred and eleven, are hereby amended so as to read as follows:

APPLICATION FOR ORDER TO REMOVE VIOLATIONS AND TO VACATE BUILDINGS.

§ 778. In case any order to *remedy a condition eminently perilous to life or property* issued by the commissioner or the department is not complied with, or the commissioner certifies in writing that an emergency exists requiring such action, he may order any building or structure or part thereof to be vacated. Such order shall be addressed and served in the same manner as is prescribed in section seven hundred and seventy-five for the service of orders. Whenever any order to vacate served as aforesaid shall not have been complied with, within the time designated therein, the commissioner, in addition to or in lieu of [the remedy last above provided, or of] any other remedy or power, may apply to the supreme court, at a special term thereof, without notice, for an order directing the said commissioner to vacate such building or premises, or so much thereof as said commissioner may deem necessary, and prohibiting and enjoining all persons from using or occupying the same for any purpose until such measures are taken as may be required by such order.

TRANSMITTING NOTICE TO OWNERS.

§ 778-a. In case any order or notice mentioned in or given pursuant to [any of the five last preceding] sections *seven hundred and seventy-five or seven hundred and seventy-eight* shall be served upon or given to any lessee or person in possession or charge of the building, structure, enclosure, vessel, place or premises therein described it shall be the duty of such person to give immediate notice to the owner or agent of said building, structure, enclosure, vessel, place or premises named in the notice, if the same shall be known to such person personally, if such owner or agent shall be within the limits of the city of New York, and his residence known to such person; and if such owner or agent be not within said city, then by depositing a copy of such order or notice in any post office in the city of New York, properly enclosed and addressed to such owner or agent, at his then place of residence, if known, and with the postage prepaid. . In case any lessee or person in possession or charge as aforesaid shall neglect to give such notice as herein provided, he shall be personally liable to the owner or owners of said building or premises for all damages he or they shall sustain by reason of such neglect.

§ 14. Section thirteen hundred and forty-one of the Greater New York charter is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

TRANSFER OF POWERS OF OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

§ 1341. Such rights, powers and duties as are now possessed by the fire department and police department of the city of New York with respect to the prevention of incumbrance or obstruction of fire escapes on tenement houses are hereby transferred to and conferred upon the tenement house department. All rights, powers and duties now possessed by the [department] *bureaus* of buildings and the department of health of the city of New York with respect to the light and ventilation of tenement houses, and with respect to the equipment of completed tenement houses with fire escapes, are transferred to and conferred upon the tenement house department. *All rights, powers and duties now possessed by the department of health of the city of New York with respect to the construction of and structural changes in bakeries and confectioneries in tenement houses are transferred to and conferred upon the tenement house department.*

Nothing in this act contained shall be construed to abridge, restrict or diminish the jurisdiction or powers of the tenement house department as they existed prior to January first, nineteen hundred and sixteen.

§ 15. No right or remedy of any character shall be lost or impaired or affected by reason of this act.

The provisions of this act shall not affect or impair any act done or right accruing, accrued or acquired or liability, penalty, forfeiture or punishment incurred prior to the time this act takes effect, but the same may be asserted, enforced, prosecuted or inflicted as fully and to the same extent as if this act had not been enacted.

All actions and proceedings, civil or criminal, commenced under or by virtue of statute, ordinance, rule or regulation creating and conferring powers or imposing duties transferred by this act or for the enforcement of statutes, ordinances, rules and regulations in relation thereto, and pending immediately prior to the taking effect of this act, may be prosecuted and defended to final effect by and in the name of the city of New York. Any investigations or examinations undertaken, commenced or instituted by a department, commission, board, body or officer of the city, or the state labor department, in relation to a matter or subject jurisdiction whereof is by this act transferred to or conferred on another department, commission, board, body or officer may be conducted or continued to a final determination as heretofore provided by law. An order of a city department, commission, board, body or officer in the state labor department, in relation to a matter or subject, jurisdiction whereof is conferred by this title on a department, commission, board, body or officer of the city of New York is continued in full force and effect, notwithstanding the enactment of this act and may be enforced by such department, commission, board, body or officer of said city; but the procedure for such enforcement shall be pursuant to the provisions of this* act.

Any action heretofore taken by the department of labor of the state whereby after alterations or structural changes were made in any building in the city, such building was accepted as complying with the provisions of the labor law or of the industrial code, shall be accepted, and be binding upon, the fire commissioner, the superintendents of buildings, the board of standards and appeals and the board of appeals.

* So in original.

§ 16. The board of estimate and apportionment may transfer employees and officers of any state or city department affected by this act to any other department in such manner as may be deemed by such board of estimate and apportionment necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act.

§ 17. When existing rights, powers, duties or functions of a department, bureau, officer or employee of the city are, by or under the authority of this act, conferred or imposed upon or transferred to another department, bureau, officer or employee of the city, the board of estimate and apportionment shall designate and direct the transfer accordingly of all funds, property, records, books, papers and documents which it shall deem necessary for that purpose and the same shall thereupon be transferred and delivered as so directed. All unexpended appropriations made for the exercise of rights, powers, duties and functions so transferred may be apportioned and transferred, in whole or in part, by the board of estimate and apportionment in its discretion.

§ 18. The department of labor shall transfer to the fire commissioner certified copies of all records in its office relating to the construction, alteration of and exits from buildings in the city of New York.

§ 19. The following sections of the Greater New York charter as enacted by this act, shall take effect immediately: Sections seven hundred and eighteen, seven hundred and eighteen-a, except subdivision four thereof, and seven hundred and eighteen-b, but the rules and regulations adopted by the board of standards and appeals shall not take effect until October first, nineteen hundred and sixteen. Subdivision four of section seven hundred and eighteen-a shall take effect July first, nineteen hundred and sixteen. The rest of this act shall take effect October first, nineteen hundred and sixteen, except that the board of estimate and apportionment shall prior to such time take such action as may be deemed proper to put this act fully into force on said first day of October, nineteen hundred and sixteen. Any member of the board of examiners existing pursuant to section four hundred and eleven of the Greater New York charter, may be appointed and act as a member of the board of standards and appeals, between the time of the passage of this act and said first day of October, nineteen hundred and sixteen.

Approved May 10.

Chapter 537.

An Act to amend the general business law, in relation to contracts and division of fees in employment agencies.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section one hundred and eighty-three of chapter twenty-five of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "An act relating to general business, constituting chapter twenty of the consolidated laws," as added by chapter seven hundred of the laws of nineteen hundred and ten, is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 183. Theatrical employment; contracts. Every licensed person who shall procure for or offer to an applicant a theatrical engagement shall have executed in duplicate a contract or deliver to the parties as herein set forth

a *statement* containing the name and address of the applicant; the name* address of the employer of the applicant and of the person acting for such employer in employing such applicant; the time and duration of such engagement; the amount to be paid to such applicant; the character of entertainment to be given or services to be rendered; the number of performances per day or per week that are to be given by said applicant; if a vaudeville engagement, the name of the person by whom the transportation is to be paid, and if by the applicant, either the cost of transportation between the places where said entertainment or services are to be given or rendered, or the average cost of transportation between the places where such services are to be given or rendered; and if a dramatic engagement the cost of transportation to the place where the services begin if paid by the applicant; and the gross commission or fees to be paid by said applicant and to whom. Such contracts or *statements* shall contain no other conditions and provisions except such as are equitable between the parties thereto and do not constitute an unreasonable restriction of business. [The] Forms of such contract and *statement in blank* shall be first approved by the mayor or commissioner of licenses and his determination shall be reviewable by certiorari. One of such duplicate contracts or of *such statements* shall be delivered to the person engaging the applicant and the other shall be retained by the applicant. The licensed person procuring such engagement for such applicant shall keep on file or enter in a book provided for that purpose a copy of such contract or *statement*.

§ 2. Subdivision three of section one hundred and eighty-five of such chapter, as added by chapter seven hundred of the laws of nineteen hundred and ten, is hereby amended to read as follows:

3. A licensed person conducting any employment agency under this article shall not receive or accept any valuable thing or gift as a fee or in lieu thereof. No such licensed person shall divide or share, either directly or indirectly, the fees herein allowed, with contractors, subcontractors, employers or their agents, foremen or any one in their employ, or if the contractors, subcontractors or employers be a corporation, any of the officers, directors or employees of the same to whom applicants for employment or theatrical engagements are sent[.] *except fees paid for theatrical engagements where the applicant has received his salary in full less such fees and the division of such fees can be made without injury or loss to him.*

§ 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

Approved May 18.

Chapter 622.

An Act to amend the workmen's compensation law, generally.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section two of chapter eight hundred and sixteen of the laws of nineteen hundred and thirteen, entitled "An act in relation to assuring compensation for injuries or death of certain employees in the course of their employment and repealing certain sections of the labor law relating thereto,

* Omission of word "and" in original.

constituting chapter sixty-seven of the consolidated laws," as re-enacted by chapter forty-one of the laws of nineteen hundred and fourteen, is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 2. Application. Compensation provided for in this chapter shall be payable for injuries sustained or death incurred by employees engaged in the following hazardous employments:

Group 1. The operation, including construction and repair, of railways operated by steam, electric or other motive power, street railways, and incline railways, but not their construction when constructed by any person other than the company which owns or operates the railway, including work of express, sleeping, parlor and dining car employees on railway trains.

Group 2. Construction, *repair* and operation of railways not included in group one.

Group 3. The operation, including construction and repair, of car shops, machine shops, steam and power plants, and other works for the purposes of any such railway, or used or to be used in connection with it when operated, constructed or repaired by the company which owns or operates the railway.

Group 4. The operation, including construction and repair, of car shops, machine shops, steam and power plants, not included in group three.

Group 5. The operation, including construction and repair, of telephone lines and wires for the purposes of the business of a telephone company, or used or to be used in connection with its business, when constructed or operated by the company.

Group 6. The operation, including construction and repair, of telegraph lines and wires for the purposes of the business of a telegraph company, or used or to be used in connection with its business, when constructed or operated by the company.

Group 7. Construction *or repair* of telegraph and telephone lines not included in groups five and six.

Group 8. The operation, within or without the state, including repair, of vessels other than vessels of other states or countries used in interstate or foreign commerce, when operated or repaired by the company; *marine wrecking*.

Group 9. Shipbuilding, including construction and repair in a ship-yard or elsewhere, not included in group eight.

Group 10. Longshore work, including the loading or unloading of cargoes or parts of cargoes of grain, coal, ore, freight, general merchandise, lumber or other products or materials, or moving or handling the same on any dock, platform or place, or in any warehouse or other place of storage.

Group 11. Dredging, subaqueous or caisson construction *or repair*, and pile driving.

Group 12. Construction, installation, *repair* or operation of electric light and electric power lines, dynamos, or appliances, and power transmission lines.

Group 13. Paving; *road building, curb and sidewalk construction or repair*; sewer and subway construction *or repair*, work under compressed air, excavation, tunneling and shaft sinking, well digging, laying and repair of underground pipes, cables and wires, not included in other groups; *street cleaning, ashes, garbage or snow removal; operation of water works*.

Group 14. Lumbering; logging, river-driving, rafting, booming, saw mills, bark mills; shingle mills, lath mills, *lumber yards*; manufacture of veneer

and of excelsior; manufacture of *barrels, kegs, vats, tubs, staves, spokes, or headings.*

Group 15. Pulp and paper mills.

Group 16. Manufacture of furniture, interior woodwork, organs, pianos, piano actions, canoes, small boats, coffins, wicker and rattan ware; upholstering; manufacture of mattresses or bed springs.

Group 17. Planing mills, sash and door factories, manufacture of wooden and corrugated paper boxes, cheese boxes, mouldings, window and door screens, window shades, carpet sweepers, wooden toys, *wooden* articles and wares or baskets; *cork cutting.*

Group 18. Mining; reduction of ores and smelting; preparation of metals or minerals; *oil and gas wells.*

Group 19. Quarries; sand, shale, clay or gravel pits, lime kilns; manufacture of brick, tile, terra-cotta, *asbestos*, fire-proofing, or paving blocks, manufacture of calcium carbide, cement, asphalt or paving material; *stone crushing or grinding.*

Group 20. Manufacture of glass, glass products, glassware, porcelain or pottery.

Group 21. Iron, steel or metal foundries; rolling mills; manufacture of castings, forgings, heavy engines, locomotives, machinery, safes, anchors, cables, rails, shafting, wires, tubing, pipes, sheet metal, boilers, furnaces, stoves, structural steel, iron or metal; *machine shops including repairs.*

Group 22. Operation and repair of stationary engines and boilers, *freight and passenger elevators*, not included in other groups; *window cleaning; heating and lighting.*

Group 23. Manufacture of small castings or forgings, metal wares, instruments, utensils and articles, hardware, nails, wire goods, [screens] *screws*, bolts, metal beds, sanitary, water, gas or electric fixtures, light machines, typewriters, cash registers, adding machines, carriage mountings, bicycles, metal toys, tools, cutlery, instruments, photographic cameras and supplies, sheet metal products, buttons; *jewelry; gold, silver and plated ware; articles of bone, ivory and shell.*

Group 24. Manufacture of agricultural implements, threshing machines, traction engines, wagons, carriages, sleighs, vehicles, automobiles, motor trucks, toy wagons, sleighs or baby carriages; *blacksmiths; horse-shoers.*

Group 25. Manufacture of explosives and dangerous chemicals, corrosive acids or salts, ammonia, gasoline, petroleum, petroleum products, celluloid, gas, charcoal, artificial ice, gun powder or ammunition; *ice harvesting, ice storage and ice distribution.*

Group 26. Manufacture of paint, color, varnish, oil, japans, turpentine, printing and other ink, printers' rollers, tar, tarred, pitched or asphalted paper.

Group 27. Distilleries, breweries; manufacture of spirituous or malt liquors, alcohol, wine, mineral water or soda waters; *bottling.*

Group 28. Manufacture of drugs and chemicals, not specified in group twenty-five, medicines, dyes, extracts, pharmaceutical or toilet preparations, soaps, candles, perfumes, non-corrosive acids or chemical preparations, fertilizers, including garbage or *sewerage* disposal plants; shoe blacking or polish.

Group 29. Milling; manufacture of cereals or cattle foods, warehousing; storage of all kinds and storage for hire; operation of grain elevators.

Group 30. Packing houses, *meat markets*, abattoirs, manufacture or preparation of meats or meat products or glue, *gelatine*, *paste* or *icax*.

Group 31. Tanneries.

Group 32. *Furriers*; manufacture of leather goods and products, belting, saddlery, harness, trunks, valises, boots, shoes, gloves, umbrellas, rubber goods, rubber shoes, tubing, tires or hose.

Group 33. Canning or preparation of fruit, vegetables, fish or food stuffs; pickle factories and sugar refineries; *manufacture of dairy products*.

Group 34. Bakeries, including manufacture of crackers and biscuits, manufacture of confectionery, spices or condiments.

Group 35. Manufacture of tobacco, cigars, cigarettes or tobacco products.

Group 36. Manufacture of cordage, ropes, fibre, brooms or brushes; manilla or hemp products.

Group 37. Flax mills; manufacture of textiles or fabrics, spinning, weaving and knitting manufactories; manufacture of yarn, thread, hosiery, cloth, blankets, carpets, canvas, bags, shoddy or felt.

Group 38. Manufacture of men's or women's clothing, white wear, shirts, collars, corsets, hats, caps, furs or robes, or other articles from textiles or fabrics.

Group 39. Power laundries; dyeing, cleaning or bleaching.

Group 40. Printing, *engraving*, photo-engraving, stereotyping, electrotyping, lithographing, embossing; *manufacture of moving picture machines and films*; manufacturing or stationery, paper, cardboard boxes, bags, or wall-paper; and book-binding.

Group 41. The operation, otherwise than on tracks, on streets, highways, or elsewhere of cars, trucks, wagons or other vehicles, and rollers and engines, propelled by steam, gas, gasoline, electric, mechanical or other power or drawn by horses or mules; *public garages*, *livery*, *boarding* or *sales stables*; *movers* of all kinds.

Group 42. Stone cutting or dressing; marble works; manufacture of artificial stone; steel building and bridge construction or repair; installation or repair of elevators, fire escapes, boilers, engines or heavy machinery; brick-laying, tile-laying, mason work, stone-setting, concrete work, plastering; and manufacture of concrete blocks; structural carpentry; painting, *papering*, *picture hanging*, *glazing*, decorating or renovating; sheet metal work; roofing; construction, repair and demolition of buildings, [and] bridges and other structures; *salvage of buildings or contents*; plumbing, sanitary lighting or heating [engineering] *installation* or *repair*; installation and covering of pipes or boilers; *junk dealers*.

Group 43. Any employment enumerated in the foregoing groups and carried on by the state or a municipal corporation or other subdivision thereof, notwithstanding the definition of the term "employment" in subdivision five of section three of this chapter.

Any employer not carrying on one of the employments enumerated in this section, or who carrying on one of such employments has in his employ an employee not included within the term "employee" as defined by section three of this chapter, and the employees of any such employer may, by their joint election, elect to become subject to the provisions of this chapter in the manner

hereinafter provided. Such election on the part of the employer shall be made by posting notices thereof about the place where the workmen are employed, in a manner to be prescribed by rules to be adopted by the commission, and by filing with the commission a written statement, in a form to be prescribed by the commission, to the effect that he accepts the provisions of this chapter and that he adopts subject to the approval of the commission one of the methods of securing compensation to his employees prescribed in section fifty of this chapter which, when so filed with and approved by the commission as to form and method of securing compensation shall operate to subject him to the provisions of this chapter and of all acts amendatory thereof for the period of one year from the date of such approval, and thereafter without further act on his part for successive terms of one year each, unless such employer shall, at least sixty days prior to the expiration of such first or any succeeding year, file with the commission a notice in writing that he withdraws his election.

Any employee in the service of any such employer shall be deemed to have accepted, and shall be subject to the provisions of this chapter and any act amendatory thereof, if, at the time of the accident for which liability is claimed, the employer charged with such liability has not withdrawn his election and the employee shall not at the time of entering into his contract of hire have given to his employer notice in writing that he elects not to be subject to the provisions of this chapter and filed a copy thereof with the commission, or in the event that such contract for hire was made in advance of the election of the employer, such employee shall not have given to his employer and filed with the commission within twenty days after such election notice in writing that he elects not to be subject to such provisions.

A minor employee shall be deemed *sui juris* for the purpose of making such an election.

The rights and remedies, benefits and liabilities of an employer or employee so electing to become subject to the provisions of this chapter shall thereupon become the same as they would have been had they been engaged in one of the occupations or employments enumerated herein and the words employer or employee wherever they appear in this chapter shall be construed as including an employer or employee who has so elected to become subject to its provisions.

§ 2. Sections three and eleven of such chapter, as re-enacted by chapter forty-one of the laws of nineteen hundred and fourteen, and amended by chapter three hundred and sixteen of the laws of nineteen hundred and fourteen, are hereby amended to read, respectively, as follows:

§ 3. Definitions. As used in this chapter, 1. "Hazardous employment" means a work or occupation described in section two of this chapter.

2. "Commission" means the state [workmen's compensation] industrial commission, as constituted by this chapter.

3. "Employer," except when otherwise expressly stated, means a person, partnership, association, corporation, and the legal representatives of a deceased employer, or the receiver or trustee of a person, partnership, association or corporation, employing workmen in hazardous employments including the state and a municipal corporation or other political subdivision thereof.

4. "Employee" means a person engaged in one of the occupations enumerated in section two or who is [engaged in a hazardous employment] in the

service of an employer whose principal business is that of carrying on or conducting [the same] a hazardous employment upon the premises or at the plant, or in the course of his employment away from the plant of his employer; and shall not include farm laborers or domestic servants.

5. "Employment" includes employment only in a trade, business or occupation carried on by the employer for pecuniary gain, *except where the employer and his employees have by their joint election elected to become subject to the provisions of this chapter as provided in section two.*

6. "Compensation" means the money allowance payable to an employee or to his dependents as provided for in this chapter, and includes funeral benefits provided therein.

7. "Injury" and "personal injury" mean only accidental injuries arising out of and in the course of employment and such disease or infection as may naturally and unavoidably result therefrom.

8. "Death" when mentioned as a basis for the right to compensation means only death resulting from such injury.

9. "Wages" means the money rate at which the service rendered is recompensed under the contract of hiring in force at the time of the accident, including the reasonable value of board, rent, housing, lodging or similar advantage received from the employer.

10. "State fund" means the state insurance fund provided for in article five of this chapter.

11. "Child" shall include a posthumous child and a child legally adopted prior to the injury of the employee; and a stepchild dependent upon the deceased.

12. "Insurance carrier" shall include the state fund, stock corporations or mutual associations with which employers have insured, and employers permitted to pay compensation directly under the provisions of subdivision three of section fifty.

13. "Manufacture," "construction," "operation" and "installation" shall include "repair," "demolition" and "alteration."

§ 11. Alternative remedy. The liability of an employer prescribed by the last preceding section shall be exclusive and in place of any other liability whatsoever, to such employee, his personal representatives, husband, parents, dependents or next of kin, or anyone otherwise entitled to recover damages, at common law or otherwise on account of such injury or death, except that if an employer fail to secure the payment of compensation for his injured employees and their dependents as provided in section fifty of this chapter, an injured employee, or his legal representative in case death results from the injury, may, at his option, elect to claim compensation under this chapter, or to maintain an action in the courts for damages on account of such injury; and in such an action it shall not be necessary to plead or prove freedom from contributory negligence nor may the defendant plead as a defense that the injury was caused by the negligence of a fellow servant nor that the employee assumed the risk of his employment, nor that the injury was due to the contributory negligence of the employee.

§ 3. Section fifteen of such chapter, as re-enacted by chapter forty-one of the laws of nineteen hundred and fourteen, and amended by chapter six hundred and fifteen of the laws of nineteen hundred and fifteen, is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 15. Schedule in case of disability. The following schedule of of* compensation is hereby established:

1. Total permanent disability. In case of total disability adjudged to be permanent sixty-six and two-thirds per centum of the average weekly wages shall be paid to the employee during the continuance of such total disability. Loss of both hands, or both arms, or both feet, or both legs, or both eyes, or of any two thereof shall, in the absence of conclusive proof to the contrary, constitute permanent total disability. In all other cases permanent total disability shall be determined in accordance with the facts.

2. Temporary total disability. In case of temporary total disability, sixty-six and two-thirds per centum of the average weekly wages shall be paid to the employee during the continuance thereof, but not in excess of three thousand five hundred dollars, except as otherwise provided in this chapter.

3. Permanent partial disability. In case of disability partial in character but permanent in quality the compensation shall be sixty-six and two-thirds per centum of the average weekly wages and shall be paid to the employee for the period named in the schedule as follows:

Thumb. For the loss of a thumb, sixty weeks.

First finger. For the loss of a first finger, commonly called index finger, forty-six weeks.

Second finger. For the loss of a second finger, thirty weeks.

Third finger. For the loss of a third finger, twenty-five weeks.

Fourth finger. For the loss of a fourth finger, commonly called the little finger, fifteen weeks.

Phalange of thumb or finger. The loss of the first phalange of the thumb or finger shall be considered to be equal to the loss of one-half of such thumb or finger, and compensation shall be one-half of the amount above specified. The loss of more than one phalange shall be considered as the loss of the entire thumb or finger; provided, however, that in no case shall the amount received for more than one finger exceed the amount provided in this schedule for the loss of a hand.

Great toe. For the loss of a great toe, thirty-eight weeks.

Other toes. For the loss of one of the toes other than the great toe, sixteen weeks.

Phalange of toe. The loss of the first phalange of any toe shall be considered to be equal to the loss of one-half of said toe, and the compensation shall be one-half of the amount specified. The loss of more than one phalange shall be considered as the loss of the entire toe.

Hand. The loss of a hand, two hundred and forty-four weeks.

Arm. For the loss of an arm, three hundred and twelve weeks.

Foot. For the loss of a foot, two hundred and five weeks.

Leg. For the loss of a leg, two hundred and eighty-eight weeks.

Eye. For the loss of an eye, one hundred and twenty-eight weeks.

Loss of use. Permanent loss of the use of a hand, arm, foot, leg, [or] eye, *thumb, finger, toe, or phalange*, shall be considered as the equivalent of the loss of such hand, arm, foot, leg, [or] eye, *thumb, finger, toe or phalange*.

* Both words in original.

Amputations. Amputation between the elbow and the wrist shall be considered as the equivalent of the loss of a hand. Amputation between the knee and the ankle shall be considered as the equivalent of the loss of a foot. Amputation at or above the elbow shall be considered as the loss of an arm. Amputation at or above the knee shall be considered as the loss of the leg.

The compensation for the foregoing specific injuries shall be in lieu of all other compensation, except the benefits provided in section thirteen of this chapter.

In case of an injury resulting in serious facial or head disfigurement the commission may in its discretion, make such award or compensation as it may deem proper and equitable, in view of the nature of the disfigurement, but not to exceed three thousand five hundred dollars.

Other cases. In all other cases in this class of disability, the compensation shall be sixty-six and two-thirds per centum of the difference between his average weekly wages and his wage-earning capacity thereafter in the same employment or otherwise, payable during the continuance of such partial disability, but subject to reconsideration of the degree of such impairment by the commission on its own motion or upon application of any party in interest.

4. Temporary partial disability. In case of temporary partial disability, except the particular cases mentioned in subdivision three of this section, an injured employee shall receive sixty-six and two-thirds per centum of the difference between his average weekly wages and his wage earning capacity thereafter in the same employment or otherwise during the continuance of such partial disability, but not [in excess] *to exceed when combined with his decreased earnings the amount of wages he was receiving prior to the injury, and not to exceed in total the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars, except as otherwise provided in this chapter.*

5. Limitation. The compensation payment under subdivisions one, two and four and under subdivision three except in case of the loss of a hand, arm, foot, leg, or eye, shall not exceed fifteen dollars per week nor be less than five dollars per week; the compensation payment under subdivision three in case of the loss of a hand, arm, foot, leg or eye, shall not exceed twenty dollars per week nor be less than five dollars a week; provided, however, that if the employee's wages at the time of injury are less than five dollars per week he shall receive his full weekly wages.

6. Previous disability. The fact that an employee has suffered previous disability or received compensation therefor shall not preclude him from compensation for a later injury nor preclude compensation for death resulting therefrom; but in determining compensation for the later injury or death his average weekly wages shall be such sum as will reasonably represent his earning capacity at the time of the later injury, provided, however, that an employee who is suffering from a previous disability shall not receive compensation for a later injury in excess of the compensation allowed for such injury when considered by itself and not in conjunction with the previous disability.

7. Permanent total disability after permanent partial disability. *If an employee who has previously incurred permanent partial disability through the loss of one hand, one arm, one foot, one leg, or one eye, incurs permanent total disability through the loss of another member or organ, he shall be*

paid, in addition to the compensation for permanent partial disability provided in this section and after the cessation of the payments for the prescribed period of weeks special additional compensation for the remainder of his life to the amount of sixty-six and two-thirds per centum of the average weekly wage earned by him at the time the total permanent disability was incurred. Such additional compensation shall be paid out of a special fund created for such purpose in the following manner: The insurance carrier shall pay to the state treasurer for every case of injury causing death in which there are no persons entitled to compensation the sum of one hundred dollars. The state treasurer shall be the custodian of this special fund and the commission shall direct the distribution thereof.

§ 4. Section sixteen of such chapter, as re-enacted by chapter forty-one of the laws of nineteen hundred and fourteen, and amended by chapter three hundred and sixteen of the laws of nineteen hundred and fourteen, is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 16. Death benefits. If the injury causes death, the compensation shall be known as a death benefit and shall be payable in the amount and to or for the benefit of the persons following:

1. Reasonable funeral expenses not exceeding one hundred dollars;

2. If there be a surviving wife (or dependent husband) and no child of the deceased under the age of eighteen years, to such wife (or dependent husband) thirty per centum of the average wages of the deceased during widowhood (or dependent widowhood) with two years' compensation in one sum, upon remarriage; and if there be surviving child or children of the deceased under the age of eighteen years, the additional amount of ten per centum of such wages for each such child until of the age of eighteen years; in case of the subsequent death of such surviving wife (or dependent husband) any surviving child of the deceased employee, at the time under eighteen years of age, shall have his compensation increased to fifteen per centum of such wages, and the same shall be payable until he shall reach the age of eighteen years; provided that the total amount payable shall in no case exceed sixty-six and two-thirds per centum of such wages. *The commission may in its discretion require the appointment of a guardian for the purpose of receiving the compensation of a minor child. In the absence of such a requirement by the commission the appointment of a guardian for such purposes shall not be necessary.*

3. If there be surviving child or children of the deceased under the age of eighteen years, but no surviving wife (or dependent husband) then for the support of each such child until of the age of eighteen years, fifteen per centum of the wages of the deceased, provided that the aggregate shall in no case exceed sixty-six and two-thirds per centum of such wages.

4. *If there be no surviving wife (or dependent husband) or child under the age of eighteen years or []* if the amount payable to surviving wife (or dependent husband) and to children under the age of eighteen years shall be less in the aggregate than sixty-six and two-thirds per centum of the average wages of the deceased, then for the support of grandchildren or brothers and sisters under the age of eighteen years, if dependent upon the deceased at the time of the accident, fifteen per centum of such wages for the support of each such person until of the age of eighteen years; and for the support of each parent, or grandparent, of the deceased if dependent upon him at the time

of the accident, [fifteen] *twenty-five* per centum of such wages during such dependency. But in no case shall the aggregate amount payable under this subdivision exceed the difference between sixty-six and two-thirds per centum of such wages, and the amount payable as hereinbefore provided to surviving wife (or dependent husband) or for the support of surviving child or children.

Any excess of wages over one hundred dollars a month shall not be taken into account in computing compensation under this section. All questions of dependency shall be determined as of the time of the accident.

§ 5. Sections seventeen and twenty-three of such chapter, as re-enacted by chapter forty-one of the laws of nineteen hundred and fourteen, are hereby amended to read, respectively, as follows:

§ 17. Aliens. Compensation under this chapter to aliens not residents (or about to become nonresidents) of the United States or Canada, shall be the same in amount as provided for residents, *except that dependents in any foreign country shall be limited to surviving wife and child or children, or, if there be no surviving wife or child or children, to surviving father or mother, or grandfather or grandmother, whom the employee has supported, either wholly or in part, for the period of one year prior to the date of the accident, and except that the commission may, at its option, or upon the application of the insurance carrier, shall, commute all future installments of compensation to be paid to such aliens, by paying or causing to be paid to them one-half of the commuted amount of such future installments of compensation as determined by the commission.*

§ 23. Appeals from the commission. An award or decision of the commission shall be final and conclusive upon all questions within its jurisdiction, as against the state fund or between the parties, unless within thirty days after a copy of such award or decision has been sent to the parties, an appeal be taken to the appellate division of the supreme court of the third department. The commission may also, in its discretion, [where the claim for compensation was not made against the state fund,] on the application of either party, certify to such appellate division of the supreme court, questions of law involved in its decision. Such appeals and the questions so certified shall be heard in a summary manner and shall have precedence over all other civil cases in such court. The commission shall be deemed a party to every such appeal, and the attorney-general, without extra compensation, shall represent the commission thereon. An appeal may also be taken to the court of appeals in all cases where [such an appeal would lie from a decision of an appellate division,] *the decision of the appellate division is not unanimous and by the consent of the appellate division or a judge of the court of appeals where the decision of the appellate division is unanimous* in the same manner and subject to the same limitations *not inconsistent herewith* as is now provided in civil actions. *It shall not be necessary to file exceptions to the rulings of the commission. The commission shall not be required to file a bond upon an appeal by it to the court of appeals.* Otherwise such appeals shall be subject to the law and practice applicable to appeals in civil actions. Upon the final determination of such an appeal, the commission shall make an award or decision in accordance therewith.

§ 6. Section twenty-six of such chapter, as re-enacted by chapter forty-one of the laws of nineteen hundred and fourteen, and amended by chapter one

hundred and sixty-seven of the laws of nineteen hundred and fifteen, is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 26. Enforcement of payment in default. If payment of compensation, or an instalment thereof, due under the terms of an award, be not made by the employer within ten days after the same is due, the insurance carrier shall be liable therefor and if not paid within ten days after demand by the injured employee or in case of death his dependents or by the commission, the amount of such payment shall constitute a liquidated claim for damages against the employer, self-insurer or insurance corporation, which with an added penalty of fifty per centum may be recovered in an action to be instituted by the commission in the name of the people of the state. An employer who negligently or intentionally defaults in payment of compensation in the first instance under this chapter shall be liable to a penalty of not more than ten per centum of the amount of such compensation, notwithstanding the fact that the insurance corporation or state fund subsequently pays the compensation as provided in this section. If such default be made in the payment of an instalment of compensation and the whole amount of such compensation be not due, the commission may, if the present value of such compensation be computable, declare the whole amount thereof due, and recover the amount thereof with the added penalties, as provided by this section. Any such action may be compromised by the commission or may be prosecuted to final judgment as, in the discretion of the commission, may best serve the interests of the persons entitled to receive the compensation or the benefits. Compensation recovered under this section shall be disbursed by the commission to the persons entitled thereto in accordance with the award. A penalty recovered pursuant to this section shall be paid into the state treasury, and be applicable to the expenses of the commission.

In case of default by the employer in the payment of any compensation due under an award for the period of thirty days after payment is due and payable, any party in interest may file with the county clerk for the county in which the injury occurred, a certified copy of a decision of the state industrial commission awarding compensation, or ending, diminishing or increasing compensation previously awarded, from which no appeal has been taken within the time allowed therefor, and thereupon judgment must be entered in the supreme court by the clerk of such county in conformity therewith immediately upon the filing of such decision. Such decree or judgment shall be entered in the same manner and shall have the same effect and all proceedings in relation thereto shall thereafter be the same, as though said decree or judgment had been rendered in a suit duly heard and determined by the supreme court, except that there shall be no appeal therefrom. The court upon the filing with it of a certified copy of a decision of the state industrial commission ending, diminishing or increasing compensation previously awarded, shall revoke or modify its prior decree or judgment so that it will conform to said decision. Neither the commission nor any party in interest shall be required to pay any fee to any public officer for filing or recording any paper or instrument executed in pursuance of this section.

§ 7. Sections twenty-seven, twenty-nine and thirty-four of such chapter, as re-enacted by chapter forty-one of the laws of nineteen hundred and fourteen, are hereby amended to read, respectively, as follows:

§ 27. Depositing future payments. If an award under this chapter requires payment of compensation by an employer or an insurance corporation in periodical payments, and the nature of the injury makes it possible to compute the present value of all future payments with due regard for life contingencies, the commission may, in its discretion, at any time, compute and permit or require to be paid into the state fund an amount equal to the present value of all unpaid compensation for which liability exists, [in trust,] *together with such additional sum as the commission may deem necessary for a proportionate payment of expenses of administering the fund so created, such moneys to constitute an aggregate trust fund*; and thereupon such employer or insurance corporation shall be discharged from any further liability under such award and payment of the same shall be assumed by the [state] trust fund[.] *so created.*

The moneys so paid into this fund shall constitute an aggregate trust fund and shall be kept separate and apart from all other moneys of the state fund, and shall not be liable for any expenses of administration of the state fund other than the expenses involved in the administration of such trust fund.

§ 29. Subrogation to remedies of employees. If [a workman] *an employee* entitled to compensation under this chapter be injured or killed by the negligence or wrong of another not in the same employ, such injured [workman] *employee*, or in case of death, his dependents, shall, before any suit or claim under this chapter, elect whether to take compensation under this chapter or to pursue his remedy against such other. Such election shall be evidenced in such manner as the commission may by rule or regulation prescribe. If he elect to take compensation under this chapter, the cause of action against such other shall be assigned to the state for the benefit of the state insurance fund, if compensation be payable therefrom, and otherwise to the person, [or] association, [or] corporation, *or insurance carrier* liable for the payment of such compensation, and if he elect to proceed against such other, the state insurance fund, person, [or] association, [or] corporation, *or insurance carrier*, as the case may be, shall contribute only the deficiency, if any, between the amount of the recovery against such other person actually collected, and the compensation provided or estimated by this chapter for such case. Such a cause of action assigned to the state may be prosecuted or compromised by the commission. A compromise of any such cause of action by the [workman] *employee* or his dependents at an amount less than the compensation provided for by this chapter shall be made only with the written approval of the commission, if the deficiency of compensation would be payable from the state insurance fund, and otherwise with the written approval of the person, association, [or] corporation, *or insurance carrier* liable to pay the same. *Wherever an employee is killed by the negligence or wrong of another not in the same employ and the dependents of such employee entitled to compensation under this chapter are minors, such election to take compensation and the assignment of the cause of action against such other and such notice of election to pursue a remedy against such other shall be made by such minor, or shall be made on behalf of such minor by a parent of such minor, or by his or her duly appointed guardian, as the commission may determine by rule in each case.*

§ 34. Preferences. The right of compensation granted by this chapter *and any awards made thereunder* shall have the same preference or lien without limit of amount against the assets of the employer as is now or hereafter may be allowed by law for a claim for unpaid wages for labor.

§ 8. Section fifty of such chapter, as re-enacted by chapter forty-one of the laws of nineteen hundred and fourteen, and amended by chapter three hundred and sixteen of the laws of nineteen hundred and fourteen, is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 50. Security for payment of compensation. An employer shall secure compensation to his employees in one of the following ways:

1. By insuring and keeping insured the payment of such compensation in the state fund, or

2. By insuring and keeping insured the payment of such compensation with any stock corporation or mutual association authorized to transact the business of workmen's compensation insurance in this state. If insurance be so effected in such a corporation or mutual association the employer shall forthwith file with the commission, in form prescribed by it, a notice specifying the name of such insurance corporation or mutual association [together with a copy of the contract or policy of insurance.] *and such information regarding the policies as the commission may require.*

3. By furnishing satisfactory proof to the commission of his financial ability to pay such compensation for himself, in which case the commission may, in its discretion, require the deposit with the commission of securities of the kind prescribed in section thirteen of the insurance law, in an amount to be determined by the commission, to secure his liability to pay the compensation provided in this chapter. *The commission shall have the authority to revoke its consent furnished under this section at any time for good cause shown.*

If an employer fail to comply with this section, he shall be liable to a penalty during which such failure continues of an amount equal to the pro rata premium which would have been payable for insurance in the state fund for such period of noncompliance to be recovered in an action brought by the commission.

The commission may, in its discretion, for good cause shown, remit any such penalty, provided the employer in default secure compensation as provided in this section.

§ 9. Sections fifty-two, fifty-four, sixty-seven and seventy-five of such chapter, as re-enacted by chapter forty-one of the laws of nineteen hundred and fourteen, are hereby amended to read, respectively, as follows:

§ 52. Effect of failure to secure compensation. Failure to secure the payment of compensation shall *constitute a misdemeanor and* have the effect of enabling the injured employee, or *in case of death*, his dependents or legal representatives, to maintain an action for damages in the courts, as prescribed by section eleven of this chapter.

§ 54. The insurance contract. 1. Right of recourse to the insurance carrier. Every policy of insurance covering the liability of the employer for compensation issued by a stock company or by a mutual association authorized to transact workmen's compensation insurance in this state shall contain a provision setting forth the right of the commission to enforce in the name of the people of the state of New York for the benefit of the person entitled

to the compensation insured by the policy either by filing a separate application or by making the insurance carrier a party to the original application, the liability of the insurance carrier in whole or in part for the payment of such compensation; provided, however, that payment in whole or in part of such compensation by either the employer or the insurance carrier shall to the extent thereof be a bar to the recovery against the other of the amount so paid.

2. Knowledge and jurisdiction of the employer extended to cover the insurance carrier. Every such policy shall contain a provision that, as between the employee and the insurance carrier, the notice to or knowledge of the occurrence of the injury on the part of the employer shall be deemed notice or knowledge, as the case may be, on the part of the insurance carrier; that jurisdiction of the employer shall, for the purpose of this chapter, be jurisdiction of the insurance carrier and that the insurance carrier shall in all things be bound by and subject to the orders, findings, decisions or awards rendered against the employer for the payment of compensation under the provisions of this chapter.

3. Insolvency of employer does not release the insurance carrier. Every such policy shall contain a provision to the effect that the insolvency or bankruptcy of the employer shall not relieve the insurance carrier from the payment of compensation for injuries or death sustained by an employee during the life of such policy.

4. Limitation of indemnity agreements. Every contract or agreement of an employer the purpose of which is to indemnify him from loss or damage on account of the injury of an employee by accidental means, or on account of the negligence of such employer or his officer, agent or servant, shall be absolutely void unless it shall also cover liability for the payment of the compensation provided for by this chapter.

5. Cancellation of insurance contracts. No contract of insurance issued by [a stock company or mutual association] *an insurance carrier* against liability arising under this chapter shall be cancelled within the time limited in such contract for its expiration until at least ten days after a notice of [intention to cancel] *cancellation* of such contract, on a date specified in such notice, shall be filed in the office of the commission and also served on the employer. Such notice shall be served on the employer by delivering it to him or by sending it by mail, by registered letter, addressed to the employer at his or its last known place of residence; provided that, if the employer be a partnership, then such notice may be so given to any one of the partners, and if the employer be a corporation then the notice may be given to any agent or officer of the corporation upon whom legal process may be served. *Provided, however, the right to cancellation of a policy of insurance in the state fund shall be exercised only for nonpayment of premiums.*

6. *Any insurance carrier may issue policies, including with employees, employers who perform labor incidental to their occupations, such policies insuring to such employers the same compensations provided for their employees, and at the same rates; provided, however, that the estimation of their wage values, respectively, shall be reasonable and separately stated in and added to the valuation of their pay rolls upon which their premium is*

computed. *The employer so insured shall have the same rights and remedies given an employee by this chapter.*

§ 67. Rules. The commission shall adopt reasonable rules, not inconsistent with this chapter, regulating and providing for

1. The kind and character of notices, and the service thereof, in case of accident and injury to employees;
2. The nature and extent of the proofs and evidence, and the method of taking and furnishing the same, to establish the right to compensation;
3. The forms of application for those claiming to be entitled to compensation[.];
4. The method of making investigations, physical examinations and inspections;
5. The time within which adjudications and awards shall be made;
6. The conduct of hearings, investigations and inquiries;
7. The giving of undertakings by all subordinates who are empowered to receive and disburse moneys, to be approved by the attorney-general as to form and by the comptroller as to sufficiency;
8. Carrying into effect the provisions of this chapter[.];
9. The collection, maintenance and disbursement of the state insurance fund.

§ 75. Report of commission. Annually on or before the first day of February, the commission shall make a report to the legislature, which shall include a statement of the number of awards made by it and the causes of the accidents leading to the injuries for which the awards were made, a detailed statement of the expenses of the commission, the condition of the state insurance fund, together with any other matter which the commission deems proper to report to the legislature, including any recommendations it may desire to make.

§ 10. Such chapter, as re-enacted by chapter forty-one of the laws of nineteen hundred and fourteen, is hereby amended by adding at the end of article seven a new section, to be section seventy-seven, to read as follows:

§ 77. *Expenses of administering commission.* As soon as practicable after July first, nineteen hundred and seventeen, and annually thereafter, the commission shall ascertain the total amount of its expenses incurred during the preceding fiscal year, in connection with the administration of the workmen's compensation law, and shall thereupon assess upon and collect from each insurance carrier, including the state insurance fund, the proportion of such expense that the total compensation or payments made by such carrier in such year bore to the total compensation or payments made by all insurance carriers. The amounts so secured shall be transferred to the state treasury to reimburse it for this portion of the expense of administering this chapter.

§ 11. Sections ninety-two, ninety-three and ninety-four of such chapter, as re-enacted by chapter forty-one of the laws of nineteen hundred and fourteen, are hereby amended to read, respectively, as follows:

§ 92. Surplus and reserves. Ten per centum of the premiums collected from employers insured in the fund shall be set aside by the commission for the creation of a surplus until such surplus shall amount to the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, and thereafter five per centum of such premiums, until such time as in the judgment of the commission such surplus shall be sufficiently large to cover the catastrophe hazard. The commission shall

also set up and maintain [a] reserves adequate to meet anticipated losses and carry all claims and policies to maturity, *which reserves shall be computed in accordance with such rules as shall be approved by the superintendent of insurance.*

§ 93. Investment of surplus or reserve. [The commission may, pursuant to a resolution of the commission approved by the comptroller, invest any of the surplus or reserve funds belonging to the state insurance fund in the same securities and investments authorized for investment by savings banks.] *Any of the surplus or reserve funds belonging to the state insurance fund may, pursuant to a resolution of the commission approved by the superintendent of insurance, be invested in or loaned on the pledge of any of the securities in which deposits of insurance corporations are required to be invested pursuant to section thirteen of the insurance law, or in the public stocks or bonds of any one of the United States, or in bonds and mortgages on improved unencumbered real property in this state worth fifty per centum more than the amount loaned thereon. All such securities or evidences of indebtedness shall be placed in the hands of the state treasurer who shall be the custodian thereof. He shall collect the principal and interest thereof, when due, and pay the same into the state insurance fund. The state treasurer shall pay all vouchers drawn on the state insurance fund for the making of such investments when signed by two members of the commission, upon delivery of such securities or evidences of indebtedness to him, when there is attached to such vouchers a certified copy of the resolution of the commission authorizing the investment. The commission may, upon like resolution approved by the [comptroller] superintendent of insurance, sell any of such securities.*

§ 94. Administration expense. The entire expense of administering the state insurance fund shall be paid in the first instance by the state, out of moneys appropriated therefor. In the month of [January] *July*, nineteen hundred and [eighteen] *seventeen*, and annually thereafter in such month, the commission shall ascertain the just amount incurred by the commission during the preceding [calendar] *fiscal* year, in the administration of the state insurance fund [exclusive of the expense for the examination, determination and payment of claims], and shall refund such amount to the state treasury. If there be employees of the commission other than the commissioners themselves and the secretary whose time is devoted partly to the general work of the commission and partly to the work of the state insurance fund, and in case there is other expense which is incurred jointly on behalf of the general work of the commission and the state insurance fund, an equitable apportionment of the expense shall be made for such purpose and the part thereof which is applicable to the state insurance fund shall be chargeable thereto. [As soon as practicable after December thirty-one, nineteen hundred and seventeen, and annually thereafter, the commission shall calculate the total administrative expense incurred during the preceding calendar year in connection with the examination, determination and payment of claims and the percentage which this expense bore to the total compensation payments made during that year. The percentage so calculated and determined shall be assessed against the insurance carriers including the state fund as an addition to the payments required from them in the settlement of claims during the year immediately following, and the amount so secured shall be transferred to the

state treasury to reimburse it for this portion of the expense of administering this chapter.]

§ 12. Subdivision three of section ninety-seven of such chapter, as re-enacted by chapter forty-one of the laws of nineteen hundred and fourteen, is hereby amended to read as follows:

3. If any such accounting show an aggregate balance (deemed by the commission to be safely and properly divisible) remaining to the credit of any class of employment or industry, after the amount required shall have been credited to the surplus and reserve funds and after the payment of all awards for injury or death lawfully chargeable against the same, the commission may in its discretion credit to each individual member of such group, who shall have been a subscriber to the state insurance fund for a period of six months or more prior to the time of such readjustment, and whose premium or premiums exceed the amount of the disbursements from the fund on account of injuries or death of his employees during such period, on the instalment or instalments of premiums next due from him such proportion of such balance as the amount of his prior paid premiums sustains to the whole amount of such premiums paid by the group to which he belongs since the last readjustment of rates[;]. *In the event that any member of the group who has heretofore or shall hereafter withdraw would have become entitled to such dividend if he had remained in the fund the commission is empowered to pay the amount of the dividend to such employer.*

§ 13. Section one hundred of such chapter, as re-enacted by chapter forty-one of the laws of nineteen hundred and fourteen, is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 100. Withdrawal from fund. Any employer may, upon complying with subdivision two or three of section fifty of this chapter, withdraw from the fund by turning in his insurance contract for cancellation, provided he is not in arrears for premiums due the fund and has given to the commission written notice of his intention to withdraw within thirty days before the expiration of the period for which he has elected to insure in the fund; provided that in case any employer so withdraws, his liability to assessments shall, notwithstanding such withdrawal, continue for one year after the date of such withdrawal as against all liabilities for such compensation accruing prior to such withdrawal.

§ 14. Article five of such chapter, as re-enacted by chapter forty-one of the laws of nineteen hundred and fourteen, is hereby amended by adding at the end a new section, to be section one hundred and six, to read as follows:

§ 106. *Reports of state insurance fund; examination by insurance department. The commission shall make reports to the superintendent of insurance concerning the state insurance fund at the same times and in the same manner as is required from mutual employers' liability and workmen's compensation corporations by section one hundred and ninety-two of the insurance law, and the superintendent of insurance may examine into the condition of such state insurance fund at any time, either personally or by any duly authorized examiner appointed by him, for the purpose of determining the condition of the investments and the adequacy of the reserves of such fund.*

§ 15. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

§ 16. This act shall take effect June first, nineteen hundred and sixteen.

Approved May 20.

INDEX OF BILLS RELATING TO LABOR IN THE LEGISLATIVE SESSION OF 1916

[Explanation.—Only the principal purpose and final stage of each bill are indicated; identical bills in Senate and Assembly are recorded as one; bills enacted into law are described in *italic type*; numbers in parentheses are "Printed," the others "Introductory," numbers. Abbreviations used are: S. or Sen. for Senate, A. or Assm. for Assembly, and Com. for Committee.]

ADMINISTRATION OF LABOR LAWS

To amend the Workmen's Compensation Law generally. *Special Committee on Labor Legislation*, S. 1035 (1204, 1646, 1709), and A. 1370 (1662, 1943, 2031, 2047). *Approved May 20 as Chapter 622.*

To amend the Labor Law generally. *Special Committee on Labor Legislation*, S. 1270 (1469, 1677, 1848), and A. 1561 (1930, 2032). Vetoed by the Governor.

To revise general penalty for violation of the Labor Law, industrial code and rules and orders of Industrial Commission. Senator Wagner, S. 541 (570), and Mr. Callahan, A. 715 (785). Sen. Codes Com.; Assem. Codes Com.

To define terms of the Labor Law, including "factory," "mercantile establishment," etc., to bestow enforcement powers on local officers and to hold employers responsible for prohibited labor. Senator Spring, S. 1430 (1821). Labor and Industries Com.

To establish responsibility of State Industrial Commission as a whole for individual administrative work of its members. Senator Wagner, S. 540 (569), and Mr. Callahan, A. 716 (786). Sen. Labor and Industry Com.; Assem. Judiciary Com.

To make hearings and records of State Industrial Commission open to public. Senator Wagner, S. 545 (574), and Mr. Callahan, A. 714 (784). Sen. Labor and Industry Com.; Assem. Judiciary Com.

To repeal section 52-d of the Labor Law relative to variations. Senator Wagner, S. 544 (573), and Mr. Callahan, A. 719 (789). Sen. Labor and Industry Com.; Assem. Judiciary Com.

To repeal provisions for review of rules and orders of State Industrial Commission by commission itself and by courts. Senator Wagner, S. 542 (571, 995), and Mr. Callahan, A. 717 (787). Sen. Judiciary Com.; Assem. Judiciary Com.

To prohibit the State Industrial Commission from altering its orders relative to fire protection, elevators, machinery or ventilation within five years when such orders have been complied with. Senator Spring, S. 1101 (1249), and Mr. A. Taylor, A. 870 (961). Sen. Labor and Industry Com.; Assem. Labor and Industries Com.

To make State Industrial Council's powers relative to civil service examinations for Department of Labor advisory instead of co-operative. Senator Spring, S. 1122 (1279). Vetoed by the Governor.

To reorganize the State Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration and to enlarge its powers. Senator Spring, S. 1476 (1927). Labor and Industries Com.

To require factory owners to report certain data and statistics quarterly to the State Industrial Commission with closing of factory as penalty for non-compliance. Mr. Shiplacoff, A. 732 (803). Killed.

To centralize jurisdiction over New York City building construction and alterations in the borough bureaus of buildings and to create a central board of standards and appeals. Senator Lockwood, S. 878 (973, 1486, 1685), and Mr. Ellenbogen, A. 1118 (1278, 1822, 1978, 2001, 2036). Approved May 10 as Chapter 503.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

FACTORIES AND MERCANTILE ESTABLISHMENTS

To create a commission to investigate sickness and accidents among employees. Senator Mills, S. 1263 (1462). Sen. passed; Assm. Ways and Means Com.

To empower the State Industrial Commission to require vacation of unsafe or unsanitary places of employment and to regulate service of Commission's notices and orders. Senator Wagner, S. 543 (572), and Mr. Callahan, A. 718 (788). Sen. Labor and Industry Com.; Assm. Judiciary Com.

To permit plate glass instead of wired glass in factory windows of certain situation. Senator Spring, S. 511 (540), and Mr. Talmage, A. 622 (668). Approved March 22 as Chapter 62.

Concurrent resolution for constitutional amendment empowering Legislature to regulate or prohibit manufacture in tenement houses. Senator Bennett, S. 26 (26). Judiciary Com.

To amend generally article 12 of the Labor Law, relative to employment in mercantile and other establishments. Mr. Duff, A. 1044 (1171, 1739, 1953). Assm. passed; Sen. Labor and Industry Com.

To except factories with automatic sprinkler systems from fire alarm signal system and fire-drill requirements. Senator Lawson, S. 1097 (1245, 1674), and Mr. Marsh, A. 720 (790, 1910, 1980). Approved May 9 as Chapter 466.

Similar bill by Senator Mills, S. 1257 (1450). Labor and Industry Com.

To except from fire alarm and fire-drill requirements factories having automatic sprinkler systems, if six stories or less in height, and not employing more than twenty-five persons above second and third floors and to empower State Industrial Commission to prescribe otherwise relative to fire-drills. Senator Spring, S. 1100 (1248), and Mr. A. Taylor, A. 1305 (1528). Sen. Labor and Industry Com.; Assm. Labor and Industries Com.

To permit factories upon which means of exit additional to existing fire-escapes are required to install and use outside safety devices operated with steel cables, when the Industrial Commission consents. Mr. Fearon, A. 1549 (1892, 2099). Assm. passed; Sen. Labor and Industries Com.

To re-define term "exterior screened stairway" relative to fire-exit from factories. Senator Spring, S. 1103 (1251), and Mr. A. Taylor, A. 1310 (1533). Sen. Labor and Industry Com.; Assm. Labor and Industries Com.

To regulate factory fire-escapes and floor distances from exits and to give State Industrial Commission certain powers. Senator Spring, S. 1102 (1250), and Mr. A. Taylor, A. 1306 (1529). Sen. Labor and Industry Com.; Assm. Labor and Industries Com.

To regulate exterior enclosed fireproof stairways relative to thickness of fireproof enclosure, width of doors and landings and lighting. Senator Spring,

S. 1104 (1252), and Mr. A. Taylor, A. 1309 (1532). Sen. Labor and Industry Com.; Assm. Labor and Industries Com.

To limit requirement that factory stairways extend to roof to cases where roof affords egress to nearby structure. Senator Spring, S. 1429 (1820). Labor and Industry Com.

To extend factory exit and stairway enclosure requirements to existing buildings more than one story in height and to limit use of outside fire-escapes to buildings with not to exceed eight occupants to a floor. Mr. Shiplacoff, A. 730 (801). Killed.

To require dividing fire wall and horizontal exits of specified requirements in factories more than six stories in height and more than five thousand square feet in area. Mr. Shiplacoff, A. 731 (802). Killed.

To require boilers, installed in any building after July 1, 1917, to conform to specifications of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. Senator Spring, S. 232 (232), and Mr. Bewley, A. 243 (243, 463, 1251, 1741). Vetoed by the Governor.

To create a commission of explosives and combustibles in New York City fire department. Mr. F. A. Wells, A. 1392 (1651). Cities Com.

To require a sanitary certificate from the State Industrial Commission for use of premises as a bakery. Senator Spring, S. 1402 (1782). Sen. passed; Assm. Labor and Industries Com.

Identical bill. Senator Spring, S. 1414 (1801). Labor and Industry Com.

To require removal of old paper or calcimine from walls of tenement or working rooms before repapering or recalcimining. Mr. Jackson, A. 696 (763). Public Health Com.

To define responsibilities of owners and tenants of mercantile establishment buildings relative to labor law provisions. Senator Spring, S. 1415 (1802). Labor and Industry Com.

To define the power of the New York City Board of Estimate and Apportionment to change its regulations governing location of trades and industries. Senator Cromwell, S. 1124 (1281). Approved May 10 as Chapter 497.

Concurrent resolution for constitutional amendment making the Department of Labor and Industries a constitutional entity. Senator Bennett, S. 36 (36). Judiciary Com.

Similar resolution by Mr. Fish, A. 1067 (1194). Judiciary Com.

To create bureau of fire investigation, and to regulate appointment of fire marshals and powers of fire department of New York City. Mr. Marsh, A. 845 (926, 1768, 1985). Rejected by the Mayor.

BUILDING WORK

To regulate the use of swinging scaffolds. Mr. Farrell, A. 888 (982). Labor and Industries Com.

RAILWAYS

To require that railway train employees shall be able to read, write, hear, speak and understand the English language, and to see and understand necessary signals. Mr. Malone, A. 408 (415, 1554; S. 1653). Approved May 4 as Chapter 424.

To prescribe qualifications of motormen for operating electric multiple unit trains. Senator Hill, S. 331 (335). Com. of the Whole.

To require automatic doors on fire-boxes of locomotives except where locomotives have mechanical stokers. Senator Jones, S. 548 (577, 1513). Com. of the Whole.

To limit length of freight trains to not more than sixty cars. Mr. J. M. Mead, A. 294 (294). Railroads Com.

To repeal the full crew law and to authorize the Public Service Commissions to regulate the number of employees of common carriers and railroads. Mr. Nickerson, A. 113 (113). Railroads Com.

WOMAN AND CHILD LABOR

To restrain and regulate the employment of children under sixteen in the making of moving picture films. Senator Cromwell, S. 1013 (1145). Approved April 24 as Chapter 278.

To regulate issuance of employment certificates for children in factories, mercantile establishments, etc. Senator Wellington, S. 1080 (1224), and Mr. Cowee, A. 1394 (1653). Approved May 9 as Chapter 465.

Concurrent resolution for constitutional amendment empowering Legislature to prescribe living wages for women and child employees. Senator Wagner, S. 1160 (1317), and Mr. Hamill, A. 950 (1049). Sen. Judiciary Com.; Assm. Judiciary Com.

To prohibit children under 16 years of age from factory work, and to require employment certificates for those between 16 and 18 years of age. Mr. Shiplacoff, A. 1557 (1926). Labor and Industries Com.

To establish a compulsory education, school census and child welfare board in each city except New York and to require said boards to collect information relative to enforcement of the Child Labor Law. Senator Lockwood, S. 233 (233), and Mr. Tallett, A. 288 (288). Sen. Public Education Com.; Assm. Public Education Com.

To strike out from section 77 of the Labor Law the prohibition of night work by women in factories. Senator Spring, S. 1105 (1253), and Mr. A. Taylor, A. 1311 (1534). Sen. Labor and Industry Com.; Assm. Labor and Industries Com.

To require a juvenile placement department in each branch office of the State Bureau of Employment, and to regulate the same. Senator Lockwood, S. 1260 (1459). Finance Com.

To permit female employees to sell soft beverages and serve meals or lunches in mercantile establishments before 7:00 A. M. and after 10 P. M. Mr. Kincaid, A. 804 (885). Labor and Industries Com.

To establish the eight-hour day for female employees in factories. Mr. Shannon, A. 479 (506). Labor and Industries Com.

MOTHERS' AND OLD AGE PENSIONS

To substitute appointive for ex-officio member of New York City Board of Child Welfare, to increase term of its members to nine years and to regulate investigations and supervision of city and county boards generally. Senator Hill, S. 1158 (1315), and Mr. McCue, A. 1397 (1656). Approved May 10 as Chapter 504.

To extend widows' pension system to widows of aliens. Mr. Barra, A. 337 (338). Judiciary Com.

To provide for pensioning widows of aliens leaving surviving children born in this country. Mr. Barra, A. 855 (946). Judiciary Com.

To provide for pensioning widows of aliens who have taken steps to becoming citizens. Mr. Jezewski, A. 1521 (1846). Judiciary Com.

To direct counties and cities to annually appropriate needed pensioning widowed mothers with children under sixteen. Mr. Shapiro, A. 673 (729). Judiciary Com.

To require New York city and each county outside New York city to make needed appropriations to boards of child welfare for pensions of mothers and other expenses. Senator Towner, S. 1073 (1217), and Mr. A. 1480 (1764). Sen. Internal Affairs Com.; Assm. Internal Affairs Com.

To create commission to investigate old age, sickness and unemployment insurance and pensions. Mr. Bleecker, A. 643 (699). Ways and Means Com.

To enable boards of welfare to grant allowances to dependent citizens five years of age and upwards. Mr. Shapiro, A. 77 (77). General Investigation Com.

To empower Secretary of State to contract for old age annuities, contracts with employer on behalf of employees. Senator Springfield, A. 1078 (1207). Finance Com.

HOURS OF WORK

[See also Woman and Child Labor]

To eliminate penal law provision empowering municipality to forfeit contract of public contractor violating eight-hour law. Senator Springfield, A. 720 (720), and Mr. Bewley, A. 1078 (1207). Approved April 7 as Chapter 152.

To substitute fine and imprisonment instead of forfeiture of contract for first violation of eight-hour and prevailing rate of wages law. Senator S. 666 (702, 1226). Approved April 7 as Chapter 152.

Similar bill by Mr. Bewley, A. 1077 (1206). Recalled from Governor's desk.

To require the eight-hour day on all contracts to which the state, municipality or a commission is a party. Senator Walkers, S. 388 (397), and Mr. Fearon, A. 516 (553, 1254). Sen. Labor and Industry Com.; Assm. Labor and Industries Com.

To require grocery and provisions stores in cities of the first class to post copies of law regulating their working hours and sleeping apartment regulations. To vest enforcement of said law in local boards of health. Mr. Simpson, A. 631 (631). Public Health Com.

To reduce hours of labor of children, minors and women in factories and mercantile establishments, etc., and to eliminate provision for even interval in mercantile establishments, etc. Senator Gilchrist, S. 3 (3). Labor and Industry Com.

ONE DAY OF REST IN SEVEN

To apply day of rest law to public building employees and to essential continuous processes. Senator Mullan, S. 1321 (1593). Labor and Industries Com.

To extend day of rest law to all laborers, public and private, except domestic laborers, domestic servants and railroad train operatives. Senator S. 564 (594), and Mr. Bloch, A. 856 (947). Sen. Labor and Industries Com.; Assm. Labor and Industries Com.

To regulate exception of employees in continuous industries from day of rest law by excepting period of shift or tour rotation. Senator G. F. Thompson, S. 1113 (1261). Labor and Industry Com.

To except from day of rest law, dairy, milk and ice cream establishments, regardless of number of employees. Senator Mullan, S. 216 (216). Vetoed by the Governor.

To exempt dairies and milk establishments generally, except ice cream plants, from day of rest law, regardless of number of employees. Mr. Mackey, A. 167 (167, 1558, 1900). Assm. passed; Sen. Com. of the Whole.

Similar bill, Senator Hill, S. 169 (169, A. 732, 1392). Sen. Passed; Assm. recommitted.

SUNDAY WORK

To relieve persons who observe another day as Sabbath from liability to prosecution for working on first day of the week. Senator Joseph, S. 296 (297), and Mr. Goodman, A. 68 (68, 646). Sen. Codes Com.; Assm. Codes Com.

To eliminate non-disturbance of others as part of the defense to prosecution for labor on the first day of the week. Mr. Schimmel, A. 1334 (1573). Codes Com.

To permit bootblacking on Sundays until 3 p. m. and to penalize the same after 3 p. m., except within hotels of certain size. Senator Boylan, S. 256 (256), and Mr. Mahoney, A. 224 (224). Sen. Codes Com.; Assm. Codes Com.

To permit delicatessen dealers to sell and deliver cooked and prepared foods at any time on Sunday. Mr. Perlman, A. 766 (844). Codes Com.

To prohibit retail sale or delivery of ice on Sundays, except on physician's certificate or for icing perishable food cars. Mr. Prangen, A. 1140 (1300). Codes Com.

To prescribe severer penalty for barbering on Sunday, to require unobstructed view into barber shops, and to abolish exemptions of Saratoga Springs and New York city. Mr. N. J. Miller, A. 1101 (1230). Codes Com.

To permit baseball games on Sundays after 2:30 p. m. with or without admission fee. Mr. Kiernan, A. 267 (267). Codes Com.

To permit outdoor athletic games on Sundays between 2:00 and 6:00 P. M., with or without admission fee, except boxing, sparring or wrestling exhibitions. Mr. McCue, A. 349 (350). Codes Com.

LEGAL RIGHTS

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY

To permit attachment of property of employer liable for death of employee. Mr. Dobson, A. 151 (151; S. 1336). Approved May 9 as Chapter 441.

To require that contracts for public work, to which the Workmen's Compensation Law applies, shall contain a stipulation that such contracts shall be void unless compensation for the employees shall be secured. Mr. Kelly, A. 232 (232, 1246, 1370, 1879). Approved May 9 as Chapter 478.

To require approval of State superintendent of insurance for dividend of mutual employers' liability and workmen's compensation corporation, to fix surplus minimum of foreign company at \$100,000 and to empower state superintendent to revoke certificate of such company failing to maintain surplus and reserve. Senator Towner, S. 1251 (1450), and Mr. Coffey, A. 1560 (1929). Approved May 2 as chapter 393.

Concurrent resolution for constitutional amendment permitting compensation for occupational disease and regulating compensation. Senator Bennett, S. 25 (25), and Mr. Perlman, A. 119 (119). Sen. Com.; Assm. Judiciary Com.

To create a commission to investigate sickness and accidents among employees. Senator Mills, S. 1263 (1462). Sen. passed; Assm. Ways and Means Com.

To establish state system of insurance for employees in case of disease and accident not covered by workmen's compensation. Senator S. 236 (236). Judiciary Com.

To apply Workmen's Compensation Law to the making, manufacture and production of motion pictures and motion picture films. Senator S. 474 (496), and Mr. Nickerson, A. 664 (720.) Sen. Labor and Industries Com.; Assm. Judiciary Com.

To redefine "injury" and "personal injury" relative to workmen's compensation. Mr. Kelly, A. 233 (235, 1486). Judiciary Com.

To reduce time limit for filing workmen's compensation claim to six months after injury or three months after death. Mr. A. Taylor, A. 1531 (1531). Judiciary Com.

To require notice of workmen's injury within five days and to substantiation of claim and compensation after first seven days. Mr. Powers, A. 49 (49). Judiciary Com.

Identical bill, Mr. Ryan, A. 101 (101). Judiciary Com.

To amend the Workmen's Compensation Law so as to permit an employee to select his own physician. Senator Dunnigan, S. 219 (219). Mr. Evans, A. 58 (58, 458). Sen. Judiciary Com.; Assm. Judiciary Com.

To require employer to provide injured employee with medical attention for one hundred and twenty days and to permit employee to select his own physician. Mr. Jezewski, A. 135 (135). Judiciary Com.

To provide that compensation for specific injuries in Workmen's Compensation Law, § 15, subd. 3, shall be additional to other compensation for treatment and care. Mr. Shiplacoff, A. 1556 (1925). Judiciary Com.

To abolish self-insurance as a method of workmen's compensation. Mr. McGarry, A. 161 (161). Judiciary Com.

To provide that liability of insurers under Workmen's Compensation Law shall be in lieu of any other liability to any and all persons. Mr. Powers, A. 1307 (1530). Judiciary Com.

To authorize the Court of Claims to change existing contracts with the State in order to allow for workmen's compensation premiums. Senator S. 675 (718), and Mr. Powers, A. 618 (664). Sen. passed; Assm. Com.

To permit New York City to compensate public contractors for workmen's compensation premiums in case of contracts made prior to Jan. 1, 1915. Mr. Walker, S. 747 (805), and Mr. Kelly, A. 970 (1083). Sen. City Com.; Assm. lost.

To establish workmen's compensation system alternative to existing system and founded on voluntary participation and contribution of workmen. Mr. Evans, A. 507 (534, 648). Judiciary Com.

To give insurance companies issuing workmen's compensation policies a lien for premiums of public contractors. Senator Walters, S. 731 (784), and Mr. Armstrong, A. 960 (1059). Sen. Judiciary Com.; Assm. Judiciary Com.

To prescribe standard provisions for policies of insurance against accident to employees or others for whom persons insured are liable. Senator Walker, S. 482 (504), and Mr. Coffey, A. 623 (669). Sen. Insurance Com.; Assm. Insurance Com.

To except employees' societies providing a death benefit of not more than five hundred dollars from article seven of Insurance Law governing fraternal benefit societies. Mr. Perlman, A. 143 (143, 1556). Third reading.

WAGES

To add a new section to the Labor Law requiring plaintiff's attorney fee to be included in costs of successful actions to recover wages. Mr. Shiplacoff, A. 1336 (1575). Labor and Industries Com.

To make certain supplementary proceedings applicable in garnishment of wages. Senator Dunnigan, S. 223 (223), and Mr. Evans, A. 62 (62, 545). Assm. passed; Sen. Judiciary Com.

To make judgment debtor's wages and income in excess of \$4,000 per year liable in full to creditor's claims. Senator Dunnigan, S. 224 (224), and Mr. Evans, A. 63 (63, 544). Assm. passed; Sen. Judiciary Com.

To provide that stock book of stock corporation shall be open to inspection of employees, other than contractors, to whom it is indebted for wages. Senator Boylan, S. 472 (494), and Mr. Nickerson, A. 659 (715). Sen. Judiciary Com.; Assm. Judiciary Com.

To make stockholders of a corporation liable for wages of its employees, and to regulate notices and define stockholders relative thereto. Senator Boylan, S. 470 (492), and Mr. Nickerson, A. 665 (721). Sen. Judiciary Com.; Assm. Judiciary Com.

To provide at least one night session of the Municipal Court in borough of Manhattan exclusively for actions for wages in sums not exceeding fifty dollars. Mr. Perlman, A. 164 (164; S. 1830). Rejected by the Mayor.

To make ordinary exemptions of property and person invalid in New York city as against a wage debt not exceeding one hundred dollars due any employee. Senator Boylan, S. 473 (495), and Mr. Nickerson, A. 663 (719, 1769). Assm. passed; Sen. Cities Com.

LIENS FOR LABOR

To regulate liens generally. Senator Carswell, S. 288 (288), and Mr. Simpson, A. 120 (120, 1064; S. 1625, 1824). *Approved May 11 as Chapter 507.*

To regulate liens generally. Senator Foley, S. 1423 (1812). Sen. passed; Assm. Judiciary Com.

To give laundrymen a lien for labor and materials. Senator Walters, S. 727 (780). Judiciary Com.

To give priority to quarrymen's liens. Senator G. F. Thompson, S. 699 (750) and Mr. Comstock, A. 435 (443). Vetoed by the Governor.

To give garage keepers and automobile repairmen a lien on motor vehicles or part or parts thereof. Senator Towner, S. 577 (609), and Mr. Gardner, A. 701 (839). Sen. Judiciary Com.; Assm. General Laws Com.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

To provide that labor of a human being shall not be deemed or article of commerce. Senator Wagner, S. 553 (583, 97 Bloch 857 (948). Sen. Judiciary Com.; Assm. Judiciary Com.

To constitute false representation of membership in a labor or order to obtain employment or money a misdemeanor. Mr. B. (767) Assm. passed; Sen. Codes Com.

To prohibit expulsion or suspension from membership corporations public hearing, except for nonpayment of dues or other debts. Thompson, S. 992 (1122, 1379, 1598), and Mr. McCue, A. 1292 passed; Assm. Judiciary Com.

RAILROADS

Concurrent resolution for constitutional amendment providing road employees shall not be deprived of right to vote by reason of duty. Mr. McCue, A. 434 (442). Judiciary Com.

To permit free or reduced transportation privileges to unmarried persons dying while in service of common carriers. Mr. Mac (1855). Railroads Com.

To require street railways to transport mail carriers in uniform charge. Senator Dunnigan, S. 377 (385), and Mr. McElligott, (1940). Sen. Public Service Com.; Assm. Railroads Com.

TENANTS

To extend to New York city the law relative to eviction of tenants occupying premises as servant or employee of landlord. Mr. Callahan (1437). Assm. passed; Sen. Codes Com.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

GENERAL

To prevent covering of civil service positions in exempt competitive class without competitive examination. Senator Horner (1545). Civil Service Com.

To require that, except in the institutional service, a position in the civil service competitive class shall not thereafter be exempt. Hamilton, S. 1214 (1409), and Mr. Fertig, A. 1517 (1842). Sen. Com.; Assm. Judiciary Com.

To guarantee to civil service employees right of appeal to independent public officer or body for redress of grievances. Senator Walcott (1225), and Mr. Ryan, A. 1398 (1657). Vetoed by the Governor. Similar bill, Mr. Ryan, A. 1359 (1610). Judiciary Com.

To permit civil service employees to organize for improvement of conditions and to petition the legislature and their executive superior. Gilchrist, S. 85 (85). Com. of the Whole.

To regulate promotions in the civil services. Mr. Gilroy, A. Judiciary Com.

To permit promotion of person on civil service list accepting inferior grade to grade for which qualified without additional examination. Senator Gilchrist, S. 83 (83, 408, 1059). Sen. passed; Assm. Ju

To substitute six months' service in next lower grade for examination or place on eligible list as qualification for promotion in the classified civil service. Senator Hamilton, S. 1218 (1413), and Mr. Fertig, A. 1516 (1841). Sen. Civil Service Com.; Assm. Judiciary Com.

To prescribe grounds and methods of removal of civil service employees and status when offices are abolished. Senator Walker, S. 301 (302), and Mr. A. Taylor, A. 1491 (1798). Sen. Civil Service Com.; Assm. Judiciary Com.

To provide that persons employed in competitive class of civil service continuously for fifteen years shall not be removed without hearing and right of court review. Mr. Clobridge, A. 1567 (1955). Judiciary Com.

To provide for suspension and reinstatement of civil service employees whose positions are abolished or made unnecessary. Senator Walker, S. 302 (303), and Mr. Campbell, A. 700 (768). Sen. Civil Service Com.; Assm. Judiciary Com.

Identical bill, Mr. Levy, A. 1020 (1142). Judiciary Com.

Identical bill, Mr. A. Taylor, A. 1492 (1799). Judiciary Com.

To require grant of at least two weeks annual vacation to public employees. Mr. Hess, A. 1126 (1286). Judiciary Com.

To add seven per cent. to examination standing of civil service applicant with record of one year's creditable service in National Guard. Mr. Kincaid, A. 838 (919). Military Affairs Com.

Concurrent resolution for constitutional amendment giving preference to military veterans in civil service appointments and promotions. Senator Gilchrist, S. 490 (512), and Mr. Martin, A. 721 (791). Sen. passed; Assm. Judiciary Com.

To give veteran soldiers and firemen preference in retention in civil service. Senator G. L. Thompson, S. 1319 (1591). Civil Service Com.

To give veteran soldiers, sailors and firemen preference in retention when positions in the civil service are abolished. Mr. McWhinney, A. 476 (503, 998, 2030). Judiciary Com.

To require state and local governments to reimburse veteran soldiers reinstated in civil service for expenses of defending actions in courts. Senator Sanders, S. 1361 (1678). Civil Service Com.

STATE EMPLOYEES

To provide retirement pension system for civil war veterans in State civil service. Senator Hill, S. 195 (195), and Mr. Quick, A. 144 (144, 1941). Approved May 9 as Chapter 438.

Similar bill. Senator G. L. Thompson, S. 214 (214), and Mr. Murphy, A. 328 (329). Sen. Civil Service Com.; Assm. Ways and Means Com.

To allow employees boarding and lodging away from a State hospital on account of lack of accommodations the privileges granted to employees residing in the hospital, subject to approval of the state hospital commission. Senator Spring, S. 1352 (1661). Approved May 20 as Chapter 608.

To regulate compensation of firemen in State hospitals. Senator G. L. Thompson, S. 213 (213, 1835), and Mr. Murphy, A. 329 (330). Vetoed by the Governor.

To provide for the retirement on pension of State prison and employees. Senator Slater, S. 150 (150), and Mr. Law, A. 19. Vetoed by the Governor.

To create department of State Police. Senator Horton, S. 105 (1560, 1626), and Mr. L. H. Wells, A. 1357 (1608, 1995). Sen. lost.

To support State Civil Service Commission by deductions from State civil service employees and to establish pension system for employees. Mr. Oldfield, A. 142 (142, 1487). Judiciary Com.

To regulate imposition of penalties for inefficiency and offenses of discipline or good behavior in the competitive class of the State civil service. Mr. Gibbs, A. 987 (1100). Judiciary Com.

Similar bill. Mr. Fertig, A. 1514 (1839, 1997). Judiciary Com.

Similar bill. Senator Hamilton, S. 1217 (1412). Civil Service Com.

To prevent persons in the exempt class of the State civil service from being classified into the competitive class without competitive examination. To vacate positions so classified since 1910. Committee on Civil Service. (1791). Civil Service Com.

To establish eligibility under civil service examination for persons in State service transferred from exempt to competitive class since 1911. Senator Slater, S. 452 (472, 881). Civil Service Com.

NEW YORK CITY

To regulate payment of city pensions to New York city officers and employees. Mr. Flamman, A. 304 (305; S. 1091). *Approved April 12 1911.*

To provide for weekly payment of New York City employees. Mr. McDonald, A. 453 (468). Cities Com.

To permit granting of annual vacation to New York City employees at any time of year. Senator Sullivan, S. 550 (580).

To establish disciplinary board for New York City employees. Bennett, S. 876 (961), and Mr. Flamman, A. 1081 (1210). Sen. Assm. Cities Com.

To require New York City to furnish uniforms free to employees. Not to exceed \$900 salary per annum. Mr. Levy, A. 1017 (1017). Com.

To provide for rehearing of charges against dismissed New York City employees upon authorization of the mayor and to prescribe terms of reinstatements. Senator Simpson, S. 1357 (1666). Cities Com.

To vest appointment and control of janitors and other school employees of New York City in a commissioner of education as successor to the present board of education. Senator Hamilton, S. 63 (63), and Mr. Fertig, A. 1017 (1017). Sen. Cities Com.; Assm. Cities Com.

To regulate New York City street cleaning department by requiring manual labor on Sunday, except where necessity is absolute, and to require that no person shall be employed in the position of fireman to duly licensed persons. Senator C. (129), and Mr. Kramer, A. 98 (98). Sen. Cities Com.; Assm. Cities Com.

To provide that proceeds of New York City garbage sales shall be payable into relief and pension fund of department of state. Senator Foley, S. 1396 (1763). Com. of the Whole.

To regulate discipline and salaries and to establish relief and pension fund in the bureau of street cleaning of the borough of Queens. Senator Patten, S. 746 (804), and Mr. O'Hare, A. 955 (1054). Sen. Cities Com.; Assm. Cities Com.

To create a bureau of fire investigation, and to regulate the appointment of fire marshals and the powers of the New York City fire department. Mr. Marsh, A. 845 (926, 1768, 1885). Rejected by the Mayor.

To abolish power of New York City police commissioner to reduce sergeants to grade of patrolman. Senator Lawson, S. 283 (283), and Mr. Burr, A. 1236 (1432). Approved May 20 as Chapter 611.

To authorize New York City to reinstate a policeman retired for physical disability on proof that he is again fit for duty. Senator Patten, S. 764 (822), and Mr. Polhemus, A. 972 (1085). Approved April 12 as Chapter 208.

To permit reinstatement of New York City policeman resigned without charges prior to January 1, 1911, if less than thirty-five years of age. Mr. Hamill, A. 1366 (1617, 1965). Approved May 20 as Chapter 616.

To extend rehearing and reinstatement provisions to persons dismissed while under probation for permanent appointment as New York City patrolmen. Mr. Ryan, A. 852 (933). Rejected by the Mayor.

To regulate rehearings and reinstatements of New York City employees, other than policemen and firemen, dismissed or reduced in rank. Mr. Maerkle, A. 1114 (1243, 1970). Rejected by the Mayor.

Similar bill. Mr. Callahan, A. 1239 (1435). Cities Com.

To modify police pension system of New York City relative to age limit and amount to widow or children. Senator Lawson, S. 282 (282), and Mr. Burr, A. 1238 (1434). Sen. Com. of the Whole; Assm. Cities Com.

To regulate grades and salaries of New York City police. Senator Lawson, S. 284 (284), and Mr. Burr, A. 1237 (1433). Sen. Com. of the Whole; Assm. Cities Com.

To regulate pay of New York City policemen for periods under suspension and punishment on conviction of charges. Mr. Oliver, A. 712 (780, 1824). Assm. passed; Sen. Cities Com.

To provide for reinstatement of persons dismissed during probation period for patrolman, and persons resigned, from New York City police and fire departments. Mr. E. H. Miller, A. 1266 (1462). Cities Com.

To include in service record of New York City policemen previous service, if any, in board of water supply police, whether appointment has been by transfer or by competitive examination. Mr. Mulligan, A. 1363 (1614). Rejected by the Mayor.

Similar bill. Senator Boylan, S. 1318 (1590). Cities Com.

PRISON LABOR

To enable prisoners in penitentiaries and State prisons to earn commutation of their definite or minimum terms by faithful and willing performance of duties and to regulate paroles. Senator Sage, S. 888 (983, 1509), and Mr. Ahern, A. 1462 (1746). Approved May 1 as Chapter 358.

To permit parole board to deduct ten days from minimum sentence of prisoner for each month of conformation to labor standard fixed by prison. Mr. Ahern, A. 255 (255). Penal Institutions Com.

To except uniforms for inmates of Soldiers' and Sailors' and Women's Relief Corps Home from provisions requiring prison make. Mr. F. A. Wells, A. 826 (907). Approved May 12 as Chapter 53.

To provide for construction of new Sing Sing buildings and new industrial prison by prison labor. Senator Sage, S. 816 (895, 1896). Mr. Adler, A. 1137 (1297, 1623). Approved May 18 as Chapter 54.

To reorganize Commission on New Prisons and provide for new prisons erected in part by convict labor. Senator Towner, S. 960 (1079, 2106), and Mr. Gardner, A. 1287 (1510). Vetoed by the Governor.

To regulate prison capital fund. Senator Argetsinger, S. 581 (1895). Mr. Adler, A. 748 (826). Sen. Finance Com.; Assm. Ways and Means Com.

To amend the Highway Law generally, including technical amendments affecting convict labor. Senator Argetsinger, S. 339 (387). Dobson, A. 509 (538). Sen. Internal Affairs Com.; Assm. Internal Affairs Com.

To make the chief fiscal officer of each city of the first class a member of the State Board of Classification for fixing prices of goods and labor in charitable and penal institutions and to confer such functions on New York City penitentiaries upon the City Commissioner of Correction. Senator Carswell, S. 1286 (1531). Penal Institutions Com.

To prohibit sale of goods manufactured by inmates of penal or reformatory institution of another state or country. Mr. McArdle, A. 1472 (1750). Com.

REGULATION OF TRADES AND OCCUPATIONS

To require pawnbrokers to file with police or sheriff information as to persons pawning mechanics' tools. Mr. McElligott, A. 133 (133; 1895). Assm. passed; Sen. Committee of the Whole.

To regulate theatrical employment agency contracts and fees. Walker, S. 527 (556, 1228). Approved May 18 as Chapter 587.

To empower New York City to license and regulate massage parlors and massagists. Senator Hamilton, S. 393 (402, 797), and Mr. Ferti, A. 511 (997). Approved April 12 as Chapter 192.

To require employing or master plumbers to post metal plates on windows of their places of business. Mr. Malone, A. 445 (453, 977; 1896). Approved April 25 as Chapter 305.

To eliminate provision requiring master plumbers in New York City to have certificate from examining board of plumbers. Mr. Maerkle, A. 1456 (1456). Cities Com.

To except miniature cinematograph machines from permit and license requirements. Mr. Perlman, A. 250 (250, 943, 1067). Approved April 12 as Chapter 184.

To except operation of moving picture apparatus in private homes, churches or charitable institutions from license requirements. Senator Argetsinger, S. 738 (791), and Mr. Ames, A. 1076 (1205). Sen. passed; Assm. passed; Cities Com.

To permit photographic studios in New York City to operate on premises except developing and printing. Senator Lawson, S. 138 (138, 1067). Mr. Milligan, A. 111 (111). Sen. Committee of the Whole; Assm. Committee of the Whole.

To provide State licensing system for practice of barbering. Mr. Ames, A. 1045 (1172). Public Health Com.

To abolish power of State Board of Pharmacy to regulate employment in pharmacies. Senator Hamilton, S. 254 (254, 662), and Mr. Fertig, A. 351 (352, 849). Sen. Public Health Com; Assm. Public Health Com.

To provide for registration of master electricians in cities of less than one million inhabitants. Mr. Powers, A. 1041 (1168, 1506, 1562; S. 1476). Assm. passed; Sen. Com. of the Whole.

To create New York City bureau for inspection of steam boilers and licensing of engineers and firemen. Senator Wagner, S. 961 (1080, 1229). Cities Com.

To amend the Highway Law relative to the licensing of chauffeurs and operators, to reduce the age minimum of chauffeurs and operators from eighteen to sixteen years, and to empower the Secretary of State and magistrates in cities of the first class to suspend and revoke licenses. Senator Cromwell, S. 522 (551, 1193, 1694, 1871), and Mr. Kelly, A. 37 (37, 1628, 2043, 2092). Vetoed by the Governor.

Identical bill by Senator Simpson, S. 947 (1066). Internal Affairs Com. Similar bill by Mr. Goldberg, A. 28 (28). Internal Affairs Com.

To subject drivers of motor vehicles to registration, to regulate law of the road and to empower the Secretary of State to suspend licenses of chauffeurs and certificates of drivers. Mr. Ahern, A. 840 (921). Internal Affairs Com.

To require the Secretary of State, without court recommendation to suspend license of person convicted of operating motor vehicle while in intoxicated condition or of going away after accident without giving name and to prohibit absolutely reissue of such license after revocation. Senator Whitney, S. 1041 (1182). Internal Affairs Com.

To empower New York City board of aldermen to provide for licensing drivers of animal-drawn and motor vehicles. Senator Simpson, S. 862 (947), and Mr. Milligan, A. 1264 (1460). Sen. Cities Com.; Assm. Cities Com.

To vest New York City commissioner of licenses with administration of licenses to drivers of animal-drawn and motor vehicles. Senator Simpson, S. 863 (948), and Mr. Milligan, A. 1265 (1461). Sen. Cities Com.; Assm. Cities Com.

To create the office of Commissioner of Motor Vehicles and to regulate the use of motor vehicles, including the qualifications and duties of operators. Senator Lawson, S. 1387 (1760). Finance Com.

To prohibit commencement of operation of bus or stage line without consent of Public Service Commission and of owners of one-half in value of property along street, highway, etc., of route. Mr. Bell, A. 947 (1046, 1481). Judiciary Com.

To prohibit Public Service Commissions from issuing certificates of convenience and necessity to bus, stage or motor vehicle line without consent of owners of one-half in value of property along street, highway, etc., of route. Mr. Bell, A. 948 (1047, 1482). Judiciary Com.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

To prohibit blacklisting and misrepresentation. Mr. Farrell, A. 515 (552). Codes Com.

To prohibit public service corporations from disciplining or discharging employees on information of "spotters" without public hearing. Mr. Martin, A. 291 (291). Codes Com.

To require an employer advertising for employees during a strike or other labor trouble to mention existence of disturbance. See S. 252 (252), and Mr. Shiplacoff, A. 169 (169, 482, 1627). See Assm. Codes Com.

To prohibit use of a body of armed men unauthorized by law in keeping an armed force for hire; to regulate public detective agencies; public control, citizenship and residence; and to make violation a felony. Mr. Shiplacoff, A. 1335 (1574). Codes Com.

UNEMPLOYMENT

To create New York City department of public welfare for the poor, including investigation of unemployment and aid in securing employment. Senator Brown, S. 1143 (1364, 1695). Com. of

ALIEN OR IMMIGRANT LABOR

To create in Department of Agriculture bureau of farm laborer and immigrant rural laborers. Senator Brown, S. 1031 (1173). 18 as Chapter 586.

BRIBERY OF EMPLOYEES

To punish bribery of employees. Senator Horton, S. 115 (115), Graves, A. 93 (93). Sen Codes Com.; Assm. Codes Com.

Bulletins of the New York State Department of Labor

Quarterly Bulletins. The publication of a quarterly Bulletin was begun by the former Bureau of Labor Statistics in 1899 and continued by the Department of Labor (into which that Bureau was incorporated in 1901) until 1913. Of these Quarterly Bulletins (Nos. 1 to 56, constituting Vols. I to XV, or one for each year, 1899-1913) only the following numbers can now be supplied: 2 (1899); 15 (1902); 20 (1904); 24 (1905); 35 (1907); 36, 37, 38 (1908); 47, 48, 49 (1911); 50, 51, 52, 53 (1912); 54 (1913).

Special Bulletins. In 1914 the quarterly Bulletin was superseded by the present series of special Bulletins on particular subjects. The list of these Special Bulletins is as follows:

Year 1914

- No. 57. Idleness of Organized Wage Earners on September 30, 1913 (7 pages). *Out of print.*
- No. 58. Idleness of Organized Wage Earners in 1913 (53 pages). *Out of print.*
- No. 59. Digest of the New York Workmen's Compensation Law (21 pages). *Out of print.*
- No. 59. (Revised.) The Workmen's Compensation Law (47 pages). *Out of print.*
- No. 60. Statistics of Trade Unions in 1913 (145 pages).
- No. 61. Idleness of Organized Wage Earners in the First Half of 1914 (16 pages).
- No. 62. New York Labor Laws of 1914 (100 pages). *Out of print.*
- No. 63. Directory of Trade Unions, 1914 (104 pages). *Out of print.*
- No. 64. Changes in Union Wages and Hours in 1913 (116 pages).
- No. 65. Union Rates of Wages and Hours in 1913 (186 pages).
- No. 66. Strikes and Lockouts in 1912 and 1913 (139 pages).
- No. 67. International Trade Union Statistics (24 pages).
- No. 68. Statistics of Industrial Accidents in 1912 and 1913 (175 pages).

Year 1915

- No. 69. Idleness of Organized Wage Earners in 1914 (41 pages).
- No. 70. New York Court Decisions Concerning Labor Laws (118 pages).
- No. 71. Government Labor Reports, October, 1913, to May, 1915 (29 pages).
- No. 72. New York Labor Laws of 1915 (67 pages).
- No. 73. Idleness of Organized Wage Earners in the First Half of 1915 (16 pages).
- No. 74. Statistics of Trade Unions in 1914 (146 pages).

Year 1916

- No. 75. Statistics of Industrial Accidents, 1914 (77 pages).
- No. 76. European Regulations for Prevention of Occupational Diseases (77 pages).
- No. 77. Industrial Accident Prevention (54 pages).
- No. 78. New York Labor Laws of 1916 (68 pages).

Monthly Bulletin. In October, 1915, was begun the publication of a monthly Bulletin as the official organ of the Industrial Commission which now administers the Department of Labor. The purpose of this Bulletin is to give current information concerning the work of the Department and the official acts of the Commission.

The Labor Market. In October, 1915, the publication of a monthly Labor Market bulletin was begun, containing statistics compiled from returns of representative manufacturers, trade unions and city building departments. The first issue contained figures for June to December, 1915.

Oct 1916

STATE OF NEW YORK

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

SPECIAL BULLETIN

Issued Under the Direction of
THE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

No. 79

ANTHRAX

Prepared by
THE DIVISION OF INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE



ALBANY
J. B. LYON COMPANY, PRINTERS
1916

STATE OF NEW YORK

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR — STATE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

DIVISION OF INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE

ALBANY, N. Y., July 12, 1916.

JAMES M. LYNCH, *Supervising Commissioner, Albany,*

SIR.—I present herewith the report on Anthrax in New

York State. Its occurrence in tanneries in 1914 of several cases of skin and the possibility of anthrax as a cause led to the investigation of this disease, and by your direction I undertook to determine to what extent anthrax exists in the State, the causes of the outbreaks and the methods of control and eradication.

As some phases of the problem presented themselves to other Departments, several conferences were held with the Conservation Commission, the Agricultural Department and the State Board of Health.

On February 26 I reported on the work done in the Second District. Since that time Dr. Roos has reported for the First District. Both reports are included in this paper. To Dr. Roos I am indebted for all the data in reference to cases occurring in the Metropolitan District, as well as for suggestions in preparing this report. Dr. Wills of the Department of Agriculture and Dr. Wadsworth of the Health Department have given me valuable data.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH A. LANAHAHAN,
Medical Inspector, in Charge of Second District.



SPECIAL BULLETIN

Published by the New York State Industrial Commission

No. 79

ALBANY

October, 1916

ANTHRAX

From the earliest times anthrax has been a scourge to men and beasts. It has been identified as the Sixth Egyptian Plague, the wrath Jove visited upon the Grecian hosts before the walls of Troy, the "*saevisissima pestis*" of Virgil.¹ In more modern times it was the plague that swept through Southern Europe in 1613, claiming over 60,000 human victims. Today it is a most prevalent animal disease, and among men the suddenness of its attack, its rapidly fatal result, and the seeming mystery of its source in many cases, terrify timid minds and make it a veritable "visitation."

It holds a place in medical history as the first disease whose cause was definitely traced to a microbic organism, as the means by which Koch formulated his postulates. Recognized as a separate disease by Chabert, who classified its forms in 1780, its contagiousness was proven by Bartélemy in 1823. Devaine and Pollender discovered the bacillus anthracis in 1849-50, Koch, in 1876, demonstrated the relation of the bacillus to the disease, and Pasteur, in 1881, produced a method for conferring immunity. But while from its study men have been led to develop methods to conquer "the invisible hosts of death," anthrax has stubbornly resisted their efforts and grudgingly yielded knowledge necessary for its control.

Primarily an animal disease, it frequently is transmitted to man, not in the sense that the animal is the host, but that the animal is its ordinary victim, from which by accident man receives his infection. Naturally, then, is the source of human outbreaks looked for in the animal world, and the danger to man and the methods of controlling the disease sought for in his relation to animals and animal products. It is a most widespread condition, affecting cattle, sheep, horses and men. All the herbivora are liable to it, but carnivora seem to enjoy a relative

¹ Exod. ix-9. Iliad, Bk. I. Georgica, III.

immunity. Domestic animals, cats, dogs and pigs, victims, probably from rooting in infected soil or infected meat. It has been said that in the earliest wild animals, deer and bears, died in large numbers. Laboratory animals, mice, guinea pigs and rabbits, are perceptible. Birds generally seem to be immune.¹

Its specific cause is a relatively coarse, non-motile, organism, 5μ to 10μ long, 1μ to 1.5μ broad, reproduction, germinating by polar sporulation, and tending to form culture, zooglaeic masses.² It is aerobic, but in time becomes a facultative anaerobe. Deprived of oxygen it survives to the action of putrefactive organisms in the soil and quickly dies, but the spores remain resistant, surviving in dry cultures, after nearly twenty years.³ Its temperature of best development is 35°C ., the minimum 12° , the maximum 42° ; freezing does not kill it.⁴ Above 42° and below 18° it ceases. The thermal death point for the bacilli is 70° for heat, for the spores 100° for five minutes in liquids or dry heat at 140° .

Whether in man or animal the mode of ingress of the disease is the same, and the course of the disease is similar. The points of entrance are recognized. It may enter through an abraded skin or mucous surface, in which event there is at the site of inoculation a papule which rapidly becomes malignant, giving to the condition its older name, malignant anthrax (the essential anthrax of Chabert); it may be taken in by inhalation, and as this is the common mode among workers in wool has been termed wool-sorters' disease; or it may be in food giving rise to intestinal anthrax, a condition common in cattle but rare in man. The internal forms correspond to the febrile or charbonous fever of Chabert.

In malignant pustule⁵ four stages of development are observed. Shortly after infection⁶ there is a burning, itching

¹ Hofherr.

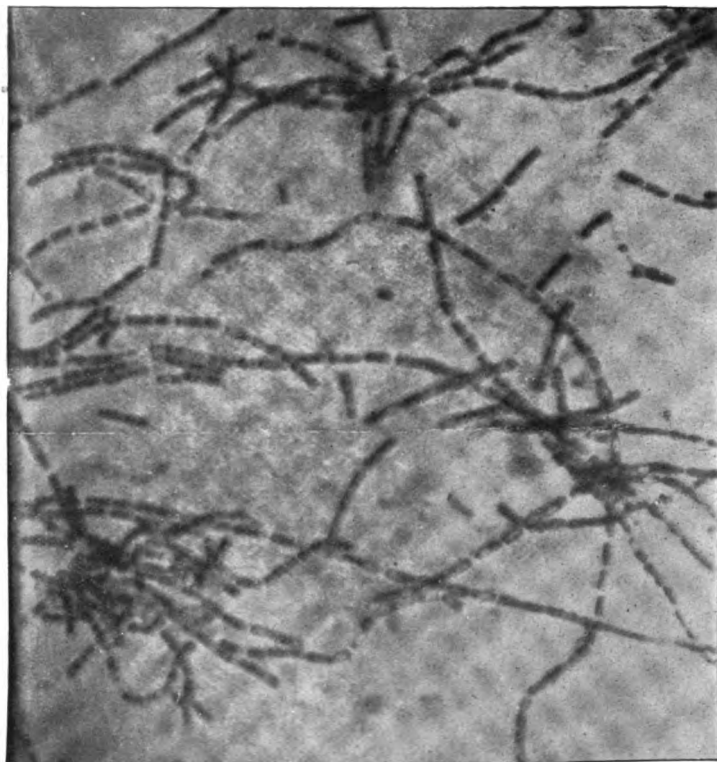
² Photograph No. 1. A micron- μ -is about $1/25000$ inch.

³ $18\frac{1}{2}$ years. Szekely, quoted by Ravanel, Osler's Mod. Med.

⁴ It is still virulent after two weeks at -15°C —Poppe.

⁵ A misnomer, as there are no signs of malignancy, and no pus. See Legge, in Allbutt's System.

⁶ The incubation period is one to three days — Korányi.



NO. 1. ANTHRAX BACILLUS AND SPORES
(Micro-photograph, $\times 500$)



the site of inoculation, followed in from twelve to seventy-two hours by the appearance of a papule resembling an insect bite, giving place in from twelve to twenty-four hours to a definite inflammatory vesicle which rapidly becomes a serum filled bleb. There is extensive induration of all surrounding parts, with severe constitutional symptoms. Clinically and histologically this is a serofibrinous inflammation, which leads rapidly to tissue necrosis. After one or two days the vesicle degenerates and shows a plaque about the size of a quarter dollar, with a greenish black centre, around which is a circle of redness shading to purple on its outer side and pointed with small vesicles. The adjacent lymphatic glands become involved, metastatic abscesses develop, and a general toxemia supervenes, causing death from septicemia or exhaustion. Bacteria have been found in the blood, and at death the capillaries are engorged with organisms. The toxins cause a paralysis of the respiratory centre and precipitate the fibrinogen, and the blood, loaded with carbondioxid and uncoagulable, becomes black and fluid. The body quickly discolors with general purpura. Dark coffee colored fluid escapes from the orifices. Hemorrhages may occur in the internal organs and into the cavities. The spleen is enlarged, and cloudy swelling of the kidneys and liver may be found. In severe cases the whole course, from inoculation to death, may occupy only four days. If, however, the progress of the disease is arrested, the plaque will slough, inflammation will subside and recovery will result.

In pulmonary anthrax the lesion is found in the lower trachea and in the bronchi, and the resulting congestion is often mistaken for pneumonia. There is usually an adenitis, with edema of the neck and chest and sometimes, though not always, cutaneous manifestations. In intestinal anthrax the eschar is located in the stomach or the small intestines. In the internal forms the lesions are analogous to the malignant pustule, the course is much more severe, and the result is usually fatal.

Originally anthrax was probably telluric, and soil conditions seem to affect it, but rising to the surface it infected pasture lands, and taken up by grazing animals it was by them disseminated. Lands rich in organic matter, on an impervious substratum, seem best suited to its growth; loamy, humous soils, or

swamp lands over clay or lime; districts where the rains and the summer sun promote a luxuriant vegetation. Acid grasses eaten by animals may affect the normal condition of the blood and lower their resistance, for among stallions anthrax is rather unusual. Fields may be contaminated from infected districts, or from the carcasses of victims buried, the ground water carrying the spores to them. The bacteria, unaffected by the gastric juices, are eliminated in the urine, feces and other discharges,² and organisms are found in milk. The excrement of carrion birds, but vultures, may contain spores, and suctorial insects, flies³, may carry contagion.⁴

The greatest danger to man is from infected hides. Butchers, farmers and veterinarians are its chief victims. It may be found wherever large numbers of animals are kept, to certain districts it is considered indigenous. In France, in some of the Rhinelands, along the banks of the Vistula, on the Siberian salt grass steppes, in the fertile valley of the Nile, and in the Calcutta and Bombay districts it is prevalent, while in sections of China, South Africa and America it is endemic. In this country epidemics have been reported from many States. "Since 1892 anthrax has been reported along the banks of the Delaware River for a distance of 100 miles in New Jersey and Delaware, destroying from 70 to 80 per cent of the farm stock."⁵ "The delta lands of the Mississippi are permeated with anthrax infection."⁶ Connecticut, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Illinois, Wisconsin, North Dakota, Texas and California have reported outbreaks of varying intensity. The danger lies in the possibility that anthrax may be imported, especially from foreign lands, in cargo

¹ The theory that earthworms convey spores, proposed by Pasteur, is proved untenable by Koch. Kitasato showed sporulation incomplete at a depth of 18 to 20 inches.

² Arntz found *B. Anthracis* in saliva of infected horse.

³ Mitzman.

⁴ Pediculi, from a guinea pig fatally inoculated, planted on agar, failed to rise to anthrax colonies.—Elworthy.

⁵ Law — quoted by Washburn.

⁶ Washburn.

as Chaveau traced to China hides an epidemic in districts hitherto free. By the entrance of an infected skin not only may a whole tannery be contaminated but the effluent water from the vats may carry spores to adjacent streams to spread them for many miles along the bordering pasture lands.

Not only the hides but also the hair and wool of animals are potent factors in the spread of the disease. In the Bradford District, England, where most of the imported wool is used, so many cases of internal anthrax developed among the wool workers that it was made the subject of a special inquiry, and our understanding of wool sorters' disease, fortunately rare in this State, is due in large measure to the investigation for the Bradford Corporation. In the processes of sorting, combing and carding a large amount of dust is evolved, which under ordinary circumstances is inhaled by the workers. Legge has shown the danger of this dust by shaking active spores from strands of (supposedly) disinfected hair. "Though infection by means of dust, free from blood, may be possible, it sinks into insignificance when compared with the possibilities that lie in a blood stained fleece."¹

It has been noted that the greater danger is from horses' manes than from their tails, and from those breeds of sheep whose wool has a lesser oil content. This would indicate that these materials might be carriers of spores gathered from pasturage by animals not the victims of the disease. Similarly hides, from healthy animals, brought in contact with infected skins, may become contaminated. Direct contact with infected hides, is not necessary as every object² to which the spores can be attached is a source of danger, liable at any time to spread the disease. In one of the cases in this report, after a double disinfection³ the spores were recovered from the room a patient had been in. Many cases ascribed to articles manufactured from hides, wool and hair, as well as many sporadics of unknown origin, are to be attributed to mediate infection. When an animal dies from anthrax the capillaries are found

¹ Eurich.

² Elworthy reports three cases infected from new shaving brushes.

³ By the usual method of terminal disinfection.

swarming with bacteria, making it inevitable that in not only is the operator brought in contact with organisms, but the germ laden blood pours out upon making it a permanent source of danger. No animal with anthrax should be opened, but should be deeply buried and destruction hastened with quicklime, the ground surface over and fenced in to prevent access by other animals. For greater reason should these "fallen hides" be banned from commerce lest they jeopardize the lives of all who handle them.

Since it is known that anthrax is endemic in certain regions and that epidemics are liable to occur in other parts, governments have instituted regulations of exclusion. Goods are withheld from infected or suspected ports until a certificate is given that cargoes contain no infected hides and evidence of thorough disinfection is accomplished. But hides are handled by none too scrupulous dealers, and spore bearing skins, in violation of regulations, may contaminate whole cargoes and necessitate prescribed disinfection. It is a well known practice to "load" skins with earth to increase their weight for export from China to the London Lancet² says: "More than 100,000 hides left Peking during the first three months of 1911 and a half million from the district. As no cattle were slaughtered, this represents, approximately, the loss of hides from the plague." "Falls" should be excluded, and forbidden from obtaining with some large importers, evidence is required that the hides come from animals healthily slaughtered.

It is difficult to exclude hides from commerce, and it is difficult to procure satisfactory disinfection. Different methods of preparation obtain in different localities, some are dried, some are salted³ and some are subjected to formalin treatment, but these methods are rather preservative. It would be much better, if such a plan were feasible, that the hides be disinfected before exportation. Anthrax spores re-

¹ Animals may be infected by cutting the buccal mucous membrane on the bones of victims. Stiles, quoted by Stitt.

² Washburn. 1911.

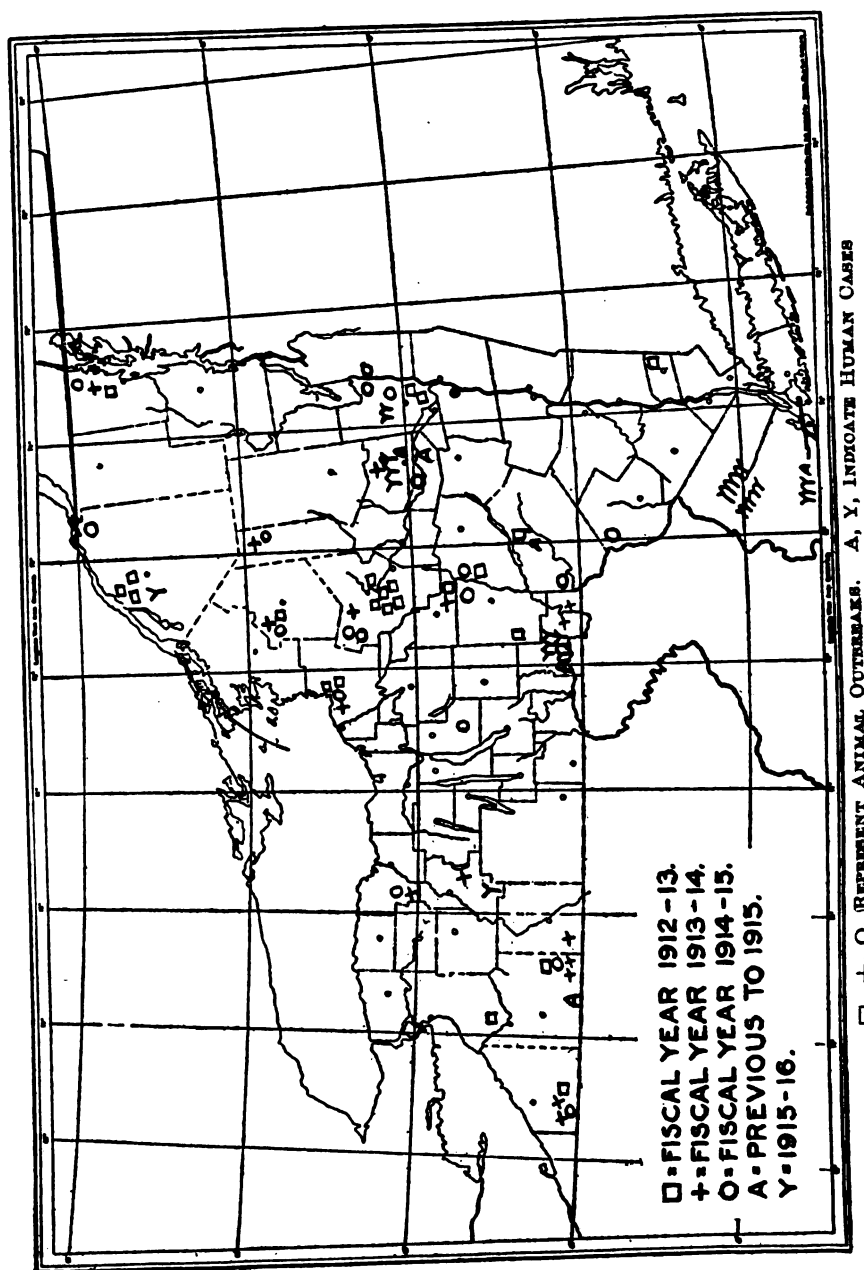
³ "No case of anthrax has ever been traced to skins salted and in transit."—Ponder, (Il Lavoro, Oct. 15, 1911), quoted by Randall.

ordinary disinfectants. They have been found active after passing through the tanning solutions, and this gives rise to a public health danger; the tannery waste used as manure and the effluent from the vats may pollute the streams and imperil the lives of many.

Disinfection has been studied from two viewpoints: first, to prevent infected hides from entering the tanneries, and, second, to purify the waters. For the disinfection of hides three things are necessary, that the method be effective, not destructive of material, and not commercially prohibitive. Heat, while effective and serviceable, for hair and wool, is destructive of hides. Formaldehyde and phenol preparations in effective solutions are liable to be destructive. The ordinary treatment is ineffective.

Two methods are proposed as fulfilling the requirements: Seymour-Jones uses mercuric chloride 1/2500 with 1 per cent of formic acid, but the hides must not be subjected within a week to any substance which would neutralize the disinfectant; van Schattenfroh suggests 2 per cent hydrochloric acid and 10 per cent sodium chlorid with 48 hours exposure, but when the hides are thick and heavily infected failures have resulted. Until these methods are proven on a large scale they can only be suggested. For the purification of waters the principle agents are formaldehyde and chlorinated lime. Formaldehyde is the more effective, but the required concentration (0.5 to 1.0 per cent), is too expensive for use. It is claimed that 2 per cent chlorinated lime will destroy the anthrax spores in three days, but only under favorable conditions. The disinfecting power of chlorinated lime depends upon hypochlorous acid, and to increase the amount of chlorine hydrochloric acid is added. A 5 per cent chlorinated lime and 5 per cent hydrochloric acid solution killed the spores (in laboratory) in two minutes, but the alkaline content of wash water might require such an amount of HCl as to make impracticable. In one of the chemical industries of this state chlorine is a by product, and it may be that by its use the chlorination of water will become effective.

Anthrax has been prevalent among animals in New York State



for many years and is one of the chief causes of death to stock, but it does not seem to result in the severe epizootics reported from other localities.¹ The original source of infection has not been determined. Prompt immunization by the Department of Agriculture has undoubtedly checked its spread. When anthrax has entered into a locality where the proper soil conditions exist, it becomes a permanent menace which temporary measures fail to eradicate. New York is one of the principal ports of entry, and here such large numbers of hides are imported, it is natural that, in spite of precautions, infection should slip through and reach the workshops. The accompanying map shows the incidence among animals and men during the past few years. From it may conclude with Legge that while there is a possible connection between tanneries and animal outbreaks, the incidence of animal anthrax is not greatest where industries connected with animal products are carried on. According to law² physicians are required to report every case of anthrax coming under their care. In the three years previous to 1915 only six cases were so reported. Four of these cases were fatal, one mild case recovered and for the other no result reported. Cases occurred in a farmer, a veterinarian, two rug spinners. Only two were proven bacteriologically. Inquiry has shown that slight (?) infections are not uncommon among those classes in whom anthrax is usually found. It may be that had the microscope been used in cases of severe or septicemia, or had the reporting requirement been better observed, this list would have been increased. Between March 1, 1915 and April 1, 1916, twenty-seven cases were reported from eight counties. Fifteen cases were fatal and nine recovered. Fourteen were hide handlers, of whom and nine recovered. Three farmers recovered, a butcher and nine recovered. The population of the State is approximately 2,750,000. In 1912-13 there were 14 outbreaks with 116 deaths; in 1913-14, 35 outbreaks with 83 deaths; in 1914-15, 44 outbreaks with 104 deaths; in 1915-16 (9 months), 41 outbreaks with 100 deaths. The statistics have a similar law.

and a shoemaker died, and the others (three children, two students, a lawyer, a candy-maker, and one unemployed), all died. No cases have been reported since April.¹

In the Metropolitan District fourteen cases were reported. Eleven died and three recovered. Laboratory diagnosis was made in eleven cases — nine were positive, two negative. No record is given in the other cases. The two cases negative bacteriologically were positive clinically. Five were hide handlers, and it is interesting to notice that the only recoveries were hide handlers. The youngest was a child six years old, the oldest was a lawyer of seventy-four. Only in the hide handlers was there a definite indication of the source of infection. In one case, the candy maker, cheaply dyed cat fur was stated as the probable cause, and an investigation was made of sources of supply and methods of dyeing. In another case a hair mattress was suspected of containing spores. Bacteriological examination of the suspected materials failed to find the spores.

1. Male, 51, shoemaker, infection of neck, no laboratory diagnosis, infected April 20th, died April 24th, diagnosis in hospital, no history.

2. A female child, six years old, pustule on side of nose, laboratory diagnosis from nasal discharge positive, diagnosis at autopsy, died June 29, 1915.

3. Male, hide handler, infection of right arm, clinical diagnosis positive, laboratory negative,² handled Java hides, recovered.

4. Male, 52, hide handler, infection on hand, clinical diagnosis positive, laboratory negative, handled Java hides, recovered.

5. Male, 35, hide handler, infection on right chest, laboratory diagnosis positive, ill October 4th, died October 7th, diagnosis at hospital. At time of infection a horse which he had been caring for died "of some unknown cause."

6. Male, 74, lawyer, lesion on left cheek, laboratory diagnosis positive, made at hospital, ill October 9th, died October 15th.³

7. Female, no occupation, lesion on neck, below ear, ill September 22d, died September 29th, laboratory diagnosis positive.

8. Female, 20, student, came to state ten days before illness, infection on chest, no laboratory diagnosis, died October, 1915.

9. Male, 15, errand boy, lesion on arm, diagnosis made at autopsy.

10. Male, butcher, infection of hand, laboratory diagnosis positive, made at hospital, infected November 17th, died November 19th.

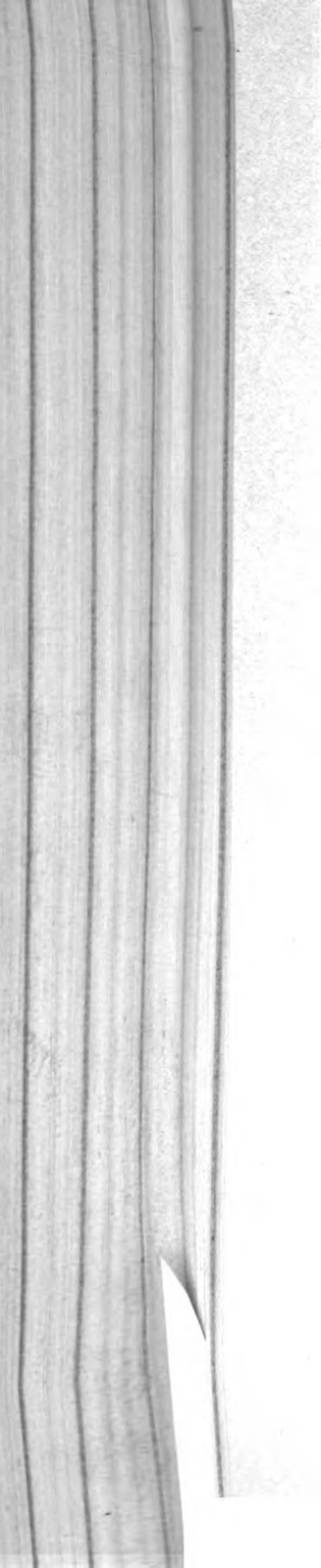
¹ Three cases have since appeared. One late in June, in the same place as Case No. 6, First District; one in a western farming county, Second District, early in July; one in the calf-skin tannery, Second District, July 12. These cases have not been investigated.

² Photograph No. 2.

³ Photograph No. 3.



NO. 2. FATAL CASE OF ANTHRAX



11. Female, 20, candy maker, infection on chest, laboratory diagnosis positive, infection November 17th, died November 19th.

12. Male, 21, student, lesion on hand, no laboratory diagnosis, died December 5th.

13. Male 45, hide handler, infection on neck, laboratory diagnosis positive, infected December 14th, died December 18th, handled South American hides.

14. Male, hide handler, infection on right arm, laboratory diagnosis positive, infected February 12th, recovered, handled South American hides.

In the Second District thirteen cases developed. Positive laboratory diagnosis was made in every case. Four died and nine recovered. Nine were tannery workers, three were farmers and one was a school boy. Three tannery workers and the school boy died. The farmers lived in two widely separated counties. The source of infection was proven. Among the tannery workers it appeared in two localities far apart, in one place where calfskins and in the other where sheepskins were used. All were employed in the beam house or storeroom (handling untanned skins). All were handling dry hides. The appearance of anthrax seemed to synchronize with the handling of China and South American hides; where, however, the tanning process was continuous, hides from various sources were commingled, and some time intervened between the infection and the appearance of the pustule, it was difficult to determine the offending skins. Briefly the cases were as follows:

1. Male, 14, schoolboy, pustule on sacrum, died June 15th, no history, no cases in vicinity.
2. Male, beam hand in calf skin tannery, pustule on chest, died June 8th. Infected by shirt washed with skins. Excision and carbolic acid. Indian and South American hides used.
3. Male, trimmer in beam house, sheepskin tannery, pustule at angle of treatment by excision and autogenous vaccine, recovery, March 8th, South China hides used.
4. Male, 37, farmer, pustule on hand, from autopsy of cow, recovered, October 18th.
5. Male, farmer, pustule on hand, recovered, December 31st.¹
6. Male, farmer, pustule on wrist, from flaying cow, recovery, October 20th.
6. Male, storeman, calfskin tannery, pustule on right thigh, excision and phenol, recovered January 19th, handled South American hides.
7. Male, storeman, calfskin tannery, pustule on right jaw, died in four days, November 13th, handled Brazilian hides.

¹ This case was clinically positive, bacteriologically negative.



- Abstract
11. Female, 20, candy maker, infection on chest, laboratory diagnosis positive, infection November 17th, died November 19th.
 12. Male, 21, student, lesion on hand, no laboratory diagnosis, December 5th.
 13. Male 45, hide handler, infection on neck, laboratory diagnosis positive, infected December 14th, died December 19th, handled South American hides.
 14. Male, hide handler, infection on right arm, laboratory diagnosis positive, infected February 12th, recovered, handled South American hides.
- in the Second District thirteen
laboratory-diagnosis

Second District thirteen cases developed. Positive diagnosis was made in every case. Four died and nine were recovered. Nine were tannery workers, three were farmers. The farmers lived in a school house. Three tannery workers lived in a school house. The source of the infection was not determined.

The farmers lived in two widely separated localities far apart, in one place of infection was proven. Among the tannery workers in the other where sheep-dip was used.

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1. ANTHRAX, SHOWING

4. ANTHRAX, SHOWING AREOLA AND VESICLES



9. Male, 27, steam fitter (working in beam house) calfskin tannery, pustule on hand, excision and phenol, recovered February 5th.

10. Male, 53, beam hand, sheepskin tannery, pustule on right jaw, excision and autogenous vaccine, died in five days, February 9th, South American hides.

11. Male, beam hand, calfskin tannery, right forefinger, excision and phenol, recovery March 28th, South American hides used.

12. Male, 32, beam hand, sheepskin tannery, pustule on hand, excision and vaccine, recovery February 14th, South American hides used.

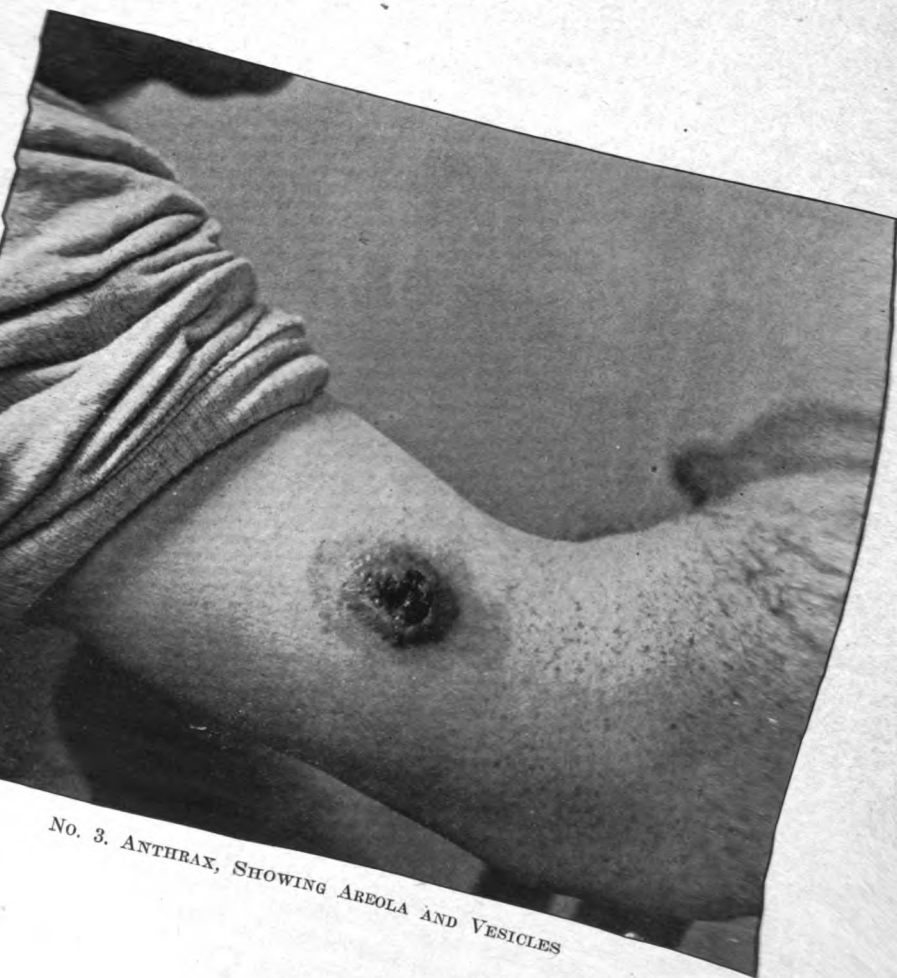
13. Male 41, beam hand, calfskin tannery, pustule on right wrist, excision and phenol, recovery March 28th, South American hides used.

In one locality where a tannery using South American hides is located, two farmers and a number of cattle were affected. No cases of anthrax were reported from the tannery, but several cases of septicemia developed. Complaint was made that the tannery was polluting the creek nearby. Anthrax organisms were isolated from specimens of water in which foreign and in which native hides had been soaked, from a septic tank, and from water in which had been soaked hay from a neighboring farm. Organisms were also found in the milk of an infected cow.¹

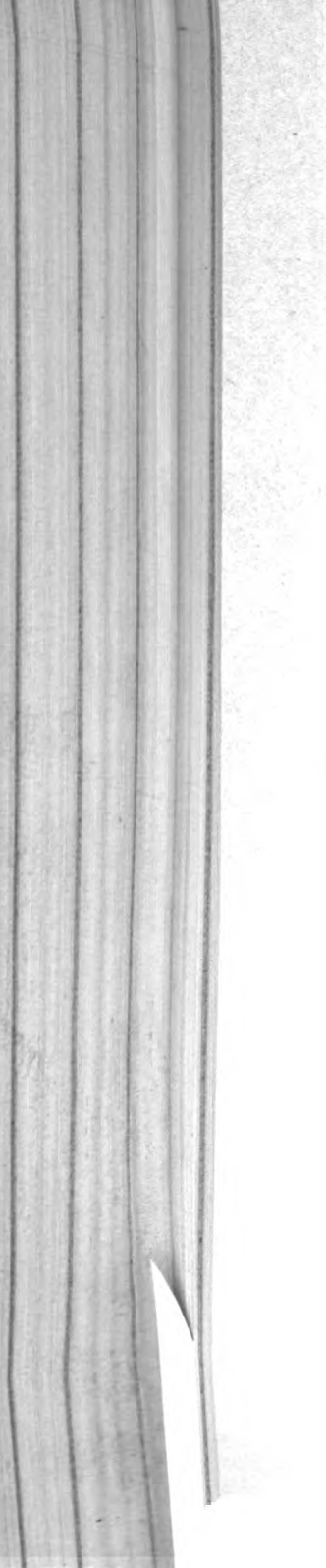
While it has been shown, not only in this instance, but in English and American investigations, that anthrax spores will survive the tanning solutions, no infection has been reported from among the thousands of workers in the glove and shoe industries handling millions of hides from the infected tanneries.

An analysis of the twenty-seven cases shows that fifteen were fatal (55 per cent), but when we divide them locally we find that while the mortality in the New York City district was 78 per cent, in the Second District it was 30 per cent. This difference in mortality was probably due, not so much to the greater severity of the infection, as to the different circumstances under which it developed. Of the five hide handlers three recovered. In two cases the diagnosis was promptly made (clinically), and treatment instituted. In the third case the disease apparently was not recognized until he entered the hospital, three days after the pustule appeared, when the lesion was excised and Eichorn's serum administered. In one of the fatal cases, although three physicians had seen him the diagnosis of anthrax was not made

¹ In 1912 guinea pigs inoculated with material from the stream in this locality died from anthrax.—Pickens.



NO. 3. ANTHRAX, SHOWING AREOLA AND VESICLES



until the day before his death, when he was brought to the hospital moribund. In the other case also the diagnosis was made in hospital. While one victim was a butcher and another was a shoemaker, and in another instance he was said to mend his own shoes, no connection was proven between the occupation and the disease. The other cases had in common only the suddenness of the attack, failure to determine the source, and the fatal ending.

In the Second District the cases fall into four classes. First, the schoolboy, who died. Second, the sheepskin tanners, three cases, one fatal. Third, the calfskin tanners, six cases, two fatal. Fourth, the farmers, two in one county, one in another, all recovered. The diagnosis of the schoolboy was made at autopsy. The other cases occurred among men in occupations where anthrax is a recognized possibility. In the sheepskin tanners the diagnosis was made promptly, the lesion was excised and an autogenous vaccine improvised. In the fatal case the man's physical condition was poor. Among the calfskin tanners, the first case of the series did not seek medical aid for several days. The second fatal case had a severe fulminating infection. In both cases excision and cauterization were employed. In this tannery it is now the rule that infections must be reported to the physician at once, and an early excision has saved all the other patients. Among the farmers two must have had only a slight infection, as no special note is made of treatment. The other farmer, infected on the wrist, came to hospital five days after infection: diagnosis was made three days after appearance of pustule: Eichorn's serum alone was used.

Several interesting features may be noted in this series. As would be expected, most of the cases occurred among farmers (three), tanners (nine), and hide handlers (five). Most of these men recovered. Delayed treatment, probably, caused the death of two tanners. In twenty-one cases (77 per cent) the infection was received on exposed parts, thirteen (48 per cent) on the upper extremity and eight (29 per cent) on the head and neck. Of the fatal cases most of those of which we have records were not diagnosed until their entrance into hospital or at autopsy. This would indicate that, except in the tannery districts, some physicians are so unfamiliar with the appearance of anthrax as not to consider its possibility.

Some men advocate an expectant treatment and clear results therefrom. Becker and Buberl report the satisfaction of arseno benzol. In a disease of such virulence measures are dangerous, and it is natural that dependence is placed upon radical means like surgery and serum. Surgical methods include cauterization, excision and the application of carbolic acid about the plaque. The anthrax is taken up rapidly by the lymphatics and speedily passes into the blood, so that the earlier the excision not only of the part but of the whole inflamed portion the greater the probability of curing the disease. For the same reason carbolic acid injected into the wall off the infection only if used early.

Toussaint first suggested the immunization of animals. Pasteur, in 1881, devised his method of conferring it. That anthrax bacilli incubated at 42-43° C. for twelve days in mice and guinea pigs; when incubated for twenty-four days were fatal to mice but not to guinea pigs or rabbits. A weakened culture was injected, and twelve days after a stronger culture was used. Later methods are mainly variations of Pasteur's. Selavo advocated the use of serum from animals actively immunized to anthrax. In Sobernheim's method serum and virus are used, simultaneously, or separately at short interval. The vaccines of Selavo and of Sobernheim have been employed very efficaciously.

Dawson has endeavored to combine the effects of both methods and to avoid the intervening delay, an important consideration during an epidemic, by incubating for eighteen hours using the vaccine at one injection. Spore vaccines have been used by Zenkowsky and by Detre with good results. The method of using active bacilli has led to the production of an immunizing serum, to be used in conjunction with the vaccine. In the country Eichorn's simultaneous method has been received with success.

By the use of these agents animal outbreaks have been controlled, the morbidity has been reduced, and in some localities the disease has been overcome. In some of the countries from which hides are imported these methods are employed; if, through international cooperation, they were extended to all exporting countries, the danger of anthrax would be minimized.

The excellent results of immunization of animals has led to its administration in man, but its use in animals and in man stands in different relations. When a case of anthrax appears the other animals may be immunized, the serum is, therefore, protective; with men it has a curative effect, it lessens the virulence of the infection received, but because of the brief immunity, the severe reaction, and the possibly grave attending dangers, its use is not advised in uninfected men.

Eichorn's serum was used in two of the up-State cases. Both cases recovered. In one case (No. 6.), it was the only treatment. In the other case, (No. 7.), it was used in conjunction with excision. There was some difficulty in obtaining the serum promptly in the up-State district. In the New York district, for those cases which were diagnosed promptly and in which it was used early, excellent results were obtained. Even in those cases where the diagnosis was delayed and the condition of the patient was desperate the serum mitigated the symptoms.

The results in these cases, while not conclusive, are favorable to the propriety of serum treatment. In order to be fully effective it should be used early. Serum treatment is not exclusive of excision. The administration of autogenous bacterins in several of the cases reported suggests their utility in emergencies.

For anthrax, however, not treatment but prophylaxis is the keynote of success. While any object coming in contact with the spores may cause the disease, the cycle of contagion is formed by contaminated fields, diseased animals, infected hides, polluted streams, and every point within the circle is a menace to man. Against an enemy so tenacious and so destructive the united efforts of all the Departments of the State should be directed, especially of the Departments of Conservation to whom is committed the public health, general, agricultural and industrial.

Disinfection of fields and destruction of products, confiscation and destruction of infected hides and carcasses, and immunization of animals are agricultural methods; purification of streams is a public health measure; the disinfection of hides, the prevention of their entrance into the tanneries when infected, and the protection of the workers are the industrial means of combatting the disease.

To prevent contamination from native hides no animal from sudden or unknown cause should be disposed of if cause of death has been determined by a representative of the Agricultural Department or by a competent veterinarian. The disposal of materials and subsequent procedures should conform with the rules laid down by that department.

Exclusion of hides from commerce depends upon the provisions of the Customs Laws and the rigidity of their enforcement. Quarantine falls properly within the jurisdiction of the Federal Government, but the several States can very materially lend their aid. The only real danger is there from the importation of hides from foreign countries, but the appearance of anthrax in many of our States and the development of the leather and allied industries have made it not impossible that interstate commerce may be interrupted by infection. Cooperation between the Federal authorities and the departments of contiguous states is a necessity not only for the safety of individual communities but for the protection of the whole of our laboring commonwealths.

Until a reliable method of disinfection has been perfected, the danger of anthrax in tanneries remains. Similarly as in the case of tetanus, when anthrax has entered a district it becomes a constant menace, and outbreaks are always imminent.

The eradication of anthrax, then, involves difficulties that are insurmountable; our endeavors must be directed to its prevention and control. The means to be employed are education, sanitation, and regulation, and in relative importance they stand in the same order. Departments of Health and interested associations, by their campaigns, have instilled into the public the methods of preventing tuberculosis, till now that disease is in a fair way to be controlled. The appalling loss of infant life is being checked by education and well directed social service; the danger of tetanus from wounds is guarded against, and the patriotism of Indian Day brings a lessening aftermath of lockjaw. So far as possible, knowledge of the dangers of anthrax be disseminated among those most liable to come in contact with it, but also among the general public from whom, as this report shows, it claims its victims.

The fact that by many physicians it is unrecognized makes it imperative that they be instructed in its diagnosis and treatment, for where such a condition is unknown to physicians the public cannot be expected to understand it.

In the industries, especially where animal products are handled, a realization of its dangers should be effected, and the necessity for prompt treatment should be made insistent. General methods of instruction, however well formulated, fail of their effect because they do not impress the individual. It is necessary, then, that the education be brought to him by an authority which he is bound to respect. Besides the supreme danger of life to the individual, anthrax is an evil to the employer in the lowered efficiency of the employee and the undesirable publicity it entails, and it is a misfortune to the State from its economic loss. Upon the State and the employer devolves the duty of supervision.

In every factory and workshop where materials liable to carry infection are handled, a competent physician should examine the workmen at stated intervals, and every case of dermatosis or suspected infection should be reported to him at once. Facilities should be given him for prompt diagnosis and early treatment. He should instruct the workmen not only at their entrance upon employment but frequently concerning the dangers of anthrax and the means of avoiding it. Every case of anthrax should be reported promptly to the State Industrial Commission.

The employer should furnish the workmen with proper protective appliances, where necessary install special ventilation apparatus, provide adequate washing facilities, prohibit shop lunching, post warning notices, and in every way promote the personal hygiene of employees; and in order that the use of these methods be effective, and not dependent upon individual caprice, the shop foreman or superintendent should be charged with their enforcement.

As some employers are averse from adopting methods for improving industrial conditions, on the specious plea of inconvenience or expense, the State authorities should formulate regulations governing affected industries, which become suggestive to the well disposed and mandatory upon recalcitrants.

RECOMMENDATIONS

I. Every physician should report at once to the State Industrial Commission every case of anthrax coming under his jurisdiction.

II. In every establishment where articles liable to be contaminated with anthrax are handled a competent physician should be employed.

III. In every such establishment the employer should make such special provision for the protection of his employees as the Commission shall determine.

IV. Every employee should be required to make use of the means provided for his safety by the employer.

V. It should be the duty of the shop foreman or superintendent to enforce the use by the employees of the means provided by the employer.

VI. Attention of physicians and of the public should be directed to the dangers of anthrax.

VII. Cooperation with Federal and contiguous State authorities should be maintained to prevent the entrance of anthrax materials into commerce.

The Physician

1. He should visit the establishment every day, and keep a register showing the time of his visit, this register to be subject to inspection by the State Industrial Commission.

2. He should examine every workman at entrance upon employment, and as often thereafter as necessary. He should examine new employees individually, and the others frequently in order to determine in methods of preventing anthrax.

3. He should be provided with facilities for the prompt diagnosis and early treatment of anthrax. He should have at his disposal the first aid kits, as approved by the Commission. He should instruct foremen and others selected in the use of first aid.

4. He should keep a record of all examinations and of the results, such record to be subject to inspection by the Commission. He should report promptly to the Commission every case of anthrax, together with a record of the source of the material.

The Employer

1. In factories the floors should be of cement or waterproofed easily washed material. The walls should be whitewashed. When a case of anthrax develops the floors should be thoroughly cleaned and the walls whitewashed. Tables, work benches and other articles coming in contact with materials should be washed as often as necessary with a disinfecting solution.

2. Dressing rooms, wash rooms and lunch rooms should be provided, separate from the work rooms. The dressing room should be so arranged that the working clothes may be kept separate from the street clothes. The wash rooms should be provided with basins, water, soap, individual towels, etc., as directed by the Industrial Code. No food should be allowed in the workrooms.

3. Where dust is evolved in the process special ventilating apparatus should be installed according to the judgment of the Commission.

4. To avoid as much as possible contact with materials, suitable clothing, waterproof aprons, overalls, shoes, gloves, etc., should be provided the workmen.

5. Notices in different languages should be posted conspicuously throughout the workrooms:

(a) Requiring the use of protective clothing; requiring the use of dressing rooms and wash rooms; forbidding food in workrooms.

(b) Warning of dangers of anthrax; instructing as to methods of avoiding it; requiring the report to foremen of even slight accidents or injuries.

6. The foreman or superintendent should be held responsible for observance of the regulations.

The Employee

1. He should realize the danger of anthrax and the necessity of avoiding infection.

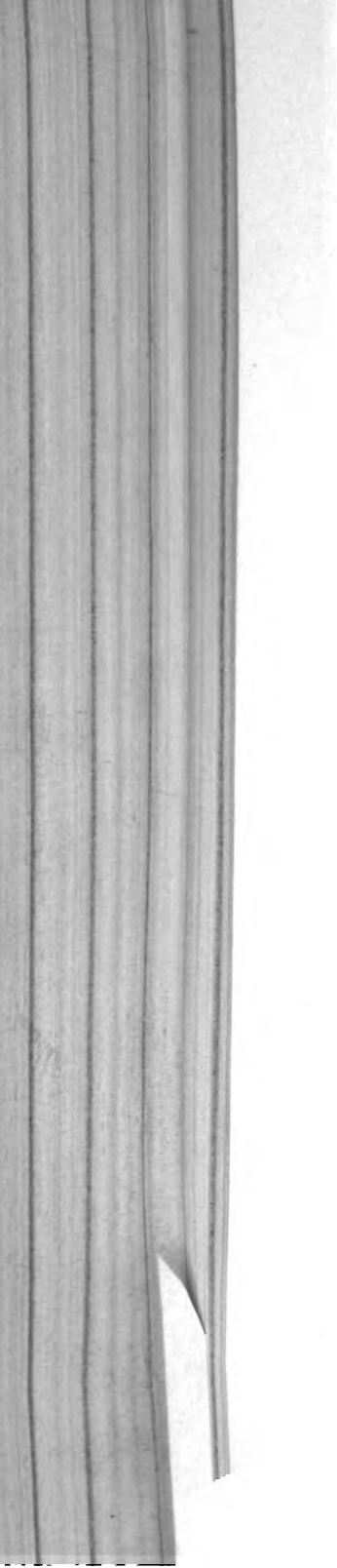
2. He should wear the clothing, and use the dressing rooms, wash rooms and lunch rooms provided by the employer. No food should be taken into the workrooms.

3. He should report at once to the foreman even slight injuries, and should follow strictly directions of the physician.

4. He should assist the foreman in enforcing the regulations.

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Bulletins of the New York State Department of Labor

Quarterly Bulletins. The publication of a quarterly Bulletin was begun by the former Bureau of Labor Statistics in 1899 and continued by the Department of Labor (into which that Bureau was incorporated in 1901) until 1913. Of these Quarterly Bulletins (Nos. 1 to 56, constituting Vols. I to XV, or one for each year, 1899-1913) only the following numbers can now be supplied: 2 (1899); 15 (1902); 20 (1904); 24 (1905); 35 (1907); 36, 37, 38 (1908); 47, 48, 49 (1911); 50, 51, 52, 53 (1912); 54 (1913).

Special Bulletins. In 1914 the quarterly Bulletin was superseded by the present series of special Bulletins on particular subjects. The list of these Special Bulletins is as follows:

Year 1914

- No. 57. Idleness of Organized Wage Earners on September 30, 1913 (7 pages).
Out of print.
- No. 58. Idleness of Organized Wage Earners in 1913 (53 pages). *Out of print.*
- No. 59. Digest of the New York Workmen's Compensation Law (21 pages).
Out of print.
- No. 59. (Revised.) The Workmen's Compensation Law (47 pages). *Out of print.*
- No. 60. Statistics of Trade Unions in 1913 (145 pages).
- No. 61. Idleness of Organized Wage Earners in the First Half of 1914 (16 pages).
- No. 62. New York Labor Laws of 1914 (100 pages). *Out of print.*
- No. 63. Directory of Trade Unions, 1914 (104 pages). *Out of print.*
- No. 64. Changes in Union Wages and Hours in 1913 (116 pages).
- No. 65. Union Rates of Wages and Hours in 1913 (186 pages).
- No. 66. Strikes and Lockouts in 1912 and 1913 (139 pages).
- No. 67. International Trade Union Statistics (24 pages).
- No. 68. Statistics of Industrial Accidents in 1912 and 1913 (175 pages).

Year 1915

- No. 69. Idleness of Organized Wage Earners in 1914 (41 pages).
- No. 70. New York Court Decisions Concerning Labor Laws (118 pages).
- No. 71. Government Labor Reports, October, 1913, to May, 1915 (29 pages).
- No. 72. New York Labor Laws of 1915 (67 pages).
- No. 73. Idleness of Organized Wage Earners in the First Half of 1915 (16 pages).
- No. 74. Statistics of Trade Unions in 1914 (146 pages).

Year 1916

- No. 75. Statistics of Industrial Accidents, 1914 (77 pages).
- No. 76. European Regulations for Prevention of Occupational Diseases (77 pages).
- No. 77. Industrial Accident Prevention (53 pages).
- No. 78. New York Labor Laws of 1916 (68 pages).
- No. 79. Anthrax (22 pages).

Monthly Bulletin. In October, 1915, was begun the publication of a monthly Bulletin as the official organ of the Industrial Commission which now administers the Department of Labor. The purpose of this Bulletin is to give current information concerning the work of the Department and the official acts of the Commission.

The Labor Market. In October, 1915, the publication of a monthly Labor Market bulletin was begun, containing statistics compiled from returns of representative manufacturers, trade unions and city building departments. The first issue contained figures for June to December, 1915.



